ALABAMA'S OWN IN FRANCE

Colonel WILLIAM P. SCREWS
167th U. S. Infantry

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ALABAMA'S OWN IN FRANCE

BY

WILLIAM H. AMERINE

NEW YORK

EATON & GETTINGER

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JUL 29 1919

PRINTED IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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Dedicatory

TO THOSE BRAVE YET TENDER HEARTS, THE MOTHERS OF AMERICA, WHO EACH NIGHT KNELT IN PRAYER FOR THE SAFETY AND SUCCESS OF THEIR SONS OVER-SEAS, THIS BOOK IS AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATED.

THE AUTHOR.

Hq. 167th Infantry.
Sinsig-on-Rhine, Germany.
29 March, 1919.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that William H. Amerine is delegated by the 167th U. S. Infantry as its historian.

All officers and enlisted men of the regiment will lend him every possible assistance.

By order of Colonel Screws:

H. S. May
Major, U. S. A.,
167th Infantry,
Adjutant.

CARD OF THANKS

The author takes occasion to thank those officers and enlisted men for notes on the subject matter they contributed. Without such, the book would have been impossible.

UNITED STATES AND FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY

UNITED STATES AND 167th U. S. INFANTRY

Left to right—Private Carl Richardson, St. Louis, Mo. Color Sergeant Paul Kennedy, Gadsden, Ala. Private Benjamin Hooker, Macune, Texas. Color Sergeant Mitchell Nunn, Gadsden Ala.

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ALABAMA'S OWN IN FRANCE

CHAPTER I

FOREWORD

"Who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions."

—Heb. 11:33.

To tell something of the undaunted spirit, the cunning initiative and the splendid heroism of this Alabama regiment in the World War is my aim. I would be recreant to a trust implied when one of its gallant officers expressed a wish that I undertake the work if I did less than my best.

In defense of any shortcomings on my part I must make known to the reader the rather limited opportunity I had for gathering notes needed for the writing. Of course I realize the subject can not be fully covered in the space that I have been obliged through lack of time to give it.

It so happened that one day at Mayen, Germany, while his battalion was passing through the town, Major Dallas B. Smith, of Opelika, Alabama, afterward a lieutenant-colonel, said to me: "We would like for you to write a history of our regiment."

At that time I was not with the "Rainbow" Division, of which the 167th Infantry was a part, having just opened a supply base at Mayen for the American Red Cross. United States troops in the Army of Occupation were then marching toward the Rhine.

Later, while I was attached to the 32nd Division at Sayn, the order came for me to join the 42nd Division, or "Rainbow," at Ahrweiler, a small place in the valley of the Ahr. The honor was finally mine—I was to serve with probably the then most famous and popular body of soldiery in the American Army! It is needless to say that I hurried to my new duties.

Future and more competent writers are to search the cold archives of the War Department for a history of the great American fighting machine in Europe—I merely skim the surface of its achievements. What I do relate is in part from the tongues of men who faced the enemy's guns all along the line in France and who helped to beat him back across the wide area he had devastated.

While I have sought accuracy in many of the details, it is not, I think you will agree, so essential in such a collection of stories dealing with the non-technical side of war. A purely academic history would not suffice. Those who are near and dear to these men want something radically different.

The object, therefore, is to repeat much of what I have heard and to write something of these officers and enlisted men who are so well known to thousands of my fellow-Alabamians. Only so much of official military history is given as is of the most direct connection. I quote some newspaper and magazine ar-

ticles which appeared either during the war or right after the cessation of hostilities. The reason for doing so is obvious.

I am confident errors are to be found. For such I offer due apology, as there has been no desire to offend or to bestow unwarranted praise. At the end of the volume there appear copies of such official documents, rosters, citations, and the like, as I have been able to get copies of, and space will be found for the insertion of pen or pencil notes by those into whose hands the book may fall. Corrections are in order.

Before we entered the war I knew many of these officers and enlisted men. The regiment was then the Fourth Infantry, Alabama National Guard, just returned from Mexican border duty at Nogales, Arizona. It was not mustered out at the time, but was later designated the 167th United States Infantry and ordered to proceed to Camp Mills, Long Island, the nation having cast her lot with certain allied countries of Europe in the common war against Germany.

Edwin L. James, a special correspondent of "The New York Times," in the columns of that paper of November 17, 1918, a few days after the armistice became effective, wrote as follows:

"One may imagine that in a few days the Americans will be asking which of their divisions played the biggest rôle in beating Germany. Far be it from me to undertake the onerous task of nominating our best division, but it may be set forth that one which France will long remember with the deepest love and respect is the 2nd. My personal notebook reflecting the story of operations in which the Americans have been en-

gaged indicates the 2nd has done the most fighting of any of our divisions."

He then follows with this very significant paragraph:

"The 1st, 42nd, and 26th Divisions, it may be stated, will not agree with this verdict. In fairness to the 1st, it should be stated that it was first in the trenches, and in every battle has given a most excellent account of itself."

All that is very good, and Mr. James was kind to list the "Rainbow" as one of the three divisions not agreeing with his notebook's verdict—that very impartial notebook—but in Europe the name "Rainbow" always caused more favorable comment and more smiles of approval than that of any other American division. There must have been a reason and—there was.

As a matter of fact, the "Rainbow" was the first to take over a complete divisional sector of front line trenches, and held a sector longer than any other American division.

One of its regiments, the 167th Infantry, had the distinction of having been in the face of the enemy longer than any other we sent to France. When ordered to the Champagne front, June 18, 1918, the organization had completed 110 days in the line without relief. Its fighting record during that memorable defensive and subsequent to it, right up to November 11, 1918, when hostilities ceased, can not be written in full here.

It is well to state, however, that in the Champagne, as a part of "The Iron Corps" of the French Army, it faced the finest troops of the German Army in greatly

superior numbers; and that for its part in crushing the Hun offensive, which started at midnight of July 14, 1918, it shared liberally in the praises which the French High Command was pleased to bestow upon a division of which it was a unit. There the 84th Infantry Brigade, Alabamians and Iowans, held the two roads leading to Châlons. Had the Hun smashed through in this offensive, one of his mightiest, it would have been very difficult to have stopped the drive on Paris.

To indicate something of the spirit of the Alabamians on that occasion, the story is told as follows:

On the Champagne front, about eight o'clock the morning of July 15, Corporal James E. Hendricks, of Excel, Alabama; Private William P. Vaughn, of Opp; Private John E. Brodie, of Searight, and Private Harry Nichols, of Abbeville, all of the 167th's Machine Gun Company, were operating a machine gun and the French were working with them at the piece.

It was an advanced position, the "Boches" were coming in thick and fast, and finally the small group was surrounded. The French sergeant went to Corporal Hendricks and said: *"Allez tout de suite!"* meaning for the men to run for their lives. *"Pas allez!"* replied the plucky corporal, *"Américains soldats pas allez,"* by which Hendricks meant: "Do not go! American soldiers do not run." The language was faulty, but it controlled the "Frogs," and the trench was held. One of the Alabamians said afterward: "Some Huns got into the place, but they didn't get out."

After the battle Marshal Foch sent a telegram to General Gouraud reading in substance:

"I congratulate you and those of your army on the work you have done. But for it I could not undertake the offensive I am now about to launch." That very day, July 18, 1918, the great strategist caused the world to leap with joy and expectancy by his brilliant blow at the Château-Thierry salient.

For gallant conduct in battle while in Gouraud's "Iron Corps" the men of the 167th were dubbed by the French "The Tigers."

I pointed out the Foch message because, regardless of the brilliant work done by the regiment in the drive beyond Château-Thierry a few days later, there are those who argue, and in all respects they are correct, that in the Champagne there really began the disintegration of the Huns' driving power, the realization of his growing weakness, and that then and there occurred the final failure of his plans to take Paris.

As to the Croix Rouge Farm fight in the Château-Thierry thrust, it is admitted that the place was the key to the crossing of the Ourcq, where, too, the Germans made a determined stand; also the capture of Sergy and Fere-en-Tardenois and the progress toward Fismes all depended upon the taking of the stronghold there at the farm. That stronghold the Alabamians took! Then the knife of the American Army went deep into the Hun's heart.

To the Château-Thierry onslaught the "Rainbow" was rushed by rail and in camions; and following the engagement at the farm, the 167th immediately took up the pursuit of the enemy, which did not cease until it had fought nobly and had assisted in the decisive

defeat of the Fourth Prussian Guards Division, the kaiser's own.

From February 21, 1918, excepting only a week's rest in the rear and time on the march, to August 4, 1918, the regiment was constantly in combat. In the Château-Thierry affair the enemy was sent reeling back about 19 kilometers, approximately 12 miles, and Paris surely saved—possibly the world—from the iron-shod heel of the Prussian military caste. There it is said the 84th Infantry Brigade made the lunge an entire division should have undertaken.

It must be mentioned that when the 84th Brigade went into that maelstrom it relieved the 26th Division and elements of the 28th at a time when the drive was at a standstill. The battle for the Croix Rouge Farm will be described in full herein.

There the Alabamians went in without artillery preparation, the most trying of ordeals for infantry, and there it was that Major John W. Carroll, of Ozark, was heard to shout: "Save your fire, men! We'll give 'em hell with the bayonet." There, too, the gallant young Montgomerian, Captain Julien M. Strassburger, of the 167th's machine gun company, fell in a hellish hail of lead. And all through that awful fighting the Alabamians placed their name atop the dizzy heights of fame.

As to regiments Alabama, as well as each of the other states from which came these officers and men, has every reason to glory in the 167th's record. It put a brilliant gleam on our bayonets and emblazoned in letters of heroic deeds in the book of time the story of America's noble sons. It is probable that our country,

in all her military history, has never sent a better regiment into battle.

Certainly it was widely known across the waters, chiefly on account of its splendid *esprit de corps* and tested fighting qualities. Indeed the latter were often mentioned along with those of France's "Blue Devils" and her "Foreign Legion."

All through England, France, and Italy, far down in the island of Sicily—even in Germany—I heard of "those Alabamians who put the fear of God into the hosts of the kaiser." The very mention of the name, it seemed, shot terror through the ranks of the Huns. That was the talk all about, anyhow—I am writing what I heard from many lips. Where any other regiment was named once, the word Alabama was uttered a dozen times.

As an idea of how the men of the 167th impressed the "Boches," and this story reached me through a soldier from another state, it is related that a German prisoner boasted: "We fear none of the American divisions except the 'Rainbow,' the 42nd and the 167th."

Now remembering that the "Rainbow" was the 42nd, and knowing there was no 167th Division on the line, it seems clear the "Fritzies" thought the 167th an entire division instead of only a single regiment. It would appear, also, that the "Rainbow" was exceedingly well known across "No Man's Land."

More than once—yea, often, as I stood listening to tales of the struggle—some soldier from another state remarked: "Well, that '*kamerad*' stuff didn't go while the fellows from Alabama held the trenches." One

enlisted man from Michigan said: "Those Alabama guys were hell, believe me!" In short, almost anywhere one could hear similar declarations. The name Alabama caused a veritable commotion nearly every time it was spoken.

It was also true that an army or a Red Cross nurse, if hailing from the state, was promptly and endearingly dubbed "Alabam." So it was in the case of an Alabamian who chanced to be serving in some other army unit.

There is a tale that a German officer wno had been taken prisoner paid the men of the 167th this compliment: "They fight our machine guns with their bare fists. How can we hope to stand against them?"

In Paris, in a well known little restaurant just off the Rue de Rivoli, close by the Place de la Concorde, I met an ex-member of the "Foreign Legion." He was battle scarred and wore many decorations. That old veteran, partly in French and partly in English, as he drank a glass of wine, related to me his knowledge of our men and their deeds, and above them all he mentioned Colonel Screws' men. He told me France had learned to love the "Alabamas."

But, although the regiment left Montgomery a distinctly Alabama organization, it had about 3,200 casualties in France, something like half of them at Château-Thierry, so the replacements from other states were very numerous. Several hundred were from Alabama, however. Consequently, as previously stated, the localities all over the country from which these officers and enlisted men came, share with us the great pride due in this gallant band's case. I heard

of one original company of 250 men which suffered heavily and altogether had about 500 replacements during its career.

During the Château-Thierry drive, when Colonel Screws reorganized the regiment after the heavy fighting, all but one of its field officers had been wounded, and there were two captains killed, together with some ten lieutenants.

One day in December, 1918, in the little German town of Mayen, a youthful looking "doughboy" put in his appearance at the Red Cross warehouse. "I am straggling a bit," he said, "am hungry and want a bite to eat." Was it the Alabama speech I heard? I questioned him.

As he ate the food which I had caused to be prepared he thanked the Red Cross and began talking. He proved to be one of the 167th's immortals! He had left Montgomery the latter part of August, 1917, having sworn falsely to the age of eighteen in order to enlist, he said, though at the time of our conversation he declared he was not yet that old. To Camp Mills with the regiment he went and served with it in all its battles.

Just before he shouldered his rifle to depart he said: "I knew I wouldn't be killed because my mother back in old Mobile prayed too hard for me."

Then tears came to those boyish eyes which had not quivered before the raking machine gun fire of the Argonne. The last I saw of him he was trudging up the road to overtake his company.

They went into battle clothed in the simple armor of their mothers' prayers—American mothers, moth-

ers of Alabama, who had given up their sons to die, if need be, in the most glorious cause of all time!

Many did fall, but over those sacred little mounds in a foreign land—that fair republic from which war's blood-laden breath has drifted—is wafted the wholesome atmosphere of sweet peace. It breathes life itself to the beautiful flowers so tenderly placed on those hero-graves by the hands of other mothers—mothers whose sons, like those of the mothers of our land, sacrificed themselves to let happiness and contentment come again to a world bathed in sorrow and misery!

So in the years to come the rainbow, God's own omen of brightness and sunshine, is to have an added meaning to the simple peasants of France, to the proud owners of those grand old châteaux, and to those in authority within the fortifications of Paris. It shall tell the poor, the rich, and the powerful alike that those of the "Rainbow" Division left happy homes across the Atlantic to come and help drive the Hun back across the Rhine. American mothers have made the colors of that rainbow just a little brighter, just a bit more lasting, through the heroism and self-sacrifice of their boys!

By some will of Providence the rainbow was visible to the 42nd Division as it entered every fight but one —that for the possession of the Côte de Chatillon, a wooded hillside in the Argonne. There the Third Battalion of the 167th Infantry, under Major Ravee Norris, of Birmingham, with one company of the Second Battalion, for two days had tried to take it. Then the Second Battalion complete, under Captain Abner Flowers, of Ozark, was added, and the third

day the rainbow, previously not visible, flashed across the heavens and the Alabamians stormed the position and captured it. It was one of vital importance to the Germans.

And, mothers, you should have seen your crusaders in Germany. Of all the troops I saw they were of the most veteran appearance—proud, erect, broad-shouldered, square-jawed fighters!

A study of their eyes was enough to convince one that before him stood the men who had helped to upset and later to tear in pieces the most thoroughly organized, best disciplined and most superbly and adequately equipped legions the world ever saw—the forty-year German products.

Your sons were ever alert, neat in their looks, precise and snappy in their salutes, and knightly in their bearing. They were stern when duty demanded, but among themselves just playful, good-natured boys, all longing for home.

As an officer of the Red Cross, a man who had served continuously with the division, said to me:

"Follow the 'Rainbow's' course and you have before you the history of the American Army's participation in the war."

And right he was, for it was on the line and took part in all the battles our troops fought—all of any consequence, anyhow. Too, it served gloriously with the French Army. It stopped the "Boche" in the Champagne, kicked him back at Château-Thierry, where the monster first began to tumble toward a fall, and put the finishing touches on him in the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

The salient points in this preface are well worth remembering, and they will be brought out in detail later, because they show what the division did at the most crucial times, its wonderful efficiency, terrible punch and marvelous power of endurance. Indeed it was often referred to as "The Pine Tree Division" because of no "leaves" being granted it—in comparison with rests allowed other bodies of troops. It had none to speak of, but went on fighting, fighting, fighting to the end!

It was hinted, when it was first organized, that there would be no unity of purpose because of its organizations being from so many different states. That idea, however silly it was, together with others—among them, that National Guard units could not be depended upon—has been torn to bits and scattered like so much chaff before the wind. Men from Iowa, Alabama, Ohio, and New York fought side by side like brothers. Usually, in battle formation the 167th (Alabama) held the center, with the 165th (New York) on its left, and the 168th (Iowa) on its right—a barrier representing the manhood and the intelligence of a free nation it was impossible for the best troops of Germany to pass. In such positions, too, the regiments kept their part of "The Watch on the Rhine." And only because they had earned them were they given such posts of honor!

Without the National Guard, and none can deny this truth, we could not have entered the war in strength before the spring of 1919—indeed, could not have helped poor France in time! These officers and men, who so long endured (and kept on working) an unmerited howl against them, pitted themselves against

the world's best trained soldiers and—planted the American flag in Germany!

That tiny spark of patriotism—and it was minute because of the most unkind and smothering influences—grew into a flaming bonfire and could not be quenched. Its sparks carried light to dark spots in the hearts of millions across the ocean, so that today, to them, anyhow, it appears as a flaming beacon of hope and a pathfinder on danger trails. Yesterday it was a faithful, plodding, but derided thing; today it is just as true and just as toiling, and, by its own sheer strength, the mainstay of the nation—our own National Guard!

From beside the muddy waters of the Alabama, near which they received their first instruction in the cruel game of war, to the foothills of Arizona, through which the little Santa Cruz lazily creeps along; home again to guard railroads for a while, then on to Camp Mills, Long Island, now as a real United States regiment; thence to France, via Mother England, over submarine-infested waters, and to European battles at Lunéville, Baccarat, the Champagne, Château-Thierry and Saint Mihiel—until there in the Forêt d'Argonne they helped to close the greatest war in the world's history—traveled the officers and men of the old "Fighting Fourth" over their path to eternal fame and the gratitude of two continents! Finally, in "Hunland" itself the long-needed rest came to those who had survived. They had helped a world back to freedom!

Just "tin" soldiers but—mighty avengers of wrongs done humanity!

WILLIAM H. AMERINE.

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, May, 1919.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER E. BARE
167th U. S. Infantry

CHAPTER II

A WORD TO MOTHERS

To each of you who lost sons in the recent world upheaval across the Atlantic, words of consolation, however directly appealing they may be, are immeasurably lacking as a solace for your heavy grief—that grief which would have carried you down and down by its own cruel weight, even to the very depths of despair, had you not been a mother with a mother's fortitude.

That boy, and regardless of his age or stature, he was always a boy to you, can never return to bring his portion of the happiness to the family fireside. He has made the supreme sacrifice for his God, his country and his people. So far as a living being is concerned, he is gone, mother, and his place there by the cheery, glowing hearth can not be filled. The chair is vacant and its presence there only burns a deep sorrow into a mother's soul.

You visit his bed-room and, with tear-dimmed eyes, you try to see him there, to ask in your own way if there is anything you can do for him. There is no reply—he does not answer in the familiar voice and in his accustomed words of endearment and appreciation. The room is quite still. There are his books, his favorite pictures are on the wall, and there is his

own likeness just as you saw him last in his uniform, but they have no voice.

During his early absence, before the telegraph messenger came bearing the terrible notice of his death in France, you were wont to dust and to carefully rearrange his things, always planning month by month, week by week, day by day—yes, down to the very minute, for his return. Even now you look after his room, but he is gone the way of those who sacrificed themselves to let peace come again. He is dead, mother, but to you his memory will forever live; and so you keep on with the daily work, your labor of love.

You leave the room and all its sacred belongings —you are sobbing now, and you go out into the garden. The dog is out there—his dog "Don," and the faithful animal runs up to you, comes by leaps and bounds, wagging his tail in a happy greeting. You stroke his long, wavy hair, pat him on the head, and then you burst into tears again. Poor dumb thing! He does not understand it all, and continues to show his affection for you—just as he did for your boy. Oh, the pity of it all! How you wish you could tell him all about his master! How you wish that each day and night "Don" might sit by your side, that you and he could talk about times passed so happily when all were at home!

It is more than you can bear, and you return to your own apartment, fall across the bed and soon drop off to sleep. In slumber, perhaps, there will be oblivion. Not that you want to forget—no, not that, but you need to rest. Your recent days have been trying ones

for mind, soul and body, sleep is at hand, and you grasp a chance to recuperate.

"Don" out there has gone under the kitchen and is eating away contentedly on a bone. The cat has just been around, but "Don" ran the feline off with a growl. You heard it just before repose stole upon you, and you understood "Don" just as you understood every slight intonation in the boy's voice.

I recall some verses I saw in "The Literary Digest," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, I think, reading:

"The bravest battle that was ever fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world, you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

"Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought,
From the mouths of wonderful men.

"But deep in the walled-up woman's heart,
Of women that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part,
Lo! there is the battle-field."

Right after the armistice had stopped further fighting, as I lay asleep in a comfortable German bed across the Rhine, came to me a night of dreams. The owner of the place had just brought me a little honey to stop a cough I had, after which I became wrapped in slumber.

The house in which I was billeted, near which flowed Rhineward a babbling brook, was at the foot of a densely wooded hillside. High above on the top of the

hill were the ruins of some great castle of the Middle Ages. Beneath was a beautiful château, located on the opposite side to me, and erected in late years and at great expense by a German Army officer who had married an heiress. About the building was an enchanting ground, through which another small stream wended its way, laid off in replica of the park in rear of the Royal Castle at Versailles.

That day I had visited the château and had dinner there with some American Army officers. Its *salle-à-manger* was used by the latter as their mess-hall, and they had their billets in several of its bed-chambers. I was told the old castle had been the property for centuries of the German officer's paternal ancestors.

In the hallway, near the grand staircase, were forms of knights in coats of mail and astride inanimate horses, gaily caparisoned. From the walls were suspended various suits of armor, while handsome paintings of the officer's progenitors, odd looking men, all of them, besides a lot of rich tapestry and pieces of statuary, were the other mural decorations.

I must confess that when I retired that night I was a fit subject for the most fanciful of hallucinations. One dream I recall in particular, since it was most impressive. I shall try to relate it briefly:

Out of those dark forests came a mighty chorus of voices, swelling ever and anon; first in foreign sounds —not only foreign, but of some distant age, and the chants had a distinctly religious air. Quite vividly could I see the ancient crusaders on the march to regain the holy sepulchre, and a most unique sight it was, of course. There were dense columns of knights,

clad in armor, mounted and on the move. They lay spread out before me on a vast green terrain. They, too, were singing, but such songs as I had never heard before.

Then the scene changed, and with it, as if controlled by a master director, the songs themselves. Now the latter were in English and familiar American church hymns. Instead of the knights in their glittering mail I beheld countless thousands of khaki-clad men, and far in advance I saw our own "Stars and Stripes." The modern crusaders were singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers!"

And so your boy sang, mother, as he went joyously forth to battle in this century's war for right, and he fell with the words on his proud lips. What a glorious death was his as he flung defiance in its face!

It is impossible for me to interpret the dream otherwise than to understand from it that the slain of the crusaders of old and of our own day are even now singing together in heaven.

President Wilson in the course of a speech he made at Turin, Italy, on January 7, 1919, said:

"The people of the United States were reluctant to take part in the war, not because they doubted the justice of the cause, but because it was the tradition of the American Republic to play no part in the politics of other continents; but as the struggle grew from stage to stage they were more and more moved by the conviction that it was not a European struggle, but a struggle for the freedom of the world and the liberation of humanity, and, with that conviction, it was impossible that they should withhold their hands."

And so your boy fought and died for "the freedom of the world and the liberation of humanity," and "God's will be done!" A bright star has been added to the firmament and he is in heaven with the other crusaders of all time. That was my dream across the Rhine, fond mother, and I hope yours was of a like kind.

And your boy, mother, who has come back to you: what a priceless offspring! How proud you are of him and what a man the war has made of him! How civilization prizes what he and others like him accomplished!

In truth, they have remodeled the world—made it "a fit place to live in!" To the generations to come their names will be a rich heritage, their deeds a glorious chapter in the world's history! Marshal Ney, that old soldier of France, "the bravest of the brave," was no more courageous, and under Lee or Grant there were no better infantrymen. The annals of all other times reveal no obstacles of the kind they had to surmount.

These boys—for such most of them were—darted like lightning out of a blue sky, from their trenches, from the shallow fox-holes of the battlefield, out into the open of "No Man's Land," and drove the mighty legions of Germany before them. They pitted themselves against the "Boche" hordes, and, trusting to God and to the right of things, they smashed the ruthless Hun all along the line. The stolid and fat German, brought up under an iron discipline and working by set rules, was no match for these lads from the land of freedom.

Words fail to describe the war—our language is inadequate. Only those know who have witnessed its vast field of horror, and most of them are too modest to even try to tell of it. I have had to extract from them this story, piece by piece. But, I tell you, reader, that I take my hat off to the plain old "doughboy," the foot-soldier, that indefatigable genius who wins battles —that boy who left your care only a short while ago, and who has placed the family name a few rungs higher up on the nation's ladder of fame!

For let us always remember him who time after time, for days and weeks even, lived in the ground like a gopher, where the trenches were deep in mud and where the marrow-searching cold made one crave even death; where the rats and the "cooties," the whining shells, the whizz of rifle and machine gun bullets and the lurking aeroplanes overhead made life a miserable portion.

No, let us not forget him who, after many trying days and hellish nights in a trench sector, over which waves of poisonous gas fumes were sent rolling, moved to the battle-front while loaded down like a pack-mule and without a sufficiency of food, there to meet a hail of lead from enemy machine gun nests and to face the terrible, awe-inspiring artillery barrage.

The American "doughboy," the peer of them all!

CHAPTER III

A "MOB-ILIZATION" CAMP

"At Coblenz, New Year's night did it—tore the lid right off the social season of the American Army of Occupation and flung it into the Rhine." Such was the way the official army paper, ""The Stars and Stripes," of Paris, put the 1919 "stunt," anyhow.

Not so, however, out there in the Ahr Valley, at Sinzig, Westum, and Lohndorf, in which towns the 167th United States Infantry was billeted. Sinzig is a small town; the other two places are villages. The city of Coblenz has 60,000 inhabitants and places entirely fit for social functions, including such ultra-élite affairs as *"thés dansants."* Too, in Coblenz there were *"beaucoup"* Army and Red Cross nurses for the many officers to dance with, but in the smaller places mentioned the situation was entirely different. Coblenz was Third Army headquarters, while Sinzig had such a distinction for the regiment from Alabama. It was Colonel William Preston Screws' headquarters. *"C'est la guerre!"*

I do not know what the Colonel and his officers did that night. From personal knowledge I can say he lived in a fine old château. However, I do not believe they had a dance. They probably played billiards or did something else equally as gay.

Major JOHN W. CARROLL
167th U. S. Infantry

It is certain the men themselves, the good old "doughboys," did not shuffle their hobnail shoes. Fraternization with the Germans was prohibited by an army order. No matter how much a man wanted to chat with a *"fraulein,"* he simply could not afford to take the risk of a trial for disobedience of orders. Otherwise there would have been an enlisted men's dance *"tout de suite."* It would have been a sight to have seen those simple German maids trying out "The Tango," "The Fox Trot," or "The Bunny Hug." Probably the men would have had a lot of fun *"aussi."*

But the war was over and the men were happy—even in "Hunland"! They had gotten safely by all that barbed wire and other rubbish in France, so what did they care—that is, most of them? They had music—of the sort made by some of them on "M. Hohner" harps, the kind they bought as kids back in the States in the good old days. I did not see any of the instruments marked "Wilson," "Poincaré," "Foch," or "Pershing." Shop windows held a lot of them bearing the brand "Hindenburg."

It was just such music I heard when I approached the door to a small dwelling in which were quartered two of Alabama's sons. One had invested a few "marks" in a harp and was playing familiar ragtime tunes. The other was the audience. The music ceased about that time and I heard a "square head" in the next room say something which sounded like *"Was haben sie zu essen?"* That made the good housewife get the old man's grub. Outside a number of camions rumbled by and occasionally a soldier on a motorcycle, the engine throbbing violently, whizzed down

the road. Just a few hundred yards away the beautiful Rhine flowed onward to the sea.

We had been chatting away for several minutes about first one thing and then another. The little stove was keeping us quite warm and it was not a very difficult matter to imagine ourselves back in Montgomery. Some day, anyhow, we hoped to return.

Finally, one of the Château-Thierry veterans ventured to ask if I thought Preiss's Monroe Street beer place would ever be open again for business. He explained that it had been one of his hangouts on trips he had made to Montgomery, and then remarked: "Before I ever began this tour of Europe, which I may add has been on foot, I had often heard of the fine beer to be sipped in Germany, but let me say that the draught article we got at Preiss's was the best ever."

Later one of the men asked the other: "Do you remember that camp back in Montgomery in 1916 before we went to Nogales? A 'mob-ilization' camp, I think they called it."

"Yes," replied the second, "but why do you mention that old mud-hole of a camp? Talk about nice things —mother's biscuits, going home, or something like that."

"Well," continued the reminiscent one, "that was some place, take it from me! The life there was good training, too, for some of the trials we were afterwards to encounter in "Sunny France." I think one pair of my shoes still holds a little mud to remind me of my experience in the Argonne.

"You fellows of the old 'Fighting Fourth' hadn't been 'mob-ilized' two weeks when the feverish desire

seized me to die like a hero, so I put out for the camp, paying my own railroad fare in order to get there quickly and enlist.

"I quit a good job, too, but my boss said that when I returned from Mexico I could have it back. I haven't returned to date, nearly three years since the departure—say, I wonder if some girl has made good in that place?"

The other laughed heartily and demanded: "What do you care now? You don't know anything except how to throw hand grenades at 'Jerry' and to dive into shell-holes. You can't make a living at that back in the States. After 'Uncle Sam' gets through with you you might hire out to the Bolshevists or some of these other foreigners who haven't anything to do except fight."

"I'll bet you one thing," replied the first, "the next time there is a war I'll be in 'B' Company—I'll be there when they leave and I'll be there when they return. That's the sort of a company I'll be in."

"Another thing," the second interjected, "when you came down to that Montgomery camp you were wearing sporty low-quartered shoes. They soon wore out and your feet gave you a lot of trouble. Didn't you know better?"

"You see," said the first soldier, sadly, "it was like this: I read a huge army recruiting poster saying 'Join the Army! See the world! Good pay, good clothes, and plenty of substantial food.' Naturally I thought they would issue me army shoes right after I enlisted."

The second, an "oldhead" in things military, then nearly split his sides laughing. "You poor idiot," he

said, "you didn't join the army—only the National Guard." That closed the conversation.

It all came about by the President of the United States "calling out" almost the entire National Guard of the country to assist the Regulars in preventing raids by Mexicans across the Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona border lines.

For several years the standing army of the nation, also the Texas Rangers, cowboys, ranchmen, train crews and passengers had been having "the devil's own time" with the wily incursionists who were apparently quite as slippery as their greasy name indicated. Some additional force was needed, so the Guard got a "call."

It was rather a mixed lot—those old Guardsmen and the civilian recruits who later joined the Fourth Infantry at the mobilization camp. The citizen soldiery had been in skeleton formation for several years, notwithstanding every effort on its part to build up. It had long since abandoned the foolishness of other days, realizing that to gain efficiency meant much hard work and persistent study on the part of its officers and men.

Due to the extreme severity of the physical examinations held by the army surgeons the regiment, after its muster-in, lost several valuable officers and a great many well-trained men. For that reason, and on account of its low strength when "called out," the civilian recruits became a necessity.

The latter, as in the case of the old men, came from the farms, the stores, the offices, the factories, the street corners and the pool-rooms; indeed, from where not? Among them were college graduates, young men

with degrees such as C.E., E.E., M.E., B.S., and so on. The Guard, even in the ranks, had thousands of qualified men of various professions and trades. So there all these men were, not seeking shoulder straps—just waiting to sign enlistment papers. Hundreds paid their own railroad fares to Montgomery. Large numbers of the men were from the best families in the state.

The rejections caused the Guard officers to train thousands of green men, entailing much delay and causing great confusion. It was a case of trying to do a very big job in a most limited time, and under exceedingly trying circumstances, yet they actually accomplished the task in a most satisfactory way. The manner in which they did so was truly wonderful.

But the real cause of the slow movement of the Guard to the border, especially the Alabama units, was the continued shortage of almost every item in the make-up of an army. Such things, it had been presumed, were on hand with army quartermasters and other property officers of the government.

There were no marching shoes ready for issuance, a big shortage of uniforms, clothing and blankets, existed, and the arms and accoutrements were insufficient in quantity and lacking in quality. Exceedingly few cots were available. Shoes finally began to arrive, but in limited lots, largely of cheap material and crude manufacture, and more suitable for the negroes on Southern farms.

For weeks the citizens of Montgomery and other proud Alabamians who visited the camp witnessed ludicrous happenings, for young men were seen drill-

ing as soldiers and wearing straw hats, low-quartered shoes, negligée shirts, and other civilian toggery. The light shoes, of course, were soon worn out.

The rainy season, almost "forty days and forty nights" of it, came down on the willing little army of patriots at Vandiver Park, in the northern part of the city, and played havoc. The men, who had, for the most part, been sleeping on bed-sacks on the bare ground, now began to pass the most miserable nights. Much sickness developed as a consequence. It was, indeed, as the Château-Thierry man said, a "mob-ilization" camp.

The Guard had done its part—all it could at the time—and elsewhere there had been a fall-down.

(From "The Stars and Stripes"—Paris.)

HOMESICKNESS

Gotta be a soldier. Gotta stick t' biz—
Gotta keep on marchin' while th' marchin' is;
Gotta keep salutin';
Gotta keep in trim;
Bugle keeps on tootin',
Home looks mighty dim.
Gotta keep on stitchin',
Gotta foller like a lamb—
But, boy, my feet am itchin'
Fer th' feel of Alabam'.

Gotta answer reveille. Gotta stand retreat;
Gotta be K. P. sometimes—soldiers has t' eat;
Gotta keep a-workin'
Jes like there was war;
Ain't no time fer shirkin'
Lots o' jobs in store;

Ain't no time fer switchin'
Er lettin' things go slam—
But boy, my feet am itchin'
Fer th' feel of Alabam'.

Mammy writes she's "waitin' with a possum pie,"
My doggone mouth keeps waterin' till my throat is dry.
"Watermelon's handy—
Sugar cake am hot—
Enclosin' love from Mandy—"
An' yet a feller's got
T' sweat here in a kitchen—
It's all fer Uncle Sam,
But, boy, my feet's sure itchin'
Fer th' feel of Alabam'.

Sometimes, my lips get twitchin'—
Baby, that I am—
But, boy, my feet's done itchin'
Fer th' feel of Alabam'.

—E. RUTHERFORD, JR., Corp., Tours.

CHAPTER IV

THE "FIGHTING FOURTH"

So the latter part of June, 1916, the Fourth Infantry, Alabama National Guard, organized in May, 1911, entered the mobilization camp at Vandiver Park, Montgomery, Ala., and was mustered into the service of the United States. It had answered President Wilson's call of June 18 for Mexican border duty. Colonel William Preston Screws, who later commanded the regiment in the World War, was the mustering officer for the government. At the time he was a captain of infantry in the Regular Army.

The regiment then consisted of units as follows: Headquarters Company, Montgomery; Supply Company, Montgomery; Machine Gun Company, Montgomery; Sanitary Detachment, Birmingham; Company "A," Montgomery; Company "B," Abbeville; Company "C," Pell City; Company "D," Bessemer; Company "E," Decatur; Company "F," Gadsden; Company "G," Ozark; Company "H," Alexander City; Company "I," Opelika; Company "K," Birmingham; Company "L," Alabama City; Company "M," Oxford.

Very few of the companies were up to the required peace strength of 3 officers and 65 enlisted men each. Too, as previously stated, immediate losses were sustained on account of the physical examinations and

Major HARTLEY A. MOON
167th U. S. Infantry

for other reasons. Rapid recruiting soon brought the various units up to the needed strength, and a band was organized and trained.

In explanation of the name, "The Fighting Fourth," it should be stated that there was such a regiment from Alabama in the Confederate States Army during the Civil War, which organization did the most effective service and won undying fame. And so the new regiment was dubbed "The Fighting Fourth." Too, many of the paternal ancestors of the officers and men of the new command had served in the old.

About the time the Fourth was accepted by the government other units of the Alabama National Guard were mustered in, and the training for a possible war with Mexico began. Patriotism ran high in Alabama and elsewhere throughout the United States. After some years of a "watchful waiting" policy, it looked like President Wilson meant to strike back. The "Fighting Fourth" was eager for action. It began at once to sharpen its battle-axe.

Daily "setting-up" exercises, drills and parades started and there were frequent long "hikes" made through the surrounding country. Battalions went for practice on the rifle range and each company commander vied with the others to make his unit the best. The enlisted men themselves were no less enthusiastic.

Even then, in the early days of its training, the "Fighting Fourth" gave evidence of much future efficiency. The officers and men, who had spent much of their time and money during the years the regiment had been in existence trying to make themselves fit for war, all thought their chance had come at last.

At the afternoon parades held in the camp there were always present many visitors, when the weather permitted, during the first few weeks of the training. After the supplies began to arrive the regiment put on a better front; and, as there had been much progress of a military nature, people were heard to make favorable comment.

It was related that some general of the army had said: "It would be worse than murder to send these troops (referring to the National Guard of the country) against the experienced Mexican soldiers." The people of Alabama did not think so—the country did not. Even then the Guardsmen contended the organization would, if properly equipped, upset the opinions voiced by so many army experts.

A large number of the most prominent men in the United States were officers in the Guard, and it had hundreds of officers who were eminently fitted to command troops—they showed that later across the Atlantic. But they had a prejudice, however wrong, to contend with and they knew all the ins and outs of it.

So the "Fighting Fourth" battled up hill right at the beginning of its life, went up against all sorts of propositions, but never a minute did it stop, never did it give in, and day by day the people themselves saw the splendid results of the instruction given by those Guard officers.

The camp's sanitary conditions and its appearance otherwise improved day by day. The place soon became one of model neatness. There were present units against which no marks had been recorded. Inspectors came and inspectors went, but with but few exceptions

they could make no adverse reports of any consequence. Most of the faultfinding was due to shortage of equipment or improper *matériel,* which was not attributable to ignorance or neglect on the part of the Guard. Ladies frequently commented on the neatness of the camp, on the excellent discipline there, and were greatly pleased with the food served and its preparation. The Guard could learn rapidly because it had the intelligence, rank and file.

Young men who had never roasted a peanut in their lives learned to cook and prepare the most tempting meals. Others who at home had never soiled their hands in dish water kept the company cooking utensils bright and clean. And they did not blush at their work! The most intense satisfaction they had was when the captain said "Well done!" Numbers of these splendid fellows later on, in the great World War, became commissioned officers and fought and died in France.

Reviews were held in the city and thousands of loyal citizens lined the streets to see the "Fighting Fourth" march by, and they yelled themselves hoarse! Balls and dances were given, and Montgomery presented a martial appearance. Dapper looking officers strolled here and there with the South's most beautiful girls. It recalled Civil War days to the old timers, but with the absence of the grey uniforms. The officers and men were now well "set up" and presented a most military aspect. There was the bloom of rugged health in their cheeks, they bore themselves well, and there was a certain snap in their movements.

Out on the rifle range, in the rear of the beautiful

Oakwood Cemetery, officers and men were daily shooting like the squirrel riflemen of old. Excellent scores were made even with bad ammunition. The men rapidly qualified as "expert riflemen," "sharpshooters," and "marksmen." Officers also acquired a deadly use of the pistol. It looked bad for the "Greasers," and had war come—well, God pity the poor devils who should face those Springfields!

Major DALLAS B. SMITH
167th U. S. Infantry
Promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel

CHAPTER V

OFF TO THE BORDER

"I wanta go ter Arizona! I wanta get er 'Greaser'!! I wanta go and I wanta go n-n-n-o-o-o-w-w-w!!!" resounded all over the regimental area of the "Fighting Fourth" at the Montgomery mobilization camp. Bloodthirsty devils! What was the matter over there?

Nothing, of course, except the innate wanderlust of the average American soldier, the craving for a new place to go; and, in this case that state of being "fed up" on a lot of drill, hiking and parade.

The life there in the camp had grown irksome. The men were tired of seeing the same old race track, the same old grand-stand, the same old grounds at Vandiver Park. The city itself no longer appealed to them. A rumor had been the rounds that the regiment would soon leave for Arizona, and the officers and men were impatient to go.

It mattered not where—whether to Bisbee, Yuma, Tucson, or Nogales—and so the men kept up the howl. They had been in that one place four months; they had seen the rainy season come and go, had watched the summer slip by, and now there was a distinct chill in the atmosphere. They wanted some other kind of weather, wanted a new thrill and—they got it!

"Orders" had been in the air for several days. The

old camp was filled with all sorts of rumors. Some of them appeared to be reasonable, yet doubt lingered in the minds of many. The situation was tense because of the uncertainty of things. There had been suspicious movements of sleeping cars, passenger coaches, flat and box cars, and cars for animals, all of which information leaked in through a railroad yard switchman.

The raiding along the Mexican border had died down—thousands of National Guardsmen, including some of the "crack" outfits, had been down there for some time—and there were no more Columbus, New Mexico, affairs headlined in the newspapers.

Many people did not believe the Guard organizations at that time in the various State camps would be used in the Southwest. In fact, a number of regiments from other states, having scared the would-be intruders off, had been returned from the international boundary. Villa had betaken himself high up somewhere in the mountainous area of his native land. It would never do to send the "militia" after him. The Regulars went and—later returned without having captured the bandit leader. According to recent accounts he is "still doing business at the same old stand."

Such was the state of affairs the latter part of October, 1916, causing the officers and men of the old Fourth much uncertainty. They began to argue that if no need existed for their services, the government ought to let them return to their positions in civil life. However, there came from the regiment's quarters, ever and anon, the old cry "I wanta get er 'Greaser'!

I wanta get him n-n-n-o-o-o-w-w-w!!" That seemed to be the idea, anyhow. And those men—hard as nails by that time—meant all of it.

Even a certain class of civilians, due to reports so often made as to "the faulty system" in the National Guard, began to "kid" the organizations not up to that time sent to the border. It was laughable for the reason that numbers of the outfits were equal to similar units of the Regular Army.

Then the day came when real orders flew about thick and fast—the Fourth had gotten instructions to entrain, and its officers and men were happy. The trains were shoved in, one by one, on the long siding at Vandiver Park and the loading started. One never saw men work faster or more energetically. They were billed for Nogales and meant to get there.

Stevedores of long years of experience and great physical strength had nothing on those "doughboys." Midgets in the regiment were seen carrying boxes an ox might balk at, while the larger men heaved very weighty objects about like a crane. Box and flat cars were loaded promptly and there was no lost motion anywhere.

Hundreds of people from the city and many from over the state were present to see the regiment off. There was no lack of faith on their part. They knew what might be expected of it in action. Wives fondly embraced their husbands, while off in places here and there many a kiss passed "unseen and unheard" between two lovers. There were no censorship regulations, so the public knew when the trains would depart and over which routes they would pass. The country

was not full of Mexican spies ready to blow up railroad trestles. It was a great day and the "Fighting Fourth" left amid a shower of cheers.

All along the route, at the larger places, great enthusiasm on the part of the residents was visible, for they had learned of the time the trains should pass and were there at the station to bid the soldiers Godspeed and future success in the profession of arms. At this time sporadic outbreaks were taking place on the border, though they were not of a very serious nature. The "watchful waiting" policy might cease any day. Who knew?

Onward the trains went (they did not speed), soon leaving Alabama's cotton fields and reaching those of Mississippi; now through the sugar cane plantations of Louisiana, and over the wide Texas prairies—ever toward Arizona, the land where something might start. If it didn't start, the men of the Fourth might themselves start something. At any rate they were on their way—that was the big idea.

All through the trains was heard the old cry: "I wanta get er 'Greaser'! I wanta get 'im n-n-n-o-o-o-w-w-w!!" Now New Mexico was under the wheels of their cars and the train skirted the burning sands of the big desert, except that at this time of the year the sands were not very hot. Winter was near in that section—at night, anyhow, as the Alabamians soon learned. They were nearing their destination, and off in the distance could be seen the mountains of Mexico. They were indeed already in the land of the wide sombrero, and as they traveled along saw many murderous looking Mexicans at work on the railroads.

Finally they began to roll through the valleys and along the mountain sides in Arizona, passing across long trestles spanning gaps over deep canyons. Tucson was soon reached, a pretty little city, above which, pointing skyward, were snow-capped peaks, and a short time thereafter the Fourth was planted, "bag and baggage," right in the border town of Nogales. Detraining work began at once. Alabama was over 2,000 miles away.

CHAPTER VI

LIFE AT NOGALES

The regiment left Montgomery October 22, 1916, and arrived at Nogales October 28. Just outside of the Arizona town, on the highway leading to Tucson, there are several big hills, and it was astride such an earth contour that the "Fighting Fourth" began its camp pitching. There were deep ravines, too, and at first glimpse the place looked bad for quarters. From there the troops looked right into Mexico and could hear the Mexican soldiers' bugles.

It was soon found, however, that other infantry outfits had been there, the latter leaving substantial mess-halls and kitchens as well as places leveled off for the tents and the company streets. Luckily, too, for the Alabamians, the first-comers had dug up all the cactus plants. It was a labor they had performed during the intense heat of the past summer, for which the late arrivals thanked them from the bottom of their hearts.

"Gosh! This is some border, ain't it, Bill?" remarked a man to another in one of the big pyramidal tents that night. "And, I'll swear I can almost taste *chili con carne* and hot *tamales,*" he concluded.

"Yep, all those hills and mountains look like a pretty good border, but I certainly would like something hot about now. This ain't no steam-heated apartment

Major EVERETTE H. JACKSON
167th U. S. Infantry
Promoted from Captain

house. Today when we were setting up those tents it was really hot. Since then I have been getting colder every hour. You don't suppose I am catching the Mexican chills and fever, do you?" After that the second speaker crawled out of his cot, put more wood in the Sibley stove, then tried again to find sleep.

The first asked him rather sullenly: "What do you take me for—a doctor?" About that time the latter himself began to shiver and complain. The velocity of the wind was increasing, and as the tent had no wooden floor or walls the interior was just like the open prairie. Later, however, both men fell asleep to pass their first night in the new home they had been craving for so many weeks.

Toward morning one of them, with a yell like a Comanche, jumped from his cot. In so doing the soldier awoke his tent mate. "What the h—ll's the matter with you?" the second growled, "I thought those d—— 'Greasers' had swarmed down on our camp." A search revealed the presence of a centipede nestling there in the blankets. Fortunately no harm had been done. Sentence was soon passed and the varmint killed. "It is bad enough to be obliged to stay in this tent with you," the soldier said to the other, "without having hundred-legged pests in here." Once more the tent was quiet and the two warriors-to-be asleep, but reveille soon aroused them.

For the next two or three days the men in camp were kept busy at various tasks connected with putting it in order. "Rome was not built in a day," and no drills were possible until the regiment had become settled. But, when the job had been completed the Fourth

found itself comfortably fixed in most respects. The Alabamians, in small groups, were now allowed to visit the town.

Nogales is a small place—that is, both Nogales, Arizona, U. S. A., and Nogales, State of Sonora, Mexico, for both make up an American-Mexican town astride the border line and situated in a wide canyon in the low-lying foothills.

Along the dividing line, a street, on one side there were American sentries; on the other, those of the Mexican troops. The latter were dressed in every conceivable kind of a uniform, and often could be seen lying fast asleep in their sentry boxes. During the day-light hours many of them came across the line and worked on roads which were being constructed by our army engineers in and near the town.

The daily "grind" soon began in the life of the Fourth. Drills and other formations took up a large part of each day. Long "hikes" were made, one to Tucson and return being the most memorable, a distance of about 125 miles. The regiment left "Camp Stephen Little" at Nogales November 21, hiked 18½ miles with full packs the first day, and arrived at Tucson November 24. The next day it was reviewed by the brigade and regimental commanders. November 26 it started out on the return, reaching Nogales November 29, after having participated en route in a war problem with the Second Alabama Infantry. The nights spent in the little "dog" tents while on the march were bitterly cold, and frequently packs of coyotes came by the temporary camps yelping like a lot of dogs.

The battalions and the machine gun company were often out at practice on the rifle range to perfect the regiment's marksmanship. Instruction was held in trench construction, and there were numerous maneuvers in which the Fourth participated. The "setting-up" exercises, bayonet drills and other forms of training taken up.

The Third Battalion, while at Nogales, built a system of trenches for an entire regiment, the first task of its kind undertaken by a modern infantry organization in the United States. It was patterned after European models.

Outpost and patrol duties were studied and daily put in practice, for the town was theoretically—in fact at times actually—preparing for an attack. Occasional shots were fired back and forth across the boundary line, but no particular harm was done. The men, however, did not grumble at all the hard work and exposure. They were in a new country with a prospect of seeing actual service and so they were happy. Too, they were becoming better soldiers and men every day. The life agreed with them and substantial individual gains in weight were common. Whenever the regiment appeared on parade it made a most excellent showing.

Finally, and they had a right to complain, as will be seen, the weather became bitterly cold. At reveille hour each day the thermometer registered ten to fifteen degrees above zero. Then during the day, chiefly before the noon hour, the mercury would climb, ranging around seventy degrees, while during the late afternoon and at night it made a rapid descent. Toward

the early hours of morning zero was reached. To such a changing climate they had never been accustomed.

It would not have been so bad but the pyramidal tents, while equipped with stoves, were not at that time walled or floored with wood as a protection against the icy blizzards. The Regulars near by, however, were comfortably housed in small wooden huts. To make matters worse, before the lumber arrived in the dead of winter, many cases of pneumonia developed among the National Guardsmen at Nogales. Deaths occurred daily, and at times as many as four bodies were escorted to the little railroad station in a single procession, all to be shipped back to Alabama.

Two troops of the Tenth United States Cavalry (negroes), sent back from Mexico where they had served under Brigadier-General John J. Pershing, later commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France, reached Nogales and, according to other troops present at the time, at once started trouble. Some of the black men, while in Mexico, had been handled roughly by Villa's machine gunners.

Corporal Morris Feinfield, of Company "K," Birmingham, who was a military policeman, arrested two of them for carrying loaded pistols while in the business section of the town. The negroes were all "boiling" mad because a "militiaman" had taken two of their number in charge. The very idea! It was more than they, as Regulars, could stand. The friction intensified as a consequence.

In several street fights groups of the black men, when they attacked the Alabamians, were severely

beaten by the "tenderfeet" of the Guard. Finally, so the story goes, Brigadier General Edward H. Plummer, commanding the Nogales district, sent the cavalrymen out in the Arivaca section. It was rumored the machine gunners of the "Fighting Fourth," had the negroes remained, were going to give them something to remember. The latter were tampering with dynamite and did not seem to realize it.

There was no actual fighting between the Mexicans and the Americans while the Alabama regiment was at Nogales, although things looked squally at times. Occasionally troops would be rushed to some point where it was expected an attack by the Mexicans would be made.

The regiment simply put in four months of hard work, the officers and men becoming as hard as the proverbial pine knot, and they were ready even then to go up against more seasoned troops. They were far more fit then than thousands sent to France for the World War. So were the officers and men of other National Guard units on the border.

After having very thoroughly trained for about nine months—not three—and as there appeared to be no real good cause for keeping the Guard on the line when there was a large standing army whose business it was to handle future raids, the men began to yearn for their homes and the old jobs left behind. Too, they imagined some political game was being played and that in it they were the "goats."

Finally orders came for the Alabamians to entrain for Montgomery, there to be mustered out. This caused great joy, of course, and no time was lost com-

plying with them. Just before the troops left, the newspaper at Nogales, in an editorial, complimented them highly as to their discipline and gentlemanly conduct. Without any reflection on the town, however, the "Fighting Fourth" shouted "From hell to heaven!" as the train carrying it left Nogales.

Major RAVEE NORRIS
167th U. S. Infantry
A Captain in Chateau-Thierry Drive, but in command of First and Third Battalions after Majors Carroll and Smith had been wounded

CHAPTER VII

HOME AGAIN AND NEW ORDERS

The regiment left Nogales March 16, 1917, and reached Montgomery March 22. It again went into camp at Vandiver Park, landing there in another rainy spell. That, however, did not deter the people from visiting the camp and extending the officers and men the glad hand.

Soon after the latter had become settled in their quarters the order for the preparation of muster-out papers was received. All thought it only a matter of a few days before they would be free men. High officers of the Regular Army were there to handle the release of the troops from the United States service.

Bronze medals bought by public subscription and commemorating the border duty, were awarded, one to each officer and enlisted man. The people were proud of the patriotism of the citizen soldiery and of the work done by the latter. The troops had answered the President's call promptly and cheerfully; and, while there was no war, they were ready to handle any emergency. Now, however, their sole desire was to re-enter civil life. But in that they were disappointed—trouble of a far greater magnitude was brewing elsewhere.

Our relations across the Atlantic had been strained for some time, and the German kaiser and his war

lords seemed to consider the United States as a weakling not worth notice. German submarines were sinking our unarmed merchant vessels, also those of other nations carrying our citizens, and protests were unavailing.

On account of this state of affairs the government, fearing attempts would be made by Germans, or those in sympathy with them, throughout the country to wreck railroad property, munition plants and other industries, cancelled the demobilization orders for such National Guard units as were still in the service. The "Fighting Fourth" was caught before it could complete the muster-out formalities.

Much destruction, indeed, had already been wrought to property here and there. Aside from these acts of German agents, Germany persisted in the U-boat tactics. Later, after much of the National Guard had been guarding the steel transportation lines, Germany avowed her intention to enlarge the radius of operations of the undersea craft, which were seeking to starve England and thereby win the war. On April 6, 1917, the United States declared a state of war to exist and at once began preparations to hurl all the forces needed to help England, France, Belgium, and Russia crush the common enemy.

It was about April 7th that the Fourth left Montgomery to guard the railroad property. Other Alabama organizations were sent on a similar mission. The work ahead promised slight interest for those who were to engage in it. At this time, although the Regulars were allowed to recruit from the volunteers of the country, the National Guard was not. While the

standing army was building up, the Guard was left to split up into small details in the nature of outposts, which certainly was not conducive to any future efficiency which might be demanded of it.

The officers and men said duties of the kind should be performed by hired watchmen. It reminded them of orders received on the border—that army recruiting sergeants could solicit enlisted men of the National Guard for the Regular Army, and that any such men desiring to leave the Guard and enlist in the army must be allowed to do so. Also of another, the latter permitting trained men of the Guard to leave the service to accept civil positions in the border states.

But the various details out guarding such property said they had much fun shooting at hogs and other animals prowling around at night. Too, throughout Alabama the country people were kind to the men. Finally orders were received returning the units to the camp at Montgomery.

The various groups assembled and began "marching through Alabama." Everywhere they received tremendous ovations, the nation having been worked up to a high state of patriotism. All now seemed to realize that upon those officers and men of the Guard would fall the war's heavy burden and—it did as will be seen. By June 7, or thereabouts, all the contingents had reached Montgomery and had begun regular training schedules. But the Guard was delayed two months, as stated, in beginning active recruiting and training for the war. After the return to camp the units were allowed to recruit to war strength as then prescribed.

Great throngs of people now visited the training area at Vandiver Park. Day by day they saw the "Fighting Fourth" become more efficient. Soon the regiment reached war strength—about 150 men to each company—and presented a magnificent spectacle when on parade. Reviews were held in the city and the people were wildly patriotic and very proud of the regiment. It now looked like the Guard was about to come into its own.

Major ROBERT JOERG, Jr.
167th U. S. Infantry

CHAPTER VIII

THE NEW ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH UNITED STATES INFANTRY

Time was fast slipping by now and Congress was already shaping draft legislation to send a mighty army to France. In addition to the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Marine Corps many millions of soldiers, it appeared, would be needed to crush Germany and of course had to be secured by a compulsory service law. Young men from twenty-one to thirty-one years old were to be the first to serve in the National Army.

The Alabama Guard units in the meantime were rapidly filling up with volunteers. After a while, due to the manner in which an old law read, the National Guard itself, although at the time in the United States service, was drafted August 5, 1917, and then became a part of the Armies of the United States.

The training of the four Alabama regiments at Vandiver Park had been progressing nicely. They were the First, Second and Fourth Infantry and the First Cavalry. The various officers who had built them up began to think they would have an opportunity to lead their men in action. They had always taken great pride in their work and had produced efficient organizations. Too, most of them had spent considerable

sums of money on the units at different times. The lives of some of the companies had begun in the childhood days of the nation, the officers and men knew their histories and felt honored to be members of them. Then came another jolt.

An order was received, published by the War Department and dated August 14, 1917, designating the Fourth Infantry, Alabama National Guard, as the 167th United States Infantry, and at the same time the instructions said to transfer a sufficient number of men from the other three regiments to bring the new organization up to a strength of about 3,605 men exclusive of the officers. As a consequence the new regiment more than doubled in size. It was a sad blow to the officers and remaining men of the other regiments of course and their interest waned immediately.

The order was read to the old Fourth one day as it was returning from a maneuver near Ware's Ferry. It caused much excitement. Colonel Screws, who had been unanimously elected to that rank from the lieutenant-colonelcy after the regiment got back from the border, explained it and said the additional men would be transferred from the other Alabama units. He also stated many more officers would be required. Soon thereafter the new 167th United States Infantry marched back to the camp and the news spread like wildfire.

During the next few days the transfer of the enlisted men took place. It reduced the other regiments to a few hundred men each. The officers of the 167th found themselves with 250 men to the company in-

stead of 150, and began to realize what it meant to have such a large family. The shifting of the men caused a mass of clerical work and great confusion.

There were five officers to transfer to the 167th, as follows: Second Lieut. Ben F. Moore, of Birmingham, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Hugh E. Lester, of Birmingham, First Cavalry; First Lieut. Richard B. Kelley, of Birmingham, Second Infantry; First Lieut. William A. Jeffries, of Andalusia, Second Infantry; First Lieut. Louis R. Morgan, of Cornettsville, Ky., First Infantry.

The field officers of the new regiment were: Colonel William P. Screws, of Montgomery; Lieut.-Colonel Walter E. Bare, of Gadsden; Major John W. Carroll, of Ozark; Major Hartley A. Moon, of Birmingham; Major Dallas B. Smith, of Opelika. Major John W. Watts, of Birmingham, a former Montgomerian, commanded the Sanitary Detachment. Captain Robert Joerg, Jr., of Montgomery, was the regimental adjutant. All had served with the old Fourth on the border.

The regiment left Montgomery August 28 on eight special trains. The destination was Camp Mills, Long Island, a few miles from New York City, where the 42nd ("Rainbow") Division of National Guardsmen was being concentrated for shipment overseas. It was so named by Secretary of War Baker because its units were from 26 states of the Union, their locations forming an arc across the map like that of the natural phenomenon.

Not many people were out to see the Alabamians off

because they did not know of the proposed departure. On account of the strict censorship regulations the newspapers were not allowed to publish advance information as to troop movements. Naturally the officers and men felt hurt and the people as well.

Major HERBERT B. MAY
Formerly Captain and Adjutant
167th U. S. Infantry

CHAPTER IX

AT CAMP MILLS

In record-breaking time the eight "specials" carrying the little army of Alabamians reached Camp Mills, Long Island. At many points along the route, as the trains sped northward, the troops were accorded unprecedented demonstrations, those witnessing their passage realizing the Guard had made good its claim of being the nation's second line of defense. The men were not going to some miner's strike—they were off to the greatest war in the world's history.

The regiment detrained at once and promptly pitched its camp. The job could not have been done more systematically. The organization had been in service over a year and the officers and men knew their work thoroughly. Other troops had arrived or were coming in, and the "Rainbow" Division, representing the flower of America's young manhood, was being rapidly assembled. There was, however, hard luck ahead for the regiment.

Something went wrong and it was immediately quarantined because of a few cases of mumps and meningitis. It was considered a "rotten" deal. Here it should be stated that while the entire organization was confined to the limits of the camp several ugly rumors were maliciously circulated to the effect that

the men were undisciplined and out creating trouble. The ban was not lifted for six weeks. Too, a very insignificant scrap of a personal nature, between small groups of Alabamians and New Yorkers started a lot of baseless criticism against the former.

It is said the men of the 165th Infantry (old 69th New York) would tell incoming organizations: "The Alabamas are coming over and clean you out." A specific case is cited that when the negroes of the 15th New York arrived the whites from the same state ran out and embraced the blacks, repeating to the latter the warning: "The Alabamas are coming over and clean you out," which caused the 15th that night to have a call to arms, though the men of the 167th at the time were all sleeping soundly.

Later, so the tale goes, another regiment crawled out of its warm quarters, fell in under arms, and awaited an attempt at a "clean out" by the men from the South. It is related that the officers of the nervous outfit received a severe lecture from a high ranking officer, who told them that if they went to pieces without provocation he did not dare prophesy what they would do in a real battle. An investigation had shown him that the men of the 167th were all in slumberland at the very hour the other regiment became upset.

Notwithstanding all such happenings the Alabamians during their stay on the island were lavishly entertained by such prominent people as President Peters, of the Long Island Railroad; General Dyer, a rich banker; Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Postal Telegraph Company; Mortimer H. Schiff, one of the world's twelve foremost bankers; Nelson Burr, presi-

dent of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad, and others of their kind.

It is said that an Alabama officer, after a dance with a charming lady at one of these social functions, asked another officer if he knew her name. "That was Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt," replied the other. "Over There" in Sinzig, Germany, after the war, an officer of the regiment said: "Never shall we forget the kindness of those people on Long Island." Other officers present expressed themselves similarly.

A large number of additional officers joined the regiment before it sailed. All made good and became real "Alabamas."

OPERATIONS PARTICIPATED IN BY 167TH INFANTRY, 42ND DIVISION; 1918—1919

1. Lorraine Sector
   (a) Luneville Sub-Sector (Defensive)
   Febr. 21—March 21
   (b) Baccarat Sector
   Sub-Sector Vacqueville (Defensive)
   March 31—June 18

2. Champagne-Marne (Defensive)
   July 15—18
   (a) Somme-Suippes Sector (Defensive)
   July 3—18

3. Aisne-Marne (Offensive)
   July 26—Aug. 2
   (a) La Croix Rouge Farm (Offensive)
   July 26—27

(b) Ourcq River, Sergy, Hill 212 (Offensive)
July 27—Aug. 2

4. St. Mihiel (Offensive)
Sept. 12—16
(a) Essey Sector (Defensive)
Sept. 16—27

5. Meuse-Argonne (Offensive)
Oct. 5—Nov. 9
(a) Kreimhilde Stellung, Hill 288, Cote de Chatillon (Offensive)
Oct. 11—21
(b) Heights of the Meuse (Offensive)
(c) Advance to Sedan (Offensive)
Nov. 2—9

6. Army of Occupation.
Nov. 16

Captain JOHN MILES SMITH
167th U. S. Infantry
Later a Major. A high type of Citizen Soldier, who was the regiment's Supply Officer.

CHAPTER X

ACROSS "THE POND" AT LAST

The latter part of October saw the regiment quite ready to sail and its officers and men "a rearin' ter go." All surplus property, all useless impedimenta, had been turned in or abandoned. The Alabamians were stripping for action.

Silently, through the dark avenues of night, units of the "Rainbow" were stealing away. As each day passed, those left behind grew fewer and fewer. There was an indescribable sadness about, but those remaining cheered the departing ones who were marching—who knew where?

On one of the first days of a bleak November the Third Battalion got orders to move, and the next morning its company streets, flooded by an excessive rainfall, were deserted. From them the night before brave men had gone forth to serve the land which had given them birth. It was as if bright skies had shed millions of tears at their departure. A few days later Companies "G" and "H," with headquarters of the Second Battalion, Major Hartley A. Moon, of Birmingham in command, left the camp site. On November 5 orders marked "Confidential" were received for the last units of the regiment. During that afternoon final preparations were made to get away.

At taps all went to bed as usual—all who had not yet retired. It was to be for many of them their last sleep on American soil. During the still hours of the night, at two o'clock, the sentinels on post awakened the officers and men, though not much repose had been the portion of some, as they later admitted. Lunches which had been previously prepared were issued the shivering soldiers and hastily eaten by them. Within a short time the policing of the camp had been completed and the last remnants of the 167th were tramping to a small railroad station not a great distance off.

The train, with its dim lights, stood there like a monster spectre in the dark. Lanterns flickered here and there like so many ghouls about, and there was an uncanny atmosphere through which the men peered at each other. One coach was assigned to each platoon and the troops boarded the cars at once. No loved ones were there to see them leave, but down in Alabama many were praying for them and the success of their cause.

Swiftly and unheralded the engine ran as the cold, grey dawn began to break. The outlying fields were white with frost, while in the dim distance factories were scarcely discernible, standing there gaunt and bare as black objects against a brightening sky. When the puffing and steaming creation of man's brain finally pulled the string of cars into Long Island City it was almost full daylight. As crossings were passed men going to their work paused and waved their hands and hats, while some appeared to cheer lustily.

In the railroad yards platoons were formed and

marched rapidly through the station to a ferryboat close by, and soon the men jammed the decks. Aboard were placed all company boxes and baggage as well as kitchen equipment. Soon thereafter the trip down stream began.

The confinement in quarantine not only was considered unjust, but it placed a formidable barrier between the Alabamians in the camp on Long Island and the biggest city of the New World, so that to hundreds of the men at this time the darting traffic of the East River and the towering bridges afforded them a novel sight. Boats crossed and crisscrossed, passengers on them waved, and a number of passing vessels whistled a guarded farewell and God speed, for then troop movements were carefully kept secrets, and with spies hanging around it was dangerous to reveal them.

The ferryboat, creeping along, now swung around the lower end of Manhattan Island, passing the Battery and its Aquarium, while to the northward in the background were New York City's skyscrapers. Off to the other side, as the small vessel rounded the Battery and headed up the Hudson, the Goddess of Liberty looked anxiously over the waters as if guarding for those who had to pass that way the bosom of the deep. A little further on the ferryboat steamed near the docks of the larger steamship companies.

Over there in Hoboken a large sign seemed to flaunt defiance and insolence as it cried out: "Hamburg-American Line!" In the docks lay the huge "Leviathan," formerly the "Vaterland," the biggest passenger ship afloat. She was built by Germany, in that nation's struggle for mastery of ocean commerce, and

now, by the irony of fate, was being used against the Huns in the battle they staged for military supremacy. Later the monster transported to Europe many hundreds of thousands of other American troops. After the war she brought them back. The German U-boats never did hit her.

Exclamations of surprise—such as the familiar Alabama "Gosh!"—were heard on every hand as the men finally saw the immensity of the vessel. The tiny ferryboat was but as a nutshell to a mammoth oak in comparison. A short distance beyond the small craft was moored to the end of one of the Cunard Line's docks. From there the Alabamians saw the stern of a grey ocean-going vessel, upon the deck of which a long, wicked looking gun projected beyond the end of the freight house. Here was their means of transport overseas and the soldiers were keenly interested at once.

A gangplank was placed and the companies filed into the shed, forming in alphabetical order to correspond with the previously prepared passenger list. Other gangplanks led from the dock to the sides of the liner. At each was a desk at which there were several officers and government employes. As the name of each man was called he answered "Here!" and stepped forward.

As each did so he was carefully scrutinized by an officer to see that no unauthorized person went aboard disguised as an enlisted man, and was given a card showing his bunk number, deck on which located, the time and place of his meals, and the life-boat he was to seek in case of emergency. When the last man had

passed this check the officers were assigned staterooms.

The vessel, the "Andania," was built for the Canadian service, and was of 14,500 tons displacement. Few civilians were aboard, but there were several English and Canadian officers present, all the latter returning to the front before the time limit expired on their furloughs or sick leaves.

All officers were crowded four to a tiny cabin, while the enlisted men were packed in the hold like so many sardines in a box. The place had been fitted out with small and narrow bunks. Then, about noon, the vessel crept quietly out and headed down the river toward the bay. There were no bands playing, no throngs of intensely loyal citizens ashore waving flags and cheering, and no noise of any kind aboard ship. Three American officers and two Secret Service men on the dock waved their caps and hats. None of the troops were allowed above deck. One might have thought the vessel a freighter going out to sea.

Hardly had the harbor receded in the distance when the officers were assembled in the smoking-room. They had not even had time to become acquainted with the mass of steel and wood which was to be their home for the next two weeks. One of three colonels aboard was found to be the senior and therefore in command of the troops. He outlined the guard to be mounted by the young officers.

Five posts, on night and day, was the schedule, and each relief was to be on four hours and off eight. The posts were really watches at sea. One was in the very bow of the vessel, one was on each side of the lower

bridge, one was in charge of the submarine guard on the main deck, and one was on the small bridge, just above the stern's gun.

The mission of these officers was to look out for submarines, though no one knew, it seemed, exactly what he should do if by chance he should see one. The submarine guard, besides being charged with the responsibility of keeping all lights out, was to watch for the undersea craft and to open "a murderous fire" if any became visible. Instructions were also given as to the method of lowering boats and of putting on life-belts.

That night the waters seethed and foamed and the waves ran high. It was pitch dark on the ocean and the boat rolled uncomfortably. The next morning many of those who had eaten too heartily the day before were not to be seen at the breakfast table.

Attempts were made to have the men do the "setting-up" exercises, but the efforts proved futile, for who can do a "full knee bend" when a ship is lurching and pitching? Too, when its motion catapults one into a donkey-engine or into one of those Victrola looking ventilators?

November 8, late in the afternoon, land was again beheld, and that evening the good ship anchored in the outer harbor at Halifax. Submarine nets across the channel to the inner harbor had already been placed, so the "Andania" had to wait until early the next morning to go inside. Soon after breakfast the nets, which had been suspended from barges, were swung back enough to allow the vessel's passage.

She dropped anchor, and it was not long before a

barge came alongside and the coaling began. Several other vessels appeared to be ready to clear. That afternoon one steamer passed slowly by. Her rails were solid lines of khaki; and when word was passed around that she was a Canadian transport taking back to the front soldiers who had recovered from their wounds, cheers were exchanged between the Americans and the men on the transport. Still another ship followed her, the rails this time being lined with a mixture of blue and brown. It was learned that aboard were Chinese labor troops bound for France to work on the railroads.

Then there came out of the inner harbor a grey ship, larger than either of the preceding, and crowded with khaki figures. Eagerly the troops on the "Andania" searched her decks with glasses. Suddenly a soldier, disobeying orders, climbed half way up the stays of the "Andania," signaling by flag "What outfit?" Instantly there came back from the other vessel "A-L-A." Then the band on the "Andania" burst out into the soul-stirring, blood-boiling strains of "Dixie." Cheer after cheer went back and forth across the ever-increasing space while wigwagged messages of "Good Luck!" were being exchanged between the Alabamians.

The "Lapland" had left New York November 3, having aboard the First Battalion of the 167th Infantry, also the 117th Signal Battalion and the Alabama regiment's machine gun company. Major John W. Carroll, of Ozark, was in command. The vessel was of 18,500 tons displacement and had better accommodations than the "Andania."

On the "Lapland" there were only two lieutenants to a stateroom, while captains and higher officers had staterooms for individual use. Every sergeant and most of the other noncommissioned officers had stateroom accommodations, better than Brigadier General Robert A. Brown had when he sailed with the Iowa regiment and the vessel had to turn back after leaving port.

It should be stated here that Companies "G" and "H" of the Second Battalion did not sail with the other two, but were shipped by rail to Halifax. They arrived overseas some days later than the rest of the regiment and rejoined the organization in France.

The afternoon of November 9, as stated, the "Lapland" cleared, and that evening the "Andania" finished coaling and followed her out of the harbor. During the night of November 10 the "Andania" picked up the fleet and the next morning at daybreak took her position in line.

In the convoy there were ten ships. An auxiliary cruiser was the leader and escort. The vessels steamed in three columns, the "Lapland" at the tail end of the left column, the "Andania" abreast of her, at the tail end of the center column. The trip on the whole was uneventful. Boat drills and fire drills were held every day and life-belts had to be worn at all times.

Occasional officers' schools were held aboard the "Andania," and some very interesting talks were made by Colonel Johnson and Captain S. N. Dancey, the latter an experienced officer of the forces from Canada. Combat formations were studied and the latest changes in trench warfare were discussed.

Captain Dancey, in a letter to Colonel Screws dated December 31, 1918, said:

"I tell you, sir, and I say it without flattery, that there is no unit in the American Army that has accomplished more splendid results, or distinguished itself more conspicuously, than has the 167th Regiment of which you were the honored Commander. You have every right to be proud of those lads, as I know from personal contact with them, that they are proud of you."

Some weeks after that the writer of this book heard numbers of other officers wondering why Colonel Screws had never been promoted. One said: "To me the great mystery of this war is why Colonel Screws, who is responsible for the best combat regiment in our army, remains a colonel while others who have never heard a 'whizzbang' go off can have the 'flourishes' sounded for them."

But I am off the story of the ocean voyage. On the night of November 17, while the ships were plowing along, Captain Dancey organized an amateur concert in aid of the Seamen's Institute. Several of the ship's crew participated as well as a number of the soldiers, and a neat sum was realized. That morning a fleet of destroyers had dashed up, circling in and out among the vessels, lending much reassurance to those aboard the ships in the convoy.

CHAPTER XI

EUROPE AND THE LANDING

The morning of November 18 land was sighted. It proved to be the north shore of Ireland. All day the convoy sailed along the coast. In the afternoon some of the vessels headed north, but those with the Alabamians aboard turned southward down through the channel and into the Irish Sea.

The early morning of November 19 the ships passed up the Mersey River and nosed into dock space at Liverpool, England. It was about noon before the "Andania" put in at that port. Then the bands played "Over There" and "Good Bye, Broadway, Hello France!" The troops were glad the long ocean voyage had ended.

As the vessel lay there the men lined up along her rails and watched the unloading of a troop ship full of kilted Scotch-Canadians. The latter passed, carrying large bundles and boxes, waving and shouting to the Alabamians. "Hey! Scottie," yelled one of the men of the 167th, "whot yer got them skirts on fer?" The reply came back, "For what you got your breeks on, lad?"

The Alabamians during the afternoon were marched off their transports and to the railroad station. A British officer wearing the armband of the Debarkation Service directed the troop movements in a very efficient manner except for the fact that some

Major JOHN W. WATTS
167th U. S. Infantry
Medical Detachment

of his commands were not understood by the Americans.

"Now, Captain, if you will give your company 'Right wheel!' please," he asked, but the captain gave the command "Squads right!" and thereupon his company got hopelessly tangled up with another whose officer had differently interpreted the request.

Soon a string of cars, each one almost as big as one of the obsolete horse cars in America, was pulled into the station, and drawing the coaches was a tiny engine. It had a whistle which sounded like that of a postman. The men of the 167th promptly dubbed the layout "Equipment A." The troops from the "Andania" were divided and placed on two trains, the last leaving Liverpool after dark.

Arriving at Winchester in the middle of the night, the companies were marched through the town, its streets darkened to shield it from air raids, and up to the camp on the top of a long hill in the outskirts. The other Alabama units, except Companies "G" and "H," soon put in their appearance.

"Camp Winalldowns" was made up of a mass of wooden huts, each one quartering about fifty men. The bunks consisted of three boards each raised a few inches off the ground. Extra blankets were drawn as they were sorely needed.

The food there, it is reported, was miserable. The men lived mostly on cheese, and not much of that. The officers did not fare much better. However, all could go to Winchester to buy tea and buns, though at each tea-room a single soldier was only allowed a bun and a cup of the beverage. Consequently every day

officers and men could be seen going the rounds in an effort to secure enough food to keep alive.

Visits were made to Winchester Cathedral and entire companies were marched into the town on sightseeing trips. In the cathedral there is a chapel built by Henry Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester, afterwards Cardinal, in commiseration for the burning at the stake of Joan d'Arc, the national heroine of France. He also had a sum of money laid aside to run a hotel, at which the poor can stay at any time without cost.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the 167th Infantry had all of its training in France in the Joan d'Arc country, and that the Third Battalion spent a night in Domrémy, the birthplace of the martyred shepherd-girl, on its march from Uruffe to St. Blin.

The regiment's officers and men were the first American troops in Winchester, but their stay was short. On November 24 the various organizations left, marching to the railroad station and with an English band leading the way. The latter, strangely enough, played "Marching Through Georgia." The trains soon reached Southampton and that evening the regiment took cross-channel boats for Le Havre, France. As usual, the waters were very rough. The vessels were the "Prince George," the "Marguerite," and the "N. W. Miller."

The "Marguerite," an old side-wheeler, tried the passage but was obliged to turn back. The "N. W. Miller" made it in a strong gale. A large bumper, fifteen feet long and six feet in diameter, which had been tied to the deck, broke loose and crashed overboard, taking a large section of the rail along with it.

The men on the last named craft were down in the hold, where there had once been cattle stalls. The officers and their baggage were in a small dining salon about ten feet square, and in which there was a long lounge extended alongside the walls. When the boat began to toss about the place became untenable.

As the ship rolled from side to side the men, their rifles, their packs and the life-belts slid back and forth in the greatest confusion. When she arrived outside Le Havre the next morning the sea was rolling in so tempestuously that it was necessary for her to cruise around the entrance until the storm abated.

The "Prince George," in spite of the strong sea, which the captain declared to be one of the worst he had ever experienced, went directly across, although she suffered the loss of part of her railing washed overboard. Arriving in the morning the vessel was made fast to a dock, from which there arose unintelligible French words. From there the companies marched to the rest camp back of the railroad station.

The "Marguerite" came in the following morning and docked at about the same place as the "N. W. Miller," which had been cruising outside all the day before but which had come in during the evening without, however, unloading.

All day the details worked at transferring the regimental baggage from the boats to the very small French box cars. At midnight the first train left the port, Major John W. Carroll in charge. Aboard it was Company "M," of the Third Battalion, under Captain Ravee Norris, of Birmingham, who had crossed the Channel with Major Carroll and the First

Battalion. Shortly thereafter the second train left with Colonel Screws in command. For the first and last time—that is, up to the early part of 1919—the Alabamians traveled in passenger coaches and not in box cars. That, however, was a doubtful pleasure, for with eight men and their equipment one of the small compartments did not allow much stretching space.

All night long the trains crept along at a speed not exceeding ten miles an hour. With morning came the problem of feeding. The rations were stored in box cars ahead, and occasionally the train stopped long enough for food to be carried to a few of the rear coaches. However, with fifty cars to the train the task of serving the meals was indeed a trying one.

One mess sergeant attempting to save a box of hardtack got lost "in the shuffle" when the train began to speed up. He was last seen walking up the track and patiently lugging the precious load. Twice stops were made at "coffee stations," where two cans of the beverage to a platoon were served.

The morning of November 28 the regiment, less Companies "G" and "H," reached Vaucouleurs. The weather was damp and penetrating. It was the first introduction to "Sunny France." Afterwards the march was made to Uruffe and Gibeauméix, two dirty little villages, and they were the regiment's first stations in France. The first mentioned place had the honor of being regimental headquarters.

Chaplain EMMETT P. SMITH
167th U. S. Infantry

CHAPTER XII

THE STAGE AND ITS SETTING

Our men from out the west, from the great republic beyond the seas, had come and had come quickly from a land of peace and plenty at the bidding of the Old World to save it from the sword hanging so menacingly overhead. The wicked blade, sharpened so keenly for forty years by German plans of "might makes right," had hewn a bloody path right up to the gates of Paris, only to fall back again, in the earlier days of the war. Its edge had now been renewed and it was striving to hack away again.

The language was only figurative. God and the valiant soldiers of the English, French and Belgian legions alone know what those troops faced as they held the trenches awaiting the succor which had been promised them by far-away America—that help which they knew must travel dangerous waters to reach the battle lines.

Such cries as "La Fayette, we come!" were hollow sounding to them as they realized that armies are not made in the twinkling of an eye, and that millions of men can not spring to arms overnight. Mud, filth, sickness, wounds and death had been their portion for three long years, and they wanted deeds and not words. The faithful fellows, however, seemed to remember

that "beneath the darkest cloud there is always a silver lining," and so took hope.

They had shielded with their bodies the long front from the North Sea to the Swiss Alps, and though the human line had been bent here and there it had not broken. The Hun had paid in blood for each bulge he had made in it, but along as he went our brave allies had also suffered.

"Food and supplies!" had up to a few months back been their call to us, but now the need was urgent for additional armies and we were undertaking to supply them. The task was a gigantic one, and already America had set about to build "a bridge of ships" across the Atlantic to allow the adequate passage of men and provisions, together with material for the new army. A beginning, however small, had been made.

The treacherous submarine had been gathering a fearful toll from the vessels of the sea in Germany's mad effort to starve England. The world's tonnage was dropping slowly but surely as all sorts of craft were cruelly torpedoed and sent to watery graves. Troops bound east from Canada and the States had suffered only slight losses, but the Huns were now making the most determined efforts to stop such movements as well as to increase their sinkings of cargo-laden ships. Even hospital vessels were not spared by the ruthless U-boats, and the latter found pleasure in destroying harmless fishing smacks.

The apostles of "Kultur" had explained quite often enough that Prussianism was bound to conquer be-

cause its policies were best for the world at large. Now the other nations of the earth were having a taste of it and the potion caused a world-wide vomiting spell. A number of the smaller countries of the New World, following the example set by the United States, had declared war on the exponents of the doctrine named, thus indicating to the kaiser how much they approved of his subjects' ideals.

Nevertheless, with many hundreds of millions of people all over the globe disapproving of the Huns' policies, the fiends gloried in their own hellish deeds —even chuckled over their accomplishment. But, "He who laughs last, laughs best," and the Germans found out, as all now know, that their "Gott mit uns" slogan availed them naught but defeat and ignominy.

As Mr. J. Marion Shull, in the "Boston Transcript," put it in a story dealing with the two bells, the "Gloriosa" and the "Emperor," swinging in the Cathedral of Cologne, with regard to the former:

"Was it with something of intuitive appreciation of Prussian character on the part of the designer of this bell that the six arms that form the crown are decorated with angels' heads above and end where they join the bell in lions' feet? Why, a whole sermon could be preached on this alone! The saintly, sacred, outward seeming, but, underlying all, the Beast! And did those lions' claws but typify the grasping spirit of the Prussian war lord? And the bell, France, that he would grasp entire and sway or strike at will? Perhaps even then some Fate foresaw the jangling discord of the last few years and as a symbol and a prophecy caused the great bell to come from the foun-

der's hand C-sharp instead of C, and, therefore, not in tune with the other bells of the cathedral!"

The two bells were made of the metal of reduced French guns after the War of 1870. The former was cast from twenty cannon, and carries in Latin this inscription:

"William, the Most Illustrious Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia, in pious remembrance of the heavenly aid granted him in the fortunate course and conclusion of the last French war, has ordered, after the restoration of the German Empire, a bell to be cast from captured cannon, of the weight of 50,000 pounds, which is to be suspended in the house of God, now nearly completed. In accordance with this pious desire of the victory prince, the society formed for the completion of the cathedral has caused it to be cast, under Roman Pontiff Pius IX, and the Archbishop of Cologne, Paul Melchers, in the year of our Lord 1874."

Mr. Shull proposes that from the German guns captured in the "World War," of which there are thousands, "that there be cast the most wonderful *carillon* of bells of which the world's best makers are capable, and let these be duplicated in sufficient numbers that the capital city of each of the great Allied nations may be provided with a set of these 'Peace Bells.'"

But, as stated, the English, French and Belgians had so long been putting over the barrage fire for peace, for each blast of their mighty guns was a stroke in that direction, that they sorely needed relief. It could not come too soon for them. Even metal

may become tired and break, and they were perilously near the collapsing point.

The strain was daily becoming greater. Russia was out of the running in the eastern theatre of war and most of the German forces from that front had been shuttled over to the western area of battle. A counterbalance was required, some additional force to offset the enemy gain in man power. Italy was keeping Austria-Hungary busy, so that the Huns could not expect much help from their southern neighbors. Not only, however, did the western front need the counterbalance—new blood was required there of the kind we finally provided, though none too quickly.

Trench warfare of the most scientific and at the same time of the most wickedly cunning type was now in vogue. Each side tried to hurl at the other whatever death-dealing devices the human mind could conceive, to slay not only men but vast armies bit by bit. As the days passed the most devilish schemes were being concocted to make the warfare more frightful.

Open fighting had been tried, but now it was a matter of each huge millstone trying to wear down the other. A part of the plan adopted by the Huns was to weaken the morale of the civilian populations of the countries battling for freedom, and whole cities shook with the terrible explosions of bombs dropped by the enemy aviators. Small towns were wiped off the map by the long range guns of the German artillery. The enemy was after Paris the same as Attila, the chief of the Huns, was in the year 451, when he proudly styled himself "the Curse of God," except that the latter-day Huns were at this time hurling ex-

plosives down from the sky in an effort to destroy the beautiful city.

The long system of trenches maintained by the Germans about the time the Alabamians reached France, and it had been that way for some while except for slight modifications, began on the North Sea, in Belgium, at or near Westend, passed southward through Nieuport to the French border via Langemarck and Hollebeke; thence through Armentières, Neuve Chapelle, Loos, Haucourt, Gouzeaucourt, St. Quentin, and La Fere, in a southeasterly direction, bearing east at Wauxaillon; thence to Jouvincourt, and slightly southeast to a point a little northeast of Reims; then eastward again to a little north of the great Verdun fortress; thence southeast to Apremont and due east to and along the France-Lorraine boundary in a southeasterly course, entering Alsace at Diedolshausen and bearing south to the Swiss Alps.

Thousands of graves dotted the land back of the ditches of each army, for the Belgians, English and French faced the enemy from similar trenches. Other lines of resistance of like construction lay in rear of both systems. Each day found the opposing forces engaged in strengthening them. In between the outer ditches lay "No Man's Land," in places only a few feet across, and stretched out there were countless miles of barbed wire entanglements of each side, from which human bodies at times hung limp in death and riddled with bullets.

"Listening posts," far advanced out in "No Man's Land," were so arranged that the occupants could try to detect suspicious movements on the other side and

Captain MAURICE DROHIN
French Military Attache
167th U. S. Infantry

warn the rear of impending attacks. Hundreds of "dugouts," deep caves, were excavated, and in them the soldiers lived in mud, water and misery. There they sought shelter from the frequent shellings and bullet sprays from the aeroplanes overhead. To protect their heads from flying pieces of shrapnel the men wore steel helmets, "Carnegie derbies," as our troops soon styled them. When the "Alert" was sounded gas masks were quickly adjusted as a protection from the poisonous fumes. Life out there was indeed a torture at best.

The various organizations took up positions in the trenches, remained on duty for a while, then were sent back to the rear to rest, being relieved by other units. Humans could not stand such existence long at a time. During such shiftings there were often casualties, as the approaches to the trenches were frequently raked with all sorts of gunfire. Trench raids to inflict punishment, capture prisoners, and gain information, were common, and in them wounds and deaths were numerous. It was a war of attrition pure and simple then, with each side hoping to catch the other napping and then to make a breach in the line. Open warfare appeared at that time very remote.

CHAPTER XIII

TRAINING UNDER THE FRENCH (MEMORABLE HIKES)

Colonel Screws' headquarters at Uruffe were located in the town hall. The First Battalion, its headquarters, and the Supply Company were billeted in Uruffe, and the Second Battalion, less "G" and "H" Companies under Major Moon, which had not yet arrived, was in wooden barracks near by, while the Third Battalion and Machine Gun Company were at Gibeauméix, about two miles away. In these towns the 167th remained until December 12, 1917.

So filthy were they that Colonel Screws issued orders to his regiment to clean them. Then it was that the men began to sing "Good Bye, Broadway, Hello France! We've come to clean your streets for you."

The Alabamians were about as miserable as could be, for imagine the surprise and the disgust when the men, at least some of them, were assigned sleeping quarters in barns, already, it seemed, full of hay. Others were put in empty houses, while officers had scantily furnished rooms without proper heating facilities. The old "Fighting Fourth," be it said, was out to help win a war, so inconveniences of the kind mattered but little after the regiment had settled down to business.

Before December 1 the troops were out on the bit-

terly cold slopes hard at work. The drills and especially the practice on the rifle range now proved of intense interest, for the regiment was in war's back yard—indeed, the occasional roar of the big guns at the front could be heard.

Thirty new officers, who had reached France early in September, and who had been attending French and British military schools, joined the 167th on December 3. Captain Maurice Drouhin and Lieutenant Yves Chataigneau, of the French Army, also put in their appearance. The last two named quickly won the affection, for nothing less could it be called, of the Alabamians. The American officers were likewise appreciated.

December 12 found the regiment on the move once more. After a march of two days its headquarters put in at St. Blin. On the hike the Third Battalion passed a night at Domrémy, the birthplace of Joan d'Arc. The life of the martyr typified to Frenchmen the spirit of France, and there at her birthplace it was clear the Alabamians were again thrilled at the thought of fighting for such a noble race.

At St. Blin were the Second Battalion, Machine Gun Company, Headquarters Company and Supply Company. It was here that Companies "G" and "H" showed up, making the regiment complete. The First Battalion was at Vesaignes, while the Third Battalion was at Humberville. All three were dirty little places and in the immediate vicinity of Chaumont, the latter being the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. The city of Nancy was not far away.

Billets for the men, for the most part, were provided, though in each town some of the soldiers were quartered in wooden barracks. The conditions were bad, but by this time the regiment was becoming inured to hardships. The weather was very cold, but the small trench stoves were utilized. They afforded some degree of comfort.

Christmas came in sight and plenty of advance preparations were made to have the day what it should be. A liberal supply of good rations had been received. The arrival of the glad event found lots of well roasted turkey, cranberries, figs, dates and other good things on hand. The cooks had been up all the night before and had done their work well. The "eats" were all temptingly prepared and thoroughly enjoyed. It was the regiment's first and last Christmas in France, for on that day the next year the men were on the Rhine in Germany.

A real American Christmas tree that evening drew a large number of French children, and the latter, for whom the Alabamians had planned it, were running wildly about in joyful anticipation. Later they were showing their home folks what "les bons Américains" had given them. A collection had been made among the officers with which to provide this pleasure for the tots, and the town crier had gone his rounds in announcing the event.

Now came the most memorable, and indeed the most wonderful, hike made by the 167th, an accomplishment equal to that of Washington's men at Valley Forge for endurance of cold and fatigue. In connection with this march it should be noted that the

Alabamians, hundreds of whom in their Southern homes had never seen a snowfall, traveled the entire distance afoot, carrying their heavy packs, and that not a man fell out.

Of this period the regimental diary reads as follows:

"December 26.—Regimental headquarters, Machine Gun, Supply, and Headquarters Companies left St. Blin. Billeted first night at Mareilles, 18 kilometers; second night at Neuilly-sur-Suize, 21.5 kilometers; third night at Faverolles, 14 kilometers.

"First Battalion left Vesaignes December 26. Billeted first night at Cirey-les-Mareilles, 16 kilometers; second night at Chamarande, 21.5 kilometers; third night at Marac, 22.5 kilometers.

"Second Battalion left St. Blin December 26. Billeted first night at Darmannes, 22.5 kilometers; second night at Crenay, 22.5 kilometers; third night at Leffonds, 7.5 kilometers.

"Third Battalion left Humberville December 26. Billeted first night at Chantraines, 13 kilometers; second night at Choignes, 22 kilometers; third night at Villiers-sur-Suize; December 29-31 in cleaning equipment and making camp."

It will be seen from a map that the regiment moved southwesterly—from between Chaumont and Neufchâteau to an area due south of Chaumont, slightly northwest of Langres.

For several days the cold had been becoming more severe, and with such a thermometer it appeared as if the snowfall must cease, but soon the ground was deep below its white covering.

In the morning the men would warm their shoes

before going outside of their billets, thereby making hot surfaces which melted the snow and caused it to soak quickly through the leather as cold water. Of course the shoes in drying out at night would shrink and the next day many of them had to be cut to allow the entrance of the feet. Also, some of the men would hold their shoes too close to the fire and burn the leather, causing the soles to become loose and drop off later during the march. Two days out the regiment had a large number of men practically barefooted.

Officers from the northern States of America, all accustomed to such weather from their boyhood, suffered a great deal themselves. At the end of the march they paid glowing tributes to the pluck and endurance of the Alabamians.

On the second afternoon the column trudged down a long hill and into the valley of the Marne—a name already famous in history, but which these men were to make more so, as later on they played such a heroic part when, rushing up after an all-night truck ride from the Champagne, they plunged ahead in the Château-Thierry drive.

But all trials have their close, so the last days of that December the regiment came to a stop and settled down for more training. Faverolles had the distinction of being the 167th's headquarters; the Machine Gun Company, the Headquarters Company and the Supply Company were there, while at Marac was the First Battalion. The Second Battalion was at Leffonds and the Third Battalion was at Villiers-sur-Suize.

CHAPTER XIV

TRAINING UNDER THE FRENCH (OFFICERS' SCHOOLS)

New Year's Day, 1918, found the regiment hard at drills, chiefly "Squads East!" and "Squads West!" So frequent and long drawn out were they that the men soon trod down countless acres of snow. From the actual battle-front came the cry for America to hurry. The officers and men of the 167th had heard it and they were putting extra energy into their work to gain combat efficiency.

The "Battle of Cambrai," as it was then called, had taken place from November 20 to December 12, and in spite of the heroic efforts of the British to capture the place, it was at this time still in enemy hands.

The German Army was still very powerful. There the British had taken the Huns completely by surprise the early morning of November 10 and in some places actually broke through the famous "Hindenburg Line." In the first drive General Byng's men advanced more than five miles. It was the first thrust of any consequence made by Allied forces for many weeks and seemed to portend open warfare. Cambrai was only two miles away.

But the Germans came back with a terrible vengeance and the British, after giving the world a few

days of joy by their success, were forced back, and the "Hindenburg Line" still hurled defiance to the armies trying to break it.

An order now came for the 167th to send seventy-five per cent. of its old officers and many of its non-commissioned officers to the First Corps School at Gondrecourt. A newly organized infantry officers' course had been instituted there. It embraced tactical study, the use of automatic rifles, hand grenades, Stokes' mortars, one-pounders, and machine guns, and much attention was paid to signal work, trench construction, bayonet exercises and musketry.

The stay at Gondrecourt was a miserable one. Wooden shacks served as barracks. They were poorly heated and lighted, and the places of lecture were similar in all respects. When the weather was warm, the outside country was a mud hole, while during cold weather the terrain was swept by the most frigid winds. It was a five-week course.

Back in the regiment the tasks laid out there went ahead in the most systematic and thorough manner. The thirty American and the two French officers were busy teaching the remaining old officers and men modern warfare. Weather conditions were not allowed to delay the work ahead. Seven and a half hours of drill was the daily schedule.

A large rifle range had been built out on the Faverolles-Rolampont road which served for particular instruction, but smaller ranges had been set up for the battalions and the Machine Gun Company. There were also grenade pits all about, and each man was given practice at hurling the explosives.

Battalion trench layouts were dug with front, support and outlined reserve positions. In such the proper defense tactics were taught. Daily and nightly reliefs were practiced. Now and then, in semblance of real operations, a body of trench raiders went over the front line, penetrated the support, and returned with loudly protesting prisoners of the same regiment as the men attacking.

The whole country thereabouts was an area of feverish activity. One could see charging men with fixed bayonets drive the latter into dummy figures; companies made rushes to storm a front line trench, while close by hand grenades sailed through the air, followed by loud explosions. Chauchat automatic rifles fired across the hills, gave forth a roaring fire, then came a monody of machine gun fire, while army rifles sputtered away on the ranges.

Defense against gas attacks had great tress laid upon it, including the mask adjustments, and numbers of men afterwards owed their lives to the quickness with which they could put on the protective devices.

The Faverolles section during this time, while bitterly cold, was favorable for the training, as the crisp atmosphere made the men keep on the jump in order to be as warm as possible from exercise, so that the Alabamians got splendid results with regard to their physical improvement. Later, in January and February, there were milder days.

The famous Hotchkiss guns were received by the Machine Gun Company on January 8. The officers and men at once began in all eagerness to master their manipulation. On January 13 Captain Newman

Smith, of Montgomery, who had organized the company, and six men left for the Divisional Machine Gun School at Beauchemin, near Langres, to take a course for six weeks. First Lieutenant Charles W. Vandervort, of Carizo Springs, Texas, took six others to a similar school at Chanoy. At the two places the men from Alabama, under their French military instructors, displayed remarkable aptitude.

The Headquarters Company found itself with many interesting problems to solve. The Stokes, the one-pounder, the pioneer, and the signal platoons all received special training. January 13 the Stokes' mortar platoon, under Lieutenant Evans, hiked nine kilometers to the newly organized Divisional School of Infantry Specialties at Chanoy. These men also made rapid progress and acquired brilliant efficiency.

In the Inter-Regimental Competitions of the divisions the 167th's one-pounder platoon won at every range. The Stokes' mortar platoon also won every contest, and on the third day of the ten-day course was sent back as having no need of further instruction. With such records it is not surprising that later one of these men received a "Distinguished Service Medal" for his brilliant work at Hill 260 in the Argonne.

Lieutenant Johnson, with his pioneer platoon, put in good instructional work in the hills surrounding Faverolles. These men later won unstinted praise from higher officers for work in the Lorraine sector.

Lieutenant Rickett, about the same time, went to the Divisional Signal School, where, under French military instructors, he learned service communication,

including all the intricacies of liaison methods. There he, with the men who went with him, acquired a knowledge of telephone systems, ground telegraphy, lamp signaling, and wireless telegraphy.

At this period, too, the regimental intelligence service was organized under Lieutenant Hackett's direction. The men were selected for the work and given special training in sketching, compass and map reading, and in observation. Others received preliminary instruction in patroling and in the art of concealment.

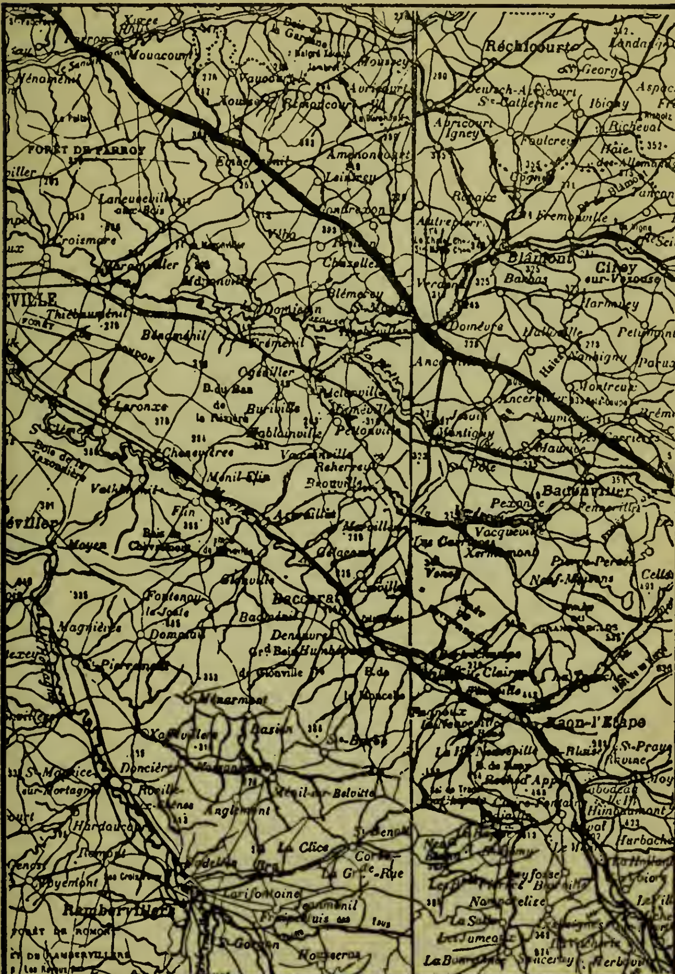
Colonel Screws also went to school. January 20, in company with other regimental commanders, also both brigadier-generals of infantry of the "Rainbow," he was ordered to the Army School at Langres. There he studied the tactical uses of the many trench warfare weapons and by practical workings became familiar with them.

When he returned he at once saw to it that all specialty instruction was fully carried out. It was due to Colonel Screws' marked ability as an organizer and executive, to say nothing of the manner by which he caused his officers and men to worship him, that at the end of its training period the 167th United States Infantry entered the trenches so well prepared for the test to come.

During the last two weeks of the regiment's stay in the Faverolles area a part of the 32nd French Infantry aided in the training of the Alabamians. The officers and men of the regiment greatly profited by the instruction received, and many close friendships between the Frenchmen and the Alabamians came into being at this time.

In the long months of hard fighting which followed many a man of the 167th looked back with pleasure on those days spent about Faverolles and recalled the exceeding kindness of the people there. An officer of the regiment who returned to the place several months later found a carefully kept roster of one company kept in a café, with notations as to those killed or wounded.

LORRAINE FRONT—BACCARAT SECTOR



1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

N W E S

The line of front on Jan. 25, 1918

CHAPTER XV

INTO THE TRENCHES

It was once remarked that romance had deserted the level battle-ground. Mathematical formulas for the artillery firing and information from captive balloons or other air craft to aid it, together with effective screening of positions, was the way an artillery officer put modern war. Very little of romance there, of course. True, the thunderous charge of cavalrymen as a potent factor in fighting, with the glamor and thrill accompanying, long ago left war's arena because of artillery and machine gun destructiveness.

Yet, such an idea was ahead of the times, a guess in the wrong direction, for the greatest romance of all is pictured in the lives of our infantrymen during the last four months of the fighting in the "World War," and, at the level battle-ground. The trenches were filled with it prior to that period, but even then there were many hundreds who realized the day would come when the greatest conflict of all the ages would have to be fought out atop Mother Earth, and not in the trenches or in the air, or even by big guns.

However, it is February, 1918, at the time of this chapter, and our Alabamians, having completed their training in the vicinity of Faverolles, are ready to enter the trenches. They are tired of plunging bay-

onets into dummies and want to take a few jabs at the Hun. They believe, too, that they are good marksmen—thanks to training on the home ranges while in the old National Guard—and wish to demonstrate their ability to the kaiser's men.

By the first week in February an order came to store all excess property and to be ready to move. It sent a thrill throughout the entire regiment. After nineteen months of training the officers and men were to get a chance to scrap. It was too good to believe. As the records show, after the American forces began to take an active part in the war, those from the other side, from the training camps in the United States, were sent over within two, three, four and six weeks, many hundreds at least, and rushed into action. A lieutenant told the writer he had in his platoon on one occasion as a fight began, nineteen of these men who admitted they had never practiced with their rifles. Numbers of other officers made similar statements.

February 16 the 167th commenced to entrain at Rolampont, to which place it had marched. Each battalion had a separate train, the Headquarters Company and the Supply Company another, while still another was provided for the brigade headquarters and the machine gun companies of the two infantry regiments, the 167th and the 168th. The usual small box cars of the French railroads were used

The regiment by this time, having lived or billeted in the homes of the French people of the smaller towns, had formed the opinion that dirt and filth are commonly found in such places. However, in peace times the homes are kept quite clean. The trouble

was, the unfortunate people were simply "worn out with soldiers." Who would not be under such circumstances? After the men reached Germany they often remarked as to the cleanliness of the people over there as compared with the French. But the comparison was not fair, of course.

After a twelve-hour ride in the intense cold, points about Baccarat were reached. Some of the troops detrained at Baccarat and others at Saint-Clément. By nightfall of February 18 the various destinations were accomplished. The regiment's headquarters were located at Glonville, also the First Battalion and the Supply Company. The other two battalions were at Fontenoy and the Machine Gun Company was at Badménil.

Four days later the First Battalion moved to Brouville, seven kilometers nearer the line, and on the night of February 24 sent its first elements into the trenches. They were the first Alabamians to face the Huns—that is, as an organization. Individuals from the State elsewhere in the army may have been on the line first, but these were the first as units.

From each company two lieutenants, with thirty men each, formed their commands in the main street of Brouville, snapped out orders to the troops, and the detachments went at once to their posts facing the enemy.

Hardly had the regiment settled down on February 18 when night came on and with it a German plane. In the clear moonlight the village presented itself to the Hun airman. The only bomb dropped struck about 300 yards from regimental headquarters. Luckily no

damage of any consequence was done. It was the regiment's first time under fire.

It was just as Chaplain Emmett P. Smith and Captain Robert Joerg, Jr., were about to put cups of coffee to their lips the next morning that the second bomb dropped and crashed into an orchard not more than 75 yards away. The breakfast party broke up as the table tipped over and the beverage spilled on the floor. It was a bad place for a preacher.

The part of the line entered by the two groups previously mentioned was in the Lunéville sector and was known as "Sub-sector Ancerviller." It will be noticed that to reach this area the 167th traveled northeastward from the Faverolles training section.

The organization for defense consisted of a line of combat groups, commonly called "G. C.'s," from the French "Groupe de Combat." Two of these, with their supporting point, called "P. A." from the French "Poste d'Appui," just in the rear, formed a "strong point," while two or more of the latter, with a reserve position to their rear, formed a "center of resistance," called a "C. R."

Each position was completely surrounded by wire entanglements and capable of holding out, theoretically, even if cut off from those on its right and left. Communicating trenches connected the "G. C.'s," which were often four hundred or five hundred yards apart.

The small contingents joined the 167th French Infantry then holding that sector. They remained two days, at the end of which time they were relieved by two other detachments. The French gladly welcomed

the Alabamians, and the training the latter received with the "poilus" was extremely thorough and valuable. After a while the men of the 167th United States Infantry acquired some little conversational power in the French tongue, which enabled the troops of the two nations to better understand each other.

On February 28 the Alabama regiment completely relieved the French in the regimental sector. At that time the four companies of the First Battalion left Brouville for the trenches.

There were six "G. C.'s" in the sector, numbered from right to left 5 to 10, inclusive. The assignments were as follows: "D" Company, 5 and 6; "B" Company, 7 and 8; "C" Company, 9 and 10. Company "A" was in support in the town of Ancerviller. Major Carroll's "P. C." (post of command) was in the town and that of Colonel Screws' was at Hablainville.

According to French practice, the 167th United States Infantry's machine gun company took over the machine gun emplacements one day after the infantry relief just mentioned. The divisional artillery of the American forces, too, had gone in alongside the French batteries and soon began pounding away at German positions across "No Man's Land." The Huns at once felt that something had happened, and what had been a "quiet" sector became one of considerable activity.

CHAPTER XVI

STARTING SOMETHING

Dugouts in the sector were not very strong, nor were they large enough to comfortably accommodate the Americans. The latter employed two or three times as many soldiers in the sector as the French ordinarily used to hold it. "Starting something" was, therefore, a risky business. But who can keep an Alabamian from trying his trusty rifle? So, though the Huns were a great distance off and only a few were to be seen, the Springfields and machine guns of our men kept up a racket right along.

Hence the "Boches" began to "cut loose." Each American "G. C." was a target, but it appeared that numbers 7 and 10 were getting more attention from the enemy than the others. In number 10 a shell struck an automatic rifle post and killed two men.

Then there were the gas alarms. All training previously received by the men seemed to have been with the purpose of scaring them as much as possible. Each man held the belief that the slightest breath of gas would prove fatal. As a consequence, from one to five gas alarms were turned in each night. A nervous sentry would feel faint and at once jump for the

"Klaxon" horn to signal the others, whereupon the tooting would be sounded from a dozen other alarm stations and green rockets galore would fly skyward.

Patrol work offered much excitement. First Lieutenant Lewis R. Morgan, later a captain, took out the first American patrol in the sector. Thus did he start that dare-devil work in "No Man's Land" for which the Alabamians afterwards became so noted. Each night "liaison patrols" circulated between the "G. C.'s."

On the night of March 4 the First Battalion made the capture of America's first prisoners of war, all her own, without assistance from Allied troops. At eleven o'clock a patrol left "G. C. No. 5" to go to "G. C. No. 6." Contrary to custom, but because they were eager to undertake it, noncommissioned officers alone composed the patrol. Sergeant Varner Hall, of Birmingham, a member of "D" Company, was in charge. The other members were Sergeant James H. West, of Hokes Bluff, Company "F"; Corporal Homer Whited, of Bessemer, Company "D"; Corporal E. H. Freeman, of Montevallo, Company "D," and Corporal Amos Teske, of Coal Valley, Company "D."

Fifty yards out from "G. C. No. 6" Sergeant Hall, leading the party, suddenly came upon nine men in the same trench. In the darkness he could not make out who they were, so he challenged but received no answer. The leading German lunged at the sergeant, whereupon the latter fired and wounded the intruder in the stomach. Then the Huns scrambled up out of the trench, yelling as they did so, and, running along its top sides, surrounded the Alabamians. A sharp fight followed in which another German was wounded

before the enemy ran to the opening in the wire to make their escape.

The big Hun shot by Sergeant Hall, as if crazed by the pain from the wound, leapt into the trench and dove at him. Hall, as he fired at the other Germans, threw the man down and Corporal Whited grappled with the "Boche," striking him over the head with his pistol butt.

As the two men swayed to and fro Corporal Freeman, being unable to distinguish between them there in the dark, asked: "Which is you, Homer?" The latter replied as the corporal held a hand over his mouth, and then it was that Freeman shot the Hun again. The patrol then returned to "G. C. No. 5" with the prisoner in charge.

About an hour later the shouts of a German calling for water were heard by the men in "G. C. No. 6." Fearing a ruse, First Lieutenant Shelby V. Gamble, of Lanar, Colorado, an officer of Company "D," headed a strong patrol. Out there the wounded Hun, a leg broken and himself caught in the wire, was captured.

The two prisoners were from the 77th Bavarian Regiment, and the French general commanding in the sector, the Fourth French Army Corps awarded the "Croix de Guerre" to each of the members of the patrol. The latter were later presented with the "Distinguished Service Cross" by the American Army. It was the first hand-to-hand encounter between the Alabamians and the troops of the kaiser and in it the Americans won.

The morning of March 5 the enemy attempted a raid on the 168th United States Infantry. The Iowans

sent the Huns reeling backward to the latter's lines. Now the enemy was fully aware of the fact that he was facing American troops. His failures exasperated him. Too, he realized that his submarines had failed in keeping United States soldiers away from the battle-front.

The previous night half-platoons from the Second Battalion entered the trenches. They went in as large reconnoitering parties, preceding the relief, which was made the night of March 6. The relief passed off without harmful consequences.

At the time the men were equipped with both French and English gas masks. On this occasion, as an alarm, instead of the lone green signal, three rockets went up at one time. One man, running excitedly out of his dugout, cried: "Three kinds of gas and only two kinds of masks—we'll all be killed!"

During the tour of the Second Battalion the German artillery fire became more severe. The shelling of the town of Ancerviller, in particular, increased and a direct hit was made on billet No. 27, in which Lieutenant Edmund P. Glover, intelligence officer of the battalion, was at work. He was wounded severely by shell fragments and was sent to the hospital. Reports said that he was doing nicely, but diphtheria set in, and, already much weakened by the loss of blood, he died. He was the first officer of the regiment to die in France.

March 13 the Third Battalion relieved the Second and, in turn, took over the sector for eight days. After the relief of the First Battalion the latter moved to Glonville, the Second going to Brouville in support.

The First now returned to Brouville and the Second went to Glonville. Regimental headquarters remained at Hablainville throughout the 167th's stay in the sector.

During the time the Third Battalion was in the trenches the German shelling became constantly heavier, and now and then bursts of machine gun fire swept the trenches. Private Martin, of Company "I," was killed in "G. C. No. 6" by shell fire.

All of the battalions were supported by the "37's" and the Stokes' mortar gunners of the Headquarters Company. The 167th's machine gun company was relieved by a company of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion one day after the relief of the First Battalion.

The Supply Company, located at Glonville, drew rations at Baccarat and hauled them to Glonville, and at the latter place the battalions received them. To reach Companies "A," "B" and "D" the rations were transferred at Montigny to a flat car and the latter was pulled by a mule over a narrow-gauge railway. Rations for Company "C" were taken by wagon direct to its kitchen in rear of "G. C. No. 10." The knowledge gained here by the Supply Company in rationing the front line proved invaluable to the regiment later on and showed at that time how thoroughly the lessons had been learned by Captain J. Miles Smith, of Montgomery, his officers and men.

As each battalion returned from the trenches to Glonville, the regimental band met the separate platoons and escorted each to town. The good people of that place, at such times, gathered on the streets to welcome the Alabamians, the latter marching

proudly by with their heads set high. They had been in the trenches—had done their "bit"—and it was proper that they should feel proud of themselves.

The Third Battalion was relieved by the French March 21 and went to Brouville for the night. The next day the entire regiment began its March to the rear—as Dame Rumor had it, for more training.

CHAPTER XVII

SECOND TRIP TO LORRAINE

Now that the first experience of the Alabamians in the trenches had ended, the 167th started back to its training area near Faverolles and Rolampont. On March 22 the locations were as follows: First Battalion, Magnières; Second Battalion, Xaffévillers; Third Battalion, St. Pierremont. The regiment's headquarters were at Roville-aux-Chênes. The Headquarters Company and the Supply Company were also there. The Machine Gun Company was at St. Maurice-sur-Mortagne. The return march, however, was stopped on account of the famous German drive at Cambrai which began the day before.

Since the latter part of 1914, the Germans having failed at the "Battle of the Marne" and in Flanders, trench warfare had been in vogue. "Trench warfare is essentially defensive; the German war was to be exclusively aggressive; the nature of German operations and expectations was radically changed," according to Monsieur E. Saillens' "Facts About France." The British, as previously stated, came near breaking through the "Hindenburg Line" at Cambrai in November.

Now the Huns were making desperate efforts to crush the Allied forces and to force their way to the

English Channel ports, so that open fighting prevailed west of Cambrai. They were making considerable gains against the British and their successes alarmed the nations battling against them. But all that is a matter for more complete histories—I am writing about the Alabama regiment.

During the stay at the places mentioned the Alabamians met the Hindus, the latter being billeted in several towns near by. They were working on a British aviation site. Now talk about a comparison between French homes and those you soldiers saw in Hunland! How would you like to have these natives billeted in America?

March 27 officers from various companies were sent to school at Gondrecourt. Many noncommissioned officers were sent to the Army Candidate School at Langres. On the next day the regiment moved backwards towards the trenches and passed the night in villages near Baccarat.

It was believed that the German offensive troubled the Allied High Command and that the "Rainbow" Division had been ordered back to a quiet sector to relieve a division of French veterans so that the latter might be sent to the big fight.

Companies "A," "B," "E" and "H," the next day, relieved French units in the front line, the First Battalion taking over the Neuviller "center of resistance," with the Second in that of the Grand Bois. The support companies of the First were at the "center of resistance" and at St. Maurice, while the Second's support companies were at the "center of resistance" and St. Pôle. Regimental headquarters were at the last

named point with a battalion in support at Vacqueville. The sector occupied was known as "Baccarat Sector, Sub-sector Vacqueville."

In such a hurry were the "Frogs" to get off to the big offensive they only said to the Alabamians: "Nous sommes ici; Boches, là-bas. Au revoir!" meaning "We are here; the 'Boches,' over there. So long!"

That night the "Rainbow" took over for the first time an entire divisional sector. It was the first American division so honored. In making the relief, be it said, the division and the regiment did their first real service for France, as previous to that time, the Alabama officers say, they had been a burden to the French who were instructing them.

April 6 the various Alabama units were shifted slightly. There had been too many troops in the front line, so that the First Battalion, with two companies, took over the entire front, the Second Battalion being sent back into the reserve with the Third in support. Regimental headquarters were removed to Vacqueville.

After that the trench life was the same, one battalion in line eight days, then to reserve eight days, and later eight days in support. The support battalion was at Vacqueville, with the reserve battalion in three different places—at Barbette Cottage, Les Carrieres and Xermamont. As the sector was a "quiet" one, it was seldom that any event of importance happened. Such as are of interest were as follows:

April 13 several officers were sent to the 32nd Division as instructors in specialties. They praised the soldierly qualities of the newly arrived forces from Michigan and Wisconsin. It was another National

Guard division, and on its way from the Texas training camp to overseas duty had passed through Montgomery.

The night of April 13-14 First Lieutenant Shelby V. Gamble, afterwards a captain, with Second Lieutenant Dick B. Breeding and Second Lieutenant George W. Berriman, went into the Salient du Feys, to a cross-road in the German lines. Upon being halted by a "Boche" sentinel, they fired at him and threw hand grenades into an occupied dugout near by.

The morning of April 17 the regiment had two of its men captured by the enemy. In the thick woods there was a day observation post, and when the men from Company "F" went through the trench to man it they were ambushed by a patrol of 14 Huns. It was in the early morning, and the enemy threw hand grenades, wounding all but one of the soldiers. The two most severely wounded were captured.

Large quantities of French artillery, both light and heavy, reached the sector May 1 and began a terrific shelling of the German lines opposite and in the Grand Bois. It was in preparation for a raid to be made by the 166th United States Infantry through the sector held by the 167th.

May 2 the artillery threw over more than 20,000 shells, and at four o'clock the morning of the 3rd two companies of Ohioans went "over the top." Although they penetrated to the enemy's fourth line trenches no prisoners were taken, the Huns having withdrawn.

The night of May 3-4 Second Lieutenant Alton P. Woods, of Company "F," having been mortally wounded while out on a patrol, died in the evacuation

hospital at Baccarat. He had an enviable reputation as a patrol leader. He was trying to capture a prisoner in order to get information for the Allied High Command.

May 21 the officers who had been sent as instructors to the 32nd Division returned. They expressed themselves as having been royally treated by the other division.

The night of May 25-26 Second Lieutenant Stephen W. Harris, Company "C," with a patrol of twenty men, ran into a strong enemy patrol, which he drove off and inflicted losses among the "Boches." The Alabamians had no casualties.

On that same night about twelve o'clock the Huns put over a heavy projector gas attack on the Iowans, accompanied by a terrific bombardment. The casualties of the 168th were numerous as the gas was very dense.

At midnight May 28-29 there came a second projector gas attack accompanied by an unsuccessful raid on Iowa's front lines. The enemy seemed to have a spite against the 168th Infantry.

Although nothing of great moment had taken place on the Alabamians' front, the early morning of June 6 was an unusually active time. First, on the left the enemy tried a raid and used heavy artillery and minenwerfer fire, followed by another projector gas attack on the right, but the latter was directed at the French farther down the line.

On the night of June 18-19 the First Battalion and the other troops in the forward positions of the regimental sector got their first real heavy artillery bom-

bardment. During the shelling, from 6:30 p. m. to 7:45 p. m. and from 3:00 a. m. to 3:30 a. m., several men were killed and many wounded. Captain Fletcher E. Haley, of Company "A," was badly gassed. Captain James Y. Hamil, of the Medical Detachment, although considerably gassed, continued to give first-aid to the wounded throughout the night, and refused to go to the hospital until every one had been treated.

The Second and Third Battalions marched through Baccarat the night of June 18-19. Two companies of the Second went to Nossoncourt and two to Anglemont. The Third billeted at Ménil-Rambervillers. The following night the Second went to Badménil and the Third to Padoux. During the night of June 20-21 the First Battalion was relieved from the front line by the 307th United States Infantry and some French infantry. The First then moved from Vacqueville to Vaxoncourt.

The regiment had now finished its second tour of duty on the Lorraine front, in that section of France known as the Department of the Meurthe-et-Mozelle. The Meurthe and the Mozelle are rivers running through picturesque valleys. Many forests abound. The climate is harsh, and variable, but fairly dry. Snow seldom begins before November, and it may still be seen on the ground in April. The country is fairly hilly.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE CHAMPAGNE DEFENSIVE

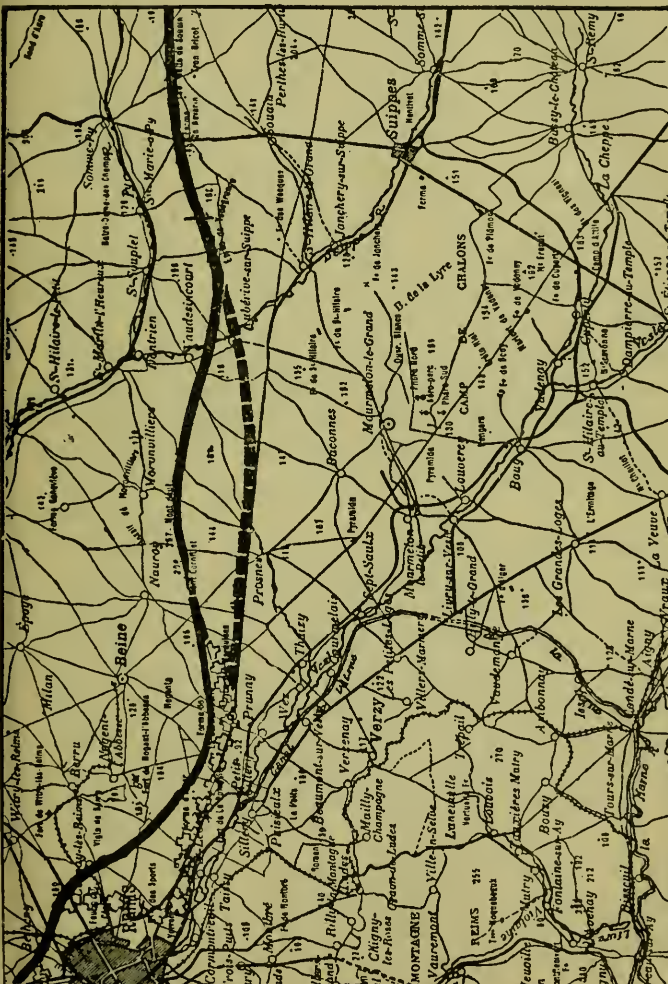
Regarding the Rainbow Division, a story in "The Stars and Stripes," of Paris, the official organ of the American Expeditionary Forces, appeared under date of January 24, 1919, reading in part as follows:

"The organization whose cosmopolitan character has made it more famous as the 'Rainbow' Division than as the 42nd came into battle in the collapsing Marne salient fresh from a test of fortitude in defensive warfare endured at the same time as that of the 3rd Division, but with marked difference in detail.

"Far separated from other American divisions, on July 15, 1918, it was receiving the finishing touches necessary to fit it as a combat division in General Gouraud's Fourth Army about 30 kilometers east of Reims, in that vast plain of the Champagne, which for leagues in every direction was furrowed with the trenches and cobwebbed with the barbed wire of nearly four years of trench warfare.

"The commander of the division, Major General Charles T. Menoher, had under him Brigadier General Michael J. Lenihan's 83rd Infantry Brigade, the 165th Infantry (from New York) and the 166th Infantry (Ohio); Brigadier General Robert A. Brown's 84th Infantry Brigade, the 167th Infantry (Alabama) and

CHAMPAGNE DEFENSIVE
JULY 15, 1918



N W E S

1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

Front line, July 1, 1916

the 168th Infantry (Iowa); Brigadier General George A. Gatley's 67th Field Artillery Brigade, the 149th, 150th and 151st Field Artillery (respectively from Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota); the 117th Engineers (South Carolina and California), and auxiliary organizations, which made the division representative by units of a total of 26 states.

"This truly comprehensive body of American troops was occupying the intermediate and second positions in the sector lying, roughly, between Aubérive-sur-Suippe, on the west, and Perthes-les-Hurlus, on the east, with the famous Roman road traversing the length of it and the vast Camp de Châlons, a maneuvering ground of the French Army before the war, in its rear. The front and most of the intermediate line were held by the 170th French Division in the left half of the sector and by the 13th French Division in the right half.

"General Gouraud, like the other army commanders along the front, had ample warning of the impending attack by the Germans, and prepared a surprise for them in the form of an 'elastic defense,' in which, having a tremendous depth of elaborate trenches behind him, he retired all his troops of the front line, except delaying detachments, and massed them for resistance on the intermediate line, from which, if too hard pressed, they could again retire to the still stronger second line.

"The results were, when the blow fell the enemy wasted much of his long preliminary bombardment on the lightly held front line, after which the three attacking divisions, rushing upon it at 4:15 a. m., were

held up long enough by the delaying detachments to suffer severely from the French and American counter-attacks, to lose their impetus, and to arrive before the real combat positions only at about 7 a. m.

"Here, however, they made manful efforts to storm the lines held by the French and three battalions of the 42nd Division. But their attacks, repeated often and furiously, were of no avail.

"During the afternoon of July 15 two and a half more battalions of the 42nd were advanced into the intermediate position. But, though there was a general attack by the Hun that evening and several local attacks the next day, during which his barrage was extremely violent, his force was shattered. By July 18 he was making no further efforts, and the next day started withdrawing his decimated legions."

The writer failed to stress the great importance of the repulsion of the enemy's Champagne drive. The battle was not only a decisive victory for the Allies, but it may be called one of the big turning points of history.

On July 15 the kaiser's telephone bell rang and he was informed that an attack by some fifteen of his best assault divisions, supported by ten others, had miserably failed. He knew, too, that day that the long series of offensives his army had staged, which were biting off French territory little by little, and then were threatening Paris, and which in one fell swoop were to take in Reims, Châlons and Epernay, had come to a halt. The fact is, old Bill realized that from then on the Allied High Command would push its own telling offensives to his ruination. General

Gouraud himself, after that battle, received a telegram from Marshal Foch, previously referred to, and the world knows the rest.

Numerous reconnaissances by aviators showed the possibility of a vast offensive on the Champagne front. The line ran, with few irregularities, due east and west for a distance of one hundred kilometers, with the great Verdun at the right or eastern end, and Reims at the left or western end. On the right end the line running north of Verdun dropped sharply down on the eastern side of the town, running almost due south as far as St. Mihiel, where it again bore eastward. On the left end the situation was reversed, making an almost symmetrical figure.

By June 11, 1918, the Huns had pushed in a powerful salient as far south as Château-Thierry, so that the line running just north of Reims took a sudden drop towards the south on the western side of the city.

It was, therefore, quite obvious that a wedge driven in between Verdun and Reims, and then widened, would seriously endanger the safety of both places, the pinions on which the whole line appeared to be hung. Having taken Reims, which city they sought to encircle, they would have destroyed the barrier to Paris.

The Prussians had taken Reims in the War of 1870, and according to Monsieur E. Saillens, in his "Facts About France," this is what was done, after 1871, by Séré de Rivières, Director of Engineering in the French War Office:

"From the Jura to the Ardennes, he built two lines of defenses. The first was a line of forts connecting the great fortresses of Belfort, Epinal, Toul, Verdun.

The second line runs between and includes Besançon, Dijon, Langres, Reims. It is worth noting that none of those places has been taken; the Germans thought them so strong that they violated Belgium rather than attempt to break through them."

In support of the preceding remarks as to the importance of the battle, from the "Almanach Trimestriel de la 4e Armée," for the last quarter of 1918, I quote:

La Bataille de Champagne

(15 Juillet 1918)

La date du 15 juillet 1918 sera sans conteste l'une des plus marquantes de ces longues années de guerre. C'est d'abord la date d'une grande victoire, la victoire de Champagne, où quinze divisions allemandes, la plupart d'élite, ont vu, après une journée de combat acharné qui atteignit l'extrême limite de la violence, leur élan se briser net devant la magnifique résistance de la 4e Armée; c'est aussi et surtout la date d'une journée qui constitute à proprement parler un "tournant de l'histoire," parce qu'elle permit au commandement français de reprendre, par le succès, l'initiative des opérations qui lui échappait depuis la débâcle russe et d'inaugurer, à la face du monde émerveillé, une longue série de victoires qui autorise toutes les espérances.

Les admirables soldats de la 4e Armée, qui sont les artisans multiples et modestes de cette grande œuvre, trouveront ici avec plaisir des renseignements qui leur permettront d'avoir une idée d'ensemble sur la bataille

et sur l'étendue de la défaite qu'ils ont infligée aux armées allemandes.

I.—*Préliminaires de la bataille*

Dans le courant de juin, les reconnaissances nombreuses et précises exécutées inlassablement par l'aviation permettent de conclure avec certitude à la possibilité d'une vaste offensive sur le front de Champagne. Pour se rendre compte des intentions de l'ennemi, le général commandant l'Armée prescrit à l'aviation de poursuivre ses reconnaissances et ses missions photographiques; il donne en outre l'ordre d'exécuter des coups de main sur tout le front; chacun comprend l'impérieuse nécessité de faire des prisonniers; aussi, de nombreux et fructueux coups de main sont-ils exécutés avec extrêmement d'ardeur et d'entrain entre le 28 juin et le 14 juillet.

C'est d'abord le 215e régiment d'Infanterie qui fait le 28 juin des prisonniers de la 228e division dans la région de la Galoche; ces prisonniers donnent le premier avertissement en déclarant qu'une attaque est imminente sur le front de Champagne, mais sans qu'il soit possible d'en fixer les limites et la date. Successivement le 109e et le 27e régiment d'Infanterie ramènent des prisonniers. Le 6 juillet, des coups de main exécutés par des détachements du 158e, du 116e et du 95e, ramènent 13 prisonniers appartenant à quatre divisions en secteur. Ces prisonniers confirment les projets d'attaque.

Le 7 juillet, le général commandant l'armée, dans son "Ordre aux soldats français et américains de la 4e

Armée," annonce aux troupes l'imminence de la bataille:

ORDRE

Nous pouvons être attaqués d'un moment à l'autre. Vous sentez tous que jamais bataille défensive n'aura été engagée dans des conditions plus favorables! Nous sommes prévenus et nous sommes sur nos gardes. Nous sommes puissamment renforcés en artillerie et en infanterie. Vous combattrez sur un terrain que vous avez transformé par votre travail opiniâtre en forteresse redoutable, en forteresse invincible si tous les passages en sont bien gardés. Le bombardement sera terrible, vous le supporterez sans faiblir; l'assaut sera rude dans des nuages de poussière, de fumée et de gaz; mais votre position et votre armement sont formidables. Dans vos poitrines battent des cœurs braves et forts d'hommes libres. Personne ne regardera en arrière; personne ne reculera d'un pas. Chacun n'aura qu'une pensée: en tuer, en tuer beaucoup, jusqu'à ce qu'ils en aient assez. Et c'est pourquoi votre général vous dit: "Cet assaut, vous le bri-
"serez, et ce sera un beau jour." GOURAUD.

(It will be noted the French authorities admit that the success in stopping the Germans enabled the Allied Forces to resume the offensive they had to abandon after the Russian collapse.)

But, to further consider the situation at the Champagne and to tell of events there at the time:

Almost bisecting the line, at right angles to it, is the "Route Nationale," from Nevers to Sedan. Suippes,

a small town on that road, was about nine kilometers from the front line positions. Six kilometers north of Suippes, on the same route, was the town of Souain. The whole region north of Suippes is a vast chalk land.

Just north of Souain, about two thousand to three thousand yards from the front line, ran the intermediary position, a system of trenches originally the German front line, dug by the enemy and taken from him in 1915 by the French, but which had not been used for some time.

Into that position, on July 5, 1918, at night, moved the Second Battalion and the Machine Gun Company of the 167th United States Infantry. The First Battalion and the Third Battalion took over reserve positions three or four kilometers north of Suippes.

June 22 had found the regiment at rest, it having just come out of the Lorraine sector. Officers were assembled and instructions given as to entraining and detraining. The destination was not divulged, and at once rumors arose suggesting rest billets, leaves of absence and the like.

That day at noon the Machine Gun Company entrained at Thaon. The First Battalion got away the afternoon of the 23rd, and that midnight the Second Battalion boarded cars. The early morning of the 24th saw the Third Battalion leaving. Speculation was rife as to destinations, but they later proved to be as follows: First, the train stopped at Vitry-la-Ville and marches were made from there. Regimental headquarters, the Supply Company and the Machine Gun Company went to St.-Martin-aux-Champs; the

First Battalion to Cheppes, the Second to Songy, and the Third to Pringy.

For the next few days all-day drills was the program, ration carts taking meals to the companies. It looked like a stay for some time was probable, but one afternoon orders were received to be prepared to move. Soon thereafter the regiment began a march of about thirty kilometers, at the end of which the First Battalion spent the day in Recy; the Second in St. Gibrien, and the Third in Fagnières, with the regimental headquarters, the Machine Gun Company and the Supply Company in Compertrix. All are in the vicinity of Châlons.

That night started another hike of about twenty-eight kilometers. This time the First and the Second went to the Camp de la Noblette, one of the many which make up the Camp de Châlons; the Third to La Cheppe northeast of the first named site, and regimental headquarters, the Machine Gun Company and the Supply Company went to Bussy-le-Château. All are slightly northeast of Châlons and towards Suippes.

Training was at once resumed, but instead of close-order drills the program called for open warfare assault problems and rehearsals for an attack which it was later learned the division was to make in conjunction with three French divisions.

July 2 the officers of the "Rainbow" were invited to see a demonstration of the use of small tanks in attack. At the close of the performance a French general, who had been named to command the corps in which the "Rainbow" was to serve during the attack said: "The day after tomorrow being your

Independence Day, we will all celebrate it by working harder than usual." Nevertheless, on the third, a memorandum was sent around saying that on July Fourth there would be no work and that breakfast would be later than usual.

The memorandum proved to be correct, but not exactly as intended. The previous night at eleven o'clock orders were received to get ready to move immediately. It was long after daylight on the Fourth before the companies reached their destinations, so that breakfast that day was really late. The rest of the day was spent in sleep. The First Battalion, regimental headquarters and the Supply Company had moved to Suippes, the Second was in camp just west of the place, and the Third and the Machine Gun Company in camps north of it.

As soon as dark came the regiment moved again. The First Battalion and the Third moved into that part of the support line they were to occupy, and the Second spent the day in the Camp des Abris Roques, moving into the intermediate position that night.

General Gouraud's Fourth French Army was composed of the 4th, the 21st and the 8th Army Corps. He was, at the beginning of the war, one of France's youngest generals. In the 21st Corps, commanded by General Naulin, were the 170th, the 43rd and the 13th French Divisions, and under him the "Rainbow" also served.

The 167th United States Infantry, however, was attached to the 13th French Division under General de Bouillon. Companies "E" and "F" were assigned to the Second and First Battalions, respectively, of the

109th French Infantry, a regiment with a long list of battles to its credit, and already wearing the "Fourragère" with the colors of the "Croix de Guerre." Since then it has added to its laurels and now wears the "Fourragère" with the colors of the "Médaille Militaire." The 167th's Machine Gun Company was placed with the Machine Gun Company of the French regiment. Companies "G" and "H" of the Alabama organization were sent to the Third and First Battalions, respectively, of the 21st French Infantry, the latter not less famous than the 109th.

Regimental headquarters were at Camp Poggi, on the Nevers-Sedan Highway, halfway between Souain and Suippes. Captain Everette H. Jackson, of Montgomery, later a major, who had taken command of the Second Battalion when Major Hartley A. Moon, of Birmingham, went to the hospital from the Lorraine front, due to a broken arm, had his "P.C." in the dugout of Lieut.-Colonel Randier, then commanding the 109th French Infantry.

The scheme of defense of this sector was as follows: Three individual and distinct series of trenches—the first position (or front line); the intermediate, and the second, each organized as a frontline, capable of offering resistance, and with supporting elements to counterattack should the advance trenches of each position be taken. In front of the first position was a line of lightly held outposts for observation purposes.

The intermediate position lay about 2,000 yards behind the first. It had once been, as previously stated, the German front line. The second position lay about 2,500 yards behind the intermediate. It was into this

that the First and Third Battalions of the Alabama regiment moved, the First on the right of the Nevers-Sedan road and the Third on the left.

The intermediate position, previously referred to as that occupied in part by the Second Battalion and Machine Gun Company, was the one on which the Allied High Command depended, the line to be held at all costs. The first position was only lightly held; and, as the time for the German attack seemed to draw near, more troops were taken out of it, until finally only a few observation and covering patrols were left out there.

July 7 General Gouraud, as may be read in the French text already quoted, announced the imminence of a battle in the following order:

"We may be attacked from one moment to another. You feel, every one of you, that a defensive battle has never been or never shall be waged under more favorable conditions. We are forewarned and we are on the lookout. We are strongly supported by artillery and infantry. You will fight on a terrain which you have transformed by your unceasing toil into a redoubtable fortress—a fortress invincible if all its approaches are well guarded.

"The bombardment will be terrible—you will bear it without flinching. The assault will be fierce—in clouds of dust, of smoke and of gas. But your position and your armament are formidable. In your bosoms beat the hearts, brave and strong, of free men.

"No one will glance back; no one will retreat a single step. Every one will have but one thought—to kill, to kill many of them, until they have had

enough, and that is why your general tells you, this assault you will break up, and it will be a glorious day!"

In spite of the approaching storm the sector was extraordinarily calm. Never in the Lorraine had the enemy been so quiet—not a single plane in the sky, not a balloon. As a "doughboy" put it, "This place didn't seem like war; it was almost like a rest camp." Only once during the period preceding the mighty attack did the Huns do any real firing, and that was on the front line positions in retaliation for a heavy bombardment the French had put down on the enemy's front line. The quiet was uncanny, and it was always a relief when the French or American artillery "straffed" the "Boches."

All day long the men were confined to the narrow limits of their "G. C.," and it was absolutely forbidden, especially in the intermediate position, to show one's head above the parapet. During the night work was done on the trenches, but only as little visible labor as was necessary. No new trenches were constructed in the intermediate position which would draw the attention of the enemy.

It was the hope of the High Command that by keeping the men out of sight and by not causing them to do new work, the enemy would believe the original front line was still the line of resistance and consequently launch his attack against an empty position.

At first the kitchens were near the line, but as it became evident that the day for the attack was approaching they were withdrawn and rations were sent up at night in carts. The Machine Gun Company was

rationed through the French, something the Alabamians enjoyed—not only because the meals reached them more regularly, but for the reason that "vin rouge" was a part of the French issue. The officers messed with the French officers of the battalion to which they were attached, and in spite of the difference in language many a warm friendship resulted, and often the Americans learned much of value during conversations held after meals.

On the tenth of July some prisoners captured by the French gave the first precise information. It was learned from them that the attack was to include the whole area occupied by the Fourth French Army and was to take place either the 14th or the 15th of July. From then on the "alert" was practiced every night. The barrage lines were carefully prepared and an elaborate system of signals was rehearsed. The troops in the front line were slowly withdrawn until only a few isolated groups remained. In the rear dense masses of artillery were arranged. It was all planned to make a "hell on earth" for the "Boches" when they should appear—"to kill, to kill many of them until they have had enough."

This, then, was the arrangement of the troops the afternoon of July 14: in the front line, a few isolated groups; in the intermediate line, a very strong line of resistance both as to men and armament. Company "F" (Alabama) was to the left of the Nevers-Sedan road with three "G. C's." in the front line and three others in support; the left "G. C." on the Boyau de Lyon and the right on the Boyau Grenoble, the latter running right next to and parallel to the Nevers-

Sedan road. From the left "G. C." there was a pretty fair field of fire, but from the right "G. C." a rise in the ground prevented one seeing more than a hundred yards.

Northeast of Souain was Company "E," while farther to the right were Companies "G" and "H" in support of the intermediate position. In front of them were the French. Here the position was the front slope of a gentle rise. Two kilometers in front the ground rose more abruptly to the Butte de Souain. The plain was dotted here and there with small, thickly planted pine trees.

The third platoon of the Machine Gun Company was with Company "F" on the left; the first platoon on the right of "E," and the second platoon on the right and partly behind "E" to protect the flanks where the line curved slightly towards the south.

The evening of July 13 all had been warned that the next day would probably witness the Hun attack, but when the morning of the 14th broke bright and clear without the enemy having fired a shot all night long, both the French and the Americans united in celebrating the French National Day, and many a toast was drunk to Presidents Wilson and Poincaré, to Marshal Foch, and to Generals Pershing and Gouraud.

During the evening of July 14 the Allied artillery fired heavily on the German positions. From the Hun lines more planes were going up than usual, indicating a certain nervousness over there. At half past eleven the order was sent around that the attack was about to take place and all were instructed to take every precaution.

Shortly after that the fire of the Allied artillery increased greatly; new batteries springing up where none were before, and the whole horizon was soon a continuous blaze of flashes, leaping and dancing to the accompaniment of an unceasing roar in which it was impossible to pick out the separate detonations.

At midnight the first German shells screeched overhead, and soon the whole sky to the north was also a mass of leaping fire. All about shells exploded, crashing down trees and caving in trenches, scattering their jagged, whining pieces in all directions. Incendiary shells detonated with a wicked burst of fire like the flames of hell, filling the trenches with awful, choking fumes and setting ablaze the woodwork and boxes of ammunition.

An Alabama "doughboy" said regarding the German gunfire:

"On the 14th of July, 12 o'clock in the night, real war began. The Germans opened up with the most terrible bombardment ever witnessed. It was a dark night when the 'Boches' opened up with those guns, thousands of them, and they lighted the earth everywhere. The shelling was so fast it sounded like thunder in a mighty storm. It was a solid roar the rest of the night."

Soon the light shelters of the French just north of Souain, in which were stored rations, ammunition and equipment, were brilliantly afire, and into this furnace the enemy rained down tons of projectiles, making any rescue work utterly impossible and the trenches near the buildings altogether untenable.

All along the line eager sentries peered into space

watching for the dim, lurking figures, half seen against the flashing horizon, which would tell them of the oncoming hordes. Countless signals arose from the front lines, sent up by the heroic groups out there whose mission it was to tell of the progress of the attack. Machine guns let loose bursts of fire towards the enemy, intermittently hurling thousands of steel-jacketed bullets into the space in front—"to kill, to kill many of them until they have had enough."

As the day began to break the battle-field appeared enveloped in vast clouds of billowing dust, smoke and gas. The ground around the front lines was tossed about by the repeated explosions like the sea in a storm. As it grew brighter observation balloons were seen hanging in space high above that seething caldron of death below and advancing towards the Allied trenches according to a prearranged schedule.

The enemy's assaulting waves were first seen as they came down the forward slope of the Butte de Souain in front of the 21st French Infantry. There they advanced supported by tanks. Machine guns placed on the crest of the hill fired an overhead barrage on the front lines of the intermediate position into which Company "F" had moved to reinforce the French companies which had been terribly cut up by the preliminary preparation of the enemy. When it was seen that the Huns were coming on in force across the valley in front of those trenches, Company "H" was moved up to fill the cruel gaps which had been made in the French ranks and those of Company "G" by the artillery fire.

Under cover of the machine gun barrage the Ger-

mans advanced steadily, though the French and American machine gunners were exacting a heavy toll, while rifles and the Chauchats picked off those Huns who continued ahead.

Corporal Major D. Riley, from Ozark, of Company "G," paying no heed to the machine gun bullets spattering like hail all about him, leapt to the parapet of his trench, in full view of the enemy, and picked off a "Boche" several hundred yards away. Immediately another enemy machine gunner stepped into the dead man's place and started operating the gun. Riley again jumped to the top of the parapet and killed him. Five times the gunners were replaced and five times Riley shot down a Hun. A French lieutenant, seeing the deed, pulled Riley from the top and kissed him rapturously on both cheeks. In still another attempt the brave Alabamian was killed by an enemy bullet through the head.

An Alabama soldier said concerning the attack: "At daybreak we saw the attacking Germans literally covering 'No Man's Land.' This was when the boys stood, for their first time, face to face with an army of great force and with a dogged determination of advancing on the iron wall of American 'doughboys.' But to the sorrow of the onrushing Germans it didn't give in."

The enemy kept up the advance unchecked by the dreadful execution he was suffering. Five heavy tanks, lumbering along with the Hun infantry, were forced to converge to pass between two small clumps of woods, and as they came out on the forward side

three were stopped by well-placed shots from a French "Seventy-five" anti-tank gun.

In the meantime the "Boche" hordes continued their advance, and through sheer weight of numbers succeeded in reaching the wire. There the slaughter was frightful. The ground was literally covered with their dead, while a "boyau" leading to the front was absolutely choked with them—the fine work of a machine gun which had the trench in enfilade.

Further to the left the enemy tried slightly different tactics—on the front occupied by Company "E." There the Huns came down in small groups, and either through design or necessity had taken to the trenches and to the ravine and depression formed by the Ain. There the maze of trenches was a veritable tangle. The enemy succeeded in penetrating the front line and at the same time got a footing in the badly torn trenches of the French on the left of Company "E."

Lieutenant Markland, with the enemy breaking in between two "G. C.s," along the Ain, trying to enter from the left where the French had fallen back, and at the same time to filter in through the numerous communication trenches on the right, gave the order to retire to the support to reorganize. Lieutenant Murphy, with the "Boches" in his own trenches, attempted to counterattack, but was wounded by a piece of hand grenade. Lieutenant Fairchild, seeing the state of affairs, gathered up his platoon and the remaining men of Lieutenant Murphy's platoon and led a brilliant counterattack on the right-hand "G. C.s," himself in the lead, and killed several Huns with his

bayonet. At the same time Lieutenant Markland attacked on his own "G. C." on the left, then reinforcements came up to the French on his left, and the enemy was completely expelled from the front line.

Further to the left of Company "F" the enemy attempted to penetrate the line through the "boyaux." Coming down the Boyau Grenoble they succeeded in killing the men on post there before the latter could give the alarm, and only the quick work of a French corporal kept the enemy from entering the trenches. He sounded the alarm, and all the men who had been kept in the dugouts came pouring out. A grenade battle followed in which the Huns were driven back, and they left behind a light machine gun.

Simultaneously the enemy tried to enter Lieutenant Curtis's "G. C." on the left. They attacked from the front at the same time, trying to enter through the Boyau de Lyon, but here they were also repulsed.

Again and again the enemy made attempts to penetrate the trenches. The supporting waves pressed on behind those assaulting. In the center a whole "Boche" company, in "column of squads" marched down the Nevers-Sedan road, not realizing the attack had been held up. As it cleared the rise in front of Souain, Corporal William S. Hughes, from Marion, of the Machine Gun Company, who had seen it coming, moved his gun out of the emplacement and then placed it on the parapet beside the road so as to obtain a good field of fire. He let the enemy approach to within 200 yards and opened fire. Many Huns were killed by the first shots and the others fled in panic.

The enemy's assault battery came pressing on over

the Butte de Souain and took up a position at the foot of the hill. From the observation post at the regimental "P. C." of the 109th French Infantry, the major commanding the artillery spotted an enemy battery coming down the road over the Butte de Souain. He quickly directed that a French "sniping" battery be laid on the cross-roads. As the Hun guns and caissons reached that point the major commanded "Fire!" A few well-aimed shots, and the enemy's guns, caissons, horses and men were flying in all directions.

Repeatedly individual enemy units tried to break through, but the main attack had been shattered. The arrogant Hun tried the lines held by the gallant young men of Colonel Screws' regiment but failed to go through. It was a day of which France was very proud, and Alabama now knows of what stuff her sons are made.

At "G. C. Antoine," to the right of Company "F," the enemy again tried to penetrate. A corporal of the 109th French Infantry, in liaison with the Americans, allowed an enemy machine gun crew to approach and set up their gun on the parapet of the "G. C." From the place where he was in hiding he threw an "O. F." grenade, and in the smoke of the explosion jumped over the parapet, seized the gun out of the hands of the astonished gunner, then jumped safely back into his own trench.

At about eleven o'clock the morning of this same day, July 15, two enemy fleets of some twenty-five "chaser" planes each came over the lines, diving, twisting, and firing with their machine guns into the trenches.

In the trenches of the First and Third Battalions the bombardment had been terrific and the casualties heavy, for the trenches were near the advanced batteries and consequently caught a large part of the counter-battery bombardment. Many batteries were out in the open and had no protection. Gun crews were knocked out only to find others jumping into their places. One gunner, with two fingers blown off, continued to feed his gun, holding the shells across his forearm and crying out, as he rammed each home, *"Voilà pour les Boches!"*

When the planes went back to their own lines they replenished their machine gun ammunition and returned time and time again to fire into the unprotected trenches and to drop bombs.

Private Brock Hill, from Attala, of Company "F," brought one down. Giving no heed to the thousands of machine gun bullets whizzing down from above, he fired at a plane flying low. After he had sent several shots at it, the plane turned and flew unsteadily towards the German lines. Half way back it dipped and came crashing to earth. This was the first plane brought down by rifle fire of an American soldier.

All day long the enemy fired on the intermediate and second positions, but his fire was of a desultory nature, and it was evident to the High Command, though by no means to the soldiers in the trenches who were subjected to the bombardments and every now and then had to resist the enemy's furious onslaughts, that the backbone of his attack had been broken.

The enemy, unable to retain a footing in the Allied trenches, established his line somewhere in front of

the intermediary position. The exact location of his new position was unknown. Apparently a point right on the Nevers-Sedan road was the only advanced post held by him.

In the evening Lieutenant Harden, of Company "E," took a "come-and-go" raid into the first position for the purpose of destroying dugouts and capturing prisoners. He found the front line in a terrible condidition, both from the enemy's barrage and those of the French and American batteries, the latter having been called down on the places as soon as the Huns had penetrated them. Many bodies, the men having been slain by artillery fire, were lying all about, but no living "Boches" were found, all having retired.

In the sector of Company "F" a French patrol attempted to go up the Boyau Grenoble. They had hardly left "G. C. Antoine" when they were fired on from a small trench about a hundred yards in front of the wire. Not having made preparations for a raid, they did not attempt to enter the trench. Further to the left Lieutenant Curtis took a patrol up the Boyau de Lyon, finding a great many bodies of dead Germans, but meeting with no resistance.

The bombardment continued all through the night. Half the men stood on guard while the others slept in the trenches, ready to spring to their posts the minute there was any sign of a movement in front.

The 16th the shelling kept up. A French patrol having reported the location of the enemy, the artillery fired all the morning in front of Company "F." Lieutenant Markland, of Company "E," reported that the Huns were in the source of the Ain, and soon several

batteries were working on it, making the place untenable.

Again the fifty or more aeroplanes came over, dropping bombs and sweeping the trenches with machine gun fire. Apparently more anti-aircraft guns had been brought up, for the Hun airmen were not allowed to circulate as freely as on the day before.

The night of the 16th an American patrol of twenty-five men and one officer went up Boyau Grenoble on a mission of clearing up the trench in front of "G. C. Antoine" and of bringing in prisoners. The trip was accomplished without event. The artillery had done such effective work that the patrol only found some mangled bodies and quantities of equipment.

Returning, the patrol encountered a French patrol going up the boyau, the mission of the latter being to locate the enemy's front lines. The two patrols consolidated and went up the Boyau Grenoble. When on a level with the support lines of the front positions, a wire entanglement was found across the trench, effectively barring all further advance.

A "flare" was thrown up, and the enemy immediately opened up with his machine guns. More "flares" were sent up and the positions approximately located. French and Americans then lined both sides of the boyau and poured a murderous fire into the darkness, also discharged "V. B." grenades.

The enemy replied with his machine guns and hand grenades. The French and American fire was apparently effective for as soon as the firing ceased cries and groans could be heard from the German side. It was also apparent that the enemy had a pretty strong out-

post; so, as the night was nearly over, it being scarcely an hour before dawn, no further attempt was made to enter the enemy's lines.

July 17 found the firing almost stopped. The German planes again flew over the lines, but now the anti-aircraft guns poured a heavy volume of fire at them, seriously hindering their work, and at least one plane crashed to earth in flames. Two or three others were forced to land behind their own lines.

On the night of July 18 sudden orders were received to pack up and get ready to move. During the night the Alabamians were relieved by the French, the last element leaving the trenches the next morning at dawn, just about the time a French battalion, making a brilliant counterattack, regained with light losses what the Germans had paid a tremendous price to take away.

In the Machine Gun Company orders were not received in time for the carts to go up before the outfit started from its positions. As a result the men carried their guns and equipment to Suippes, some six kilometers away. One squad carried its guns to La Cheppe, a distance of about 17 kilometers.

The regiment marched to La Cheppe, and there had its first experience with real bombing machines. The Supply Company, which up in the line had seen no easy time, received full attention from the visitors. Several times the planes circled over the town, dropping the bombs, which luckily did no great damage, there, while the 167th's men, high strung from the tension of the past few days, scattered into the wheat fields, following the example set by the civilians. The

latter had long since learned "it is more healthful to sleep in the open than in the confined limits of a town."

In summarizing this vital battle it is of interest to note the extent of the German checkmate, and to see on what a large scale the enemy had based his plans. The following is an extract from the Fourth French Army's bulletin:

"Divisions engaged in battle.—Captured documents confirm the fact that the number of infantry units taking part in the attack was considerable.

"A.—Between the Pompelle and the Suippe three groups were in line: Group Lindequist, Group Gontard, and Group Langer, each one composed of three divisions in the front line, not including the supporting divisions. All the divisions were excellent units, thoroughly trained in breaking-through tactics ("Durchbruchschlacht"), and having taken part in several previous engagements.

"B.—East of the Suippe the attack was on these lines: on the right, between the Butte de Souain and the Suippe, an attack oriented north and south; on the left, between the Butte de Mesnil and the Butte de Souain, an attack oriented towards the southeast, in the general direction of Valmy.

"Objectives desired by the enemy command: From the study of documents taken off prisoners, the front of the Fourth Army was to be broken through, between the Butte de Mesnil and Prunay, by the combined efforts of the First and Third German Armies. In the First Army, the Groups Lindequist, Gontard, and Langer were, by a turning movement, to take a southwesterly direction, cross the Vesle and push on to the

Marne. A map found on a dead officer gives the zone of action of the three divisions of the Gontard Group; this zone extends as far as the Marne between Aulnay and Cherville. The operation of the First Army seems, therefore, to be intimately related with the movement the enemy made east of Dormans, in the direction of Epernay, in order to cause the fall of all the region of the Montagne de Reims. Another document indicates clearly that the 26th D. and the 3rd G. D. of the Gontard Group were to establish their liaison on the Marne at Tours-sur-Marne.

"In short, the German offensive on the Champagne front was composed of:

"1.—Two principal attacks: the first in the center, oriented north and south, direction of Châlons; the second in the west, oriented northeast and southwest, objective the Marne in line with Châlons.

"2.—A secondary attack in the east covering the first two.

"Finally, the statements of prisoners confirm the information already obtained from the study of documents. It was intended to take Reims, Epernay, and Châlons in the first two days of the battle; it was the 'Frieden Sturm,' the offensive for a German peace!

"Every thing was foreseen, not only for the advance but for the exploitation of the conquered territory: it was absolutely forbidden for the troops to enter or occupy the towns. As soon as reached, their entrances were to be guarded in order to allow the officers of the Quartermaster Corps to make an inventory and a division of the booty. Mounted officers of the Quartermaster Corps were to take possession of

the stores of Châlons—order of the First German Army.

"One thing only had not been foreseen—the magnificent resistance made by our troops, who charged themselves with changing the German offensive of Champagne into a brilliant French victory, which justified the 'Ordre du Jour' addressed on the 16th of July to all soldiers by the General Commanding of the Army:

" 'Soldiers of the Fourth Army:

" 'During the day of the 15th of July you have smashed the effort of 15 German divisions, supported by 10 others. According to their orders they were to reach the Marne in the evening. You have stopped them short there where we wished to wage and win the battle. You have the right to be proud, heroic infantrymen and machine gunners of the advanced posts who have signaled the attack and broken it; aviators who have flown over it; battalions and batteries which have thrown it back; staffs which have so minutely prepared this field of battle. It is a hard blow for the enemy; it is a glorious day for France! I count on you that it will always be the same every time he attacks you. And, with all my soldier's heart I thank you!' "

This, reader, is the story of the Champagne defensive, and upon the success of the fight put up depended all. It was the final crushing of the German spirit, the Hun's last attempt to conquer the world, and in the battle Alabama's noble sons gloriously did their part!

CHAPTER XIX

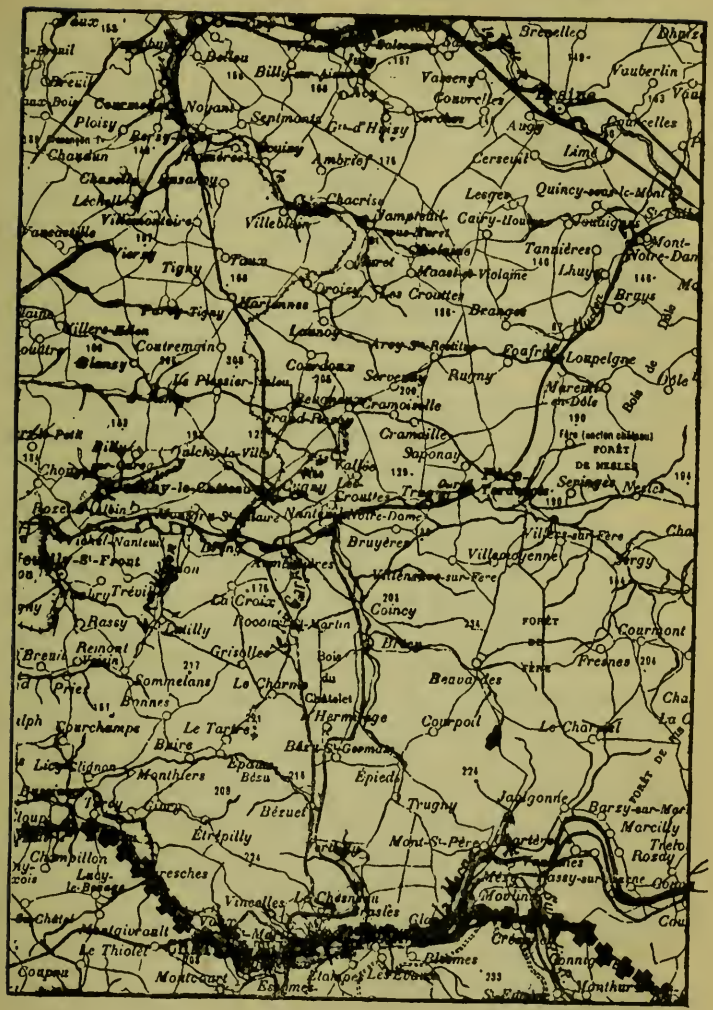
THE "CROIX ROUGE" FARM FIGHT (CHÂTEAU-THIERRY DRIVE)

Commenting further on the record of the 2nd Division, in his article hereinbefore mentioned, Mr. James says relative to the collapse of the Château-Thierry Salient:

"Just west of Château-Thierry, on June 1, 1918, the 2nd was thrown into the line across the Paris-Metz Highway, where the Germans were nearest Paris. There in Belleau Wood the 5th and 6th Marines won undying fame when they stopped the 'Boche' rush. On the first day they had no artillery, because the guns had not been able to get up. They had no food except emergency rations, and their ammunition was not all it might have been. But they stopped the Germans at Bois Belleau and fought eleven days against repeated German attacks to drive them back."

Then he continues: "On the last day of May the 3rd Division machine gunners, rushing into Château-Thierry after a sixty-hour trip in Camions, stopped the Germans there. The 2nd Division held the barrier against the German advance all through June, and on the last day of that month the 9th and 23rd Infantry won glory by capturing Vaux and gaining with the Marines a line which greatly bettered Allied prospects.

THE CHATEAU-THIERRY DRIVE



1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres

Front line, July 16, 1918

N
W E
S

"The 2nd was taken out for a well-earned rest. Nothing was heard of it until the morning of July 18, when Marshal Foch electrified the world by his brilliant blow at the Château-Thierry salient, which history will record as the turning-point of the war. The most important blow, indeed the vital blow, in this offensive was hit just south of Soissons and by the 1st and 2nd Divisions, with the famed French Moroccan Division between them. It was an advance of eight kilometers on the first day by this trio of divisions which made possible the eventual reduction of the salient menacing Paris.

"The 2nd Division had suffered very heavy casualties and had to have many replacements to retain its power. It was withdrawn from the battle area and took up its task of training its thousands of raw replacements."

Before I pass to the part played by the Alabama regiment in the Château-Thierry struggle, let me write, as the records show, and as the accompanying official map indicates, that the path over which the American divisions passed driving the Hun before them is almost completely paved with the names of National Guard units—in a northeasterly direction from the Marne to the Vesle, by the 26th and 28th, in the beginning; by the 42nd and 32nd, for the greater distance and past the most difficult positions, and at the end of the advance, again by the 28th Division.

It is plainly obvious that almost the entire job was done by the citizen soldiery. Incidentally, as the official reports tell, I might add that certain elements of the 28th Division, when the 3rd United States Regular Army Division was in sore straits during the early

part of this fighting, largely reinforced the latter east of Château-Thierry, also the French, who had been compelled to retire when the Huns crossed the Marne at Reuilly, and did noble work in driving the enemy back toward the Forêt de Fère. In fact it is almost certain that had it not been for the heroic work of these Pennsylvania Guardsmen the Germans would have pushed through. In this fighting the wounded Pennsylvanians tore off their diagnosis tags and returned to the battle line. The situation was extremely desperate but they saved it. In the meantime the New Englanders, of the 26th, having fought their way through from west of Château-Thierry, had come up alongside the 28th in the big forest, and the 3rd Division had retired.

But, as previously stated, Marshal Foch, in the telegram to General Gouraud, stated he could not have begun the offensive to break up the Château-Thierry salient had the Huns made a success of their Champagne offensive beginning at midnight July 14. So, as will be seen, the Alabama regiment, after having helped the French stop the "Boche" in the Champagne, was hurried over to help destroy the Château-Thierry salient. However, it is necessary to remember that had the Germans driven through in the Champagne there would have been no salient at Château-Thierry, because by the attack in the Champagne they had hoped to straighten out their line east of Château-Thierry and take the valley of the Marne. In such a case the fall of Paris would have almost surely resulted.

The salient at Château-Thierry did not, of itself,

menace Paris—it was part of the German scheme, however, to not only menace the city but to capture it. It was, indeed, a very dangerous salient, unless widened, to the Huns.

Mr. James has put undue stress upon the blow just south of Soissons. It did not accomplish anything of vital import. It only "squeezed" the bag a little—the drive northeastward from Château-Thierry told the story of the salient's reduction. Just what part the Alabamians played in the actual "bursting" of the bag—the drive just mentioned—follows and may be better understood by reference to the charts. In Europe foreign strategists were often amused at certain ideas conveyed to the United States by the press.

Another point I would like to bring before the reader: The spirit of the Hun fighting man and that of the civilian in Germany both disappeared after the great "Boche" offensives at and near Château-Thierry and in the Champagne crumpled, and the Huns had again failed in their time-old plan of trying to capture Paris by seizing the Marne valley. The war had been lost by them and they knew it. After that they retreated consistently in a stupendous effort to shorten their fighting front and did so, as a matter of fact, in a splendid manner. So, and there is really little need of again pointing it out, the big work of the American Army had been done by the National Guard.

Back in the States the Guard's officers and men were training any new force that might be needed—new divisions of the Guard were in France and furnishing replacements to combat troops of the Regular Army and of the Guard—but the war had already been won.

Too, National Guard troops were doing magnificent work, and had been doing it for some months, with the British forces.

The 167th U. S. Infantry was part of a division which was the second of its kind sent to France. Another National Guard division, the 26th, known as "The Yankee Division," from the New England States, had preceded the "Rainbow" by only a short time.

The two Regular Army divisions, the 1st and 2nd, as a matter of fact, arrived overseas in the early Autumn of 1917, but they were hastily put together and had quite a percentage of raw recruits, so that in all probability the Guardsmen were better trained. Too, many of the subalterns among the Regular officers were Reserve Corps officers, civilians with a brief training period back of them. However, in the fighting many were killed and wounded after having given a fine account of themselves.

There seems to be no doubt in the minds of a large number of people that the Guardsmen, man for man as compared with the Regulars, were of a superior type physically and intellectually. Indeed, judging from press reports at the time the two Guard divisions reached France, the French instructors were elated, and remarked: "Here are the future fighters."

The 2nd Division was composed of the 5th and 6th Marines, the 9th and 23rd Regular Infantry, and the 12th, 15th and 17th Regular Artillery.

But, to the story of the Alabamians:

After the Champagne fight the 167th moved out on five trains, the journey starting at Coolus. The Ma-

chine Gun Company, Headquarters Company, the Supply Company, Regimental Headquarters and the First Battalion entrained July 21 in three sections, while the Second and Third Battalions left on July 22, spending the 21st in Courtisols.

That night the village of Courtisols was bombed by "Boche" aviaons, much to the discomfort of the men who were awakened from a sound sleep and rushed out into the open, tramping down grain in an effort to avoid the falling explosives. The same night, while the First Battalion was entraining, the aviators flew over the quais searching for a good target. Fortunately the troops did not suffer.

On its way to Coolus the regiment passed through Châlons, one of the recent German objectives. The city had suffered considerably as a result of the long range shelling and night raids by enemy flyers. Many buildings were destroyed and others had all window glasses broken. As a whole Châlons presented to the soldiers rather a forlorn appearance, as evidently many of the inhabitants fled to escape the horrors of war.

Nothing of unusual interest happened during the trip except it soon became evident that the trains headed directly towards Paris, and of course "Dame Rumor" immediately set to work, starting the conclusion that the counter-offensive had been successfully completed, and that the regiment, no longer required at the front, was being sent to Paris to parade in a celebration after the great victory.

Many did not realize that, due to the fact that the Germans were still within easy shelling range of the more northerly route, it was necessary to go via the

southern route to Paris and then back by the northern route to reach Château-Thierry. When the trains pulled into the Paris yards the enthusiasm of the men reached a high pitch, but after a short stop the trains moved to the rear, headed towards Meaux and Château-Thierry, and once more the men realized that "Dame Rumor" is none too reliable.

The regiment detrained at two different points on the Marne, Trilpot and La Ferte-sous-Jouarre, the 22nd and 23rd of July, and the various units marched to their respective stations. The Third Battalion was in Ussy-sur-Marne and the remainder of the regiment was in Sammeron. The 23rd was spent in resting, visiting La Ferté, a village of some size, and in swimming in the Marne.

At Sammeron a bathing party took possession of the municipal wash-house. It floated in mid-stream and was where the industrious French women went to wash clothes. The men thought it had an excellent roof for a diving place. Unfortunately the bathers became too enthusiastic and too many of them got on top of the house, with the result that it began to sink gradually despite the efforts of the Alabamians to save it. An old French woman, who had been washing there, suddenly realized that the water was rising towards her but instead of retiring to dry ground she became hysterical, yelling and dancing up and down, until finally the water reached to her waist. At this stage two soldiers came to her rescue and escorted her safely ashore. The wash-house, however, sank to the bottom of the river and all the men present could not save it. The regiment consequently was out a large

number of francs to pay the town for a new floating wash-house.

The next day, too, was started as a day of rest, and the men were making the best of the opportunity to enjoy themselves before the fight they knew they would soon enter, when sudden orders came about noon to be ready to move at the end of an hour. All were told that the trip would be made in trucks, and the prospect was a bright one, for it would be the first time the entire regiment had been given an "automobile" ride. After the 167th finished at Château-Thierry, however, the officers and men instinctively distrusted trucks, as they knew the price charged for such a ride was not paid for in money but in human lives.

All companies were ordered to be ready to move by four o'clock in the afternoon after the first sudden alarm. The battalions were put in position to climb aboard the trucks and everything was in readiness, but no trucks showed up until nearly midnight. It was at this point that the Alabamians met a new ally whom they had neither seen nor heard of before. The drivers of the trucks were Annamites, from French Indo-China, curious little people who talked in a most remarkable sing-song tone.

It required seventy-five trucks to transport each battalion. When the time came to climb aboard, the little Chinamen lined up in the same order as the trucks they drove. Then a French officer who could speak their language assigned sixteen men to each Annamite, and the latter individual immediately led his charges off to his truck and showed them how to get in.

After all were loaded the convoy started out on the

all-night trip. Of course real rest was impossible because of the constant jarring about. Just before the destination was reached one of the drivers, who had evidently fallen asleep, ran his truck off the road over an embankment, tipping the vehicle completely upside down, so that the wheels turned freely in the air. It was a bad spill, but no one was seriously hurt. The regiment unloaded at Epieds the morning of July 25.

That same afternoon found the Alabamians moving forward toward the Forêt de Fère in the Château-Thierry drive. They had left the vicinity of Epieds and Courpoil at 2:30 o'clock. Ahead of them, in the thick woods and heavy underbrush of the forest, the Huns were making a determined stand after a slight retreat northeastward from Château-Thierry and the Marne. The Allied line of advance was being held by one American division, elements of another, and by a noted French division, but was at a complete standstill, the troops having suffered heavy casualties.

Just where the enemy's line lay, or how it was being held, the Allied troops ahead of the Alabamians could not say. A preliminary reconnaissance made by the 167th Infantry was not at all reassuring. All about was utter confusion and terrible carnage. Nevertheless the Alabamians and Iowans, of the 84th Infantry Brigade, went ahead to see what they could make of what was apparently a bad mess.

It should be stated here that, while the line companies and the combatants of the Headquarters Company and of the Machine Gun Company were riding in trucks to the front, the échelon—that is, the stock, wagons, and carts of the two last-named organizations,

came over the road as a wagon train, arriving at Epieds the evening of July 25, having marched night and day.

Further notation is inserted here that the morning of the 25th the officers were assembled by companies and told that the regiment was to attack that afternoon, taking up combat formation at Courpoil and passing through the 26th Division which was "somewhere in the Forêt de Fère." The axis of advance was to be northeast, with Sergy as the final objective for the night. Later the orders were cancelled, and it was learned that the regiment was to relieve the 111th Infantry of the 28th Division, which was serving with the 26th Division, and that the attack would probably take place in the morning.

The Croix Rouge Farm (Red Cross Farm), rectangular and about a square kilometer in area, all cleared, lay to the north of the center of the forest. In the middle of the farm, alongside a road leading north to the town of Fère-en-Tardenois, was a building of masonry which presented a fortress-like appearance. The farm and the woods surrounding it were held by the enemy, and from them came a violent machine gun fire, spraying the woods in all directions south and west.

In the most advanced position in the woods to the west of the farmhouse was a French regiment. Due to the severity of the fire directed against it the organization had been reduced by casualties to companies of about thirty men each. Flanking that gallant band on its right, and holding a stretch of woods running south, were the sorely pressed Americans, about 600 yards

from the farm clearing on its west. The latter had suffered heavily also, and occupied shallow "fox-holes" for the slight protection afforded. That they were equally as brave and tenacious as their French comrades is only a just tribute.

The above appeared to be the situation as night came on and closed the vicinity in darkness, so the Alabamians, ignorant of where the enemy lay in strength, effected dispositions deemed possible. In that way the 84th Infantry Brigade relieved the hard pressed line.

The night hours following were filled with one continuous roar of enemy artillery. The Huns so placed the shelling from their "77's" as to sweep all roads and approaches as well as the concentrating points of the Americans. Colonel Screws' "P. C." was only a roadside gully a short distance southwest of the woods. The other Alabamians ahead were equally as bad off. There was no shelter or real protection anywhere. This was open warfare and of the worst kind. A very cold and penetrating rain, even though it was the latter part of July, fell to add to the misery all about. During the afternoon the enemy had displayed a preponderance of fire of different kinds, and his birdmen had been very strenuous, flying low and in large numbers, so that at the outset the Alabamians got a "warm reception."

During the night the First Battalion, under Major John W. Carroll, of Ozark, and the Third, under Major Dallas B. Smith, of Opelika, were in the woods, while the Second, under Captain Everette H. Jackson, of Montgomery, lay to the south of them in support.

Early the morning of July 26 the commanders of the first two battalions made hurried attempts to find out the enemy's exact positions and to strengthen their own. All efforts in the former direction were, however, attended with casualties, for even before the patrols could pass their own lines of outposts they were driven back by a galling fire. Snipers, too, became exceedingly active, their fire seeming to come from the two flanks as well as from the front, which quickly rendered the 167th's advance line almost beyond holding.

As the final dispositions were made, the First Battalion, with the French to its left, held the left of the line to the north; the Third, with a battalion of the 168th U. S. Infantry (Iowans) flanking, held the right. In the dense woods the Third had some protection, but the First, with quite an area of cleared forest facing it, had little or none.

There was an order issued at 3:40 o'clock that afternoon, at Brigade Headquarters, for an attack to be made at 4:50. Some time was consumed in having the document made out, and it was slow reaching Colonel Screws. He ordered Lieut.-Colonel Bare, second in command, to deliver it to the two front line battalions, and to take command of the advanced lines during the attack.

Lieut.-Colonel Bare jumped on a motorcycle and rode about three kilometers, a greater part of the distance under heavy artillery fire. When within 1,000 yards of the battalion "P. C.," a large tree, shot down by a shell, fell across his pathway, and as the woods were so dense anyhow that he would have had diffi-

culty in getting through, he gave up the vehicle and set out on a run with the order.

The First Battalion got the order at 4:45 p. m., and 4:50 was named as the time to go "over the top." Despite the short interval allowed, the troops went forward promptly. "La Ventelette," a strip of woods about a kilometer (⅝ mile) beyond the northeastern limit of the farm, was to be the objective, and the line of advance was to be northeasterly. The crossing of the cleared place in the woods before it was thus assigned the First, also the task of cleaning out the "nests" of machine guns in the woodland beyond, and that of crossing the northwestern corner of the farm. The order meant, too, that the battalion should take the adjoining strip of forest.

Information was received about that time that the "Boches" were counter-attacking on the left of the Alabamians. The latter's line had been considerably weakened by casualties and by men leaving to carry wounded to the rear, which necessitated the organization of all casuals who had assembled at the cross-roads. It was then that Lieut.-Colonel Bare and Captain Mortimer H. Jordan, the regiment's operations officer, of Birmingham, got those men together and placed them under Lieutenant Royal Little, of Brookline, Mass., who took them and promptly filled the gap between Alabama's left flank and the French. Then he used them to stop the enemy's counter-attack, and his force killed about 250 Huns, a good day's work.

The Third Battalion, according to the orders issued it, was expected to clear the strip of forest between it and the farm, take the latter, also its farmhouse, then

to turn northward and occupy the woods to the clearing of the farm.

The First had with it the Montgomery Machine Gun Company, under Captain Julien M. Strassburger, of that city, while the Third Battalion had Company "B," of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion. The right part of the line of the First was Company "A," and the left Company "B," both of that infantry battalion. Through them, "to the charge," moved Company "D," under Captain Lacey Edmondson, of Bessemer, and Company "C," under Captain Gardner Green, of Pell City, each accompanied by a section of the Montgomery Machine Gun Company.

The enemy's fire, desperately sent forth and crashing here and there, had been increasing all the afternoon. The front lines of "D" and "C" Companies sprang up to advance, when the Huns' fire increased to a veritable deluge of lead and steel. Then came the forward movement of the Alabamians, without "artillery preparation," and the men shoved ahead with a gallantry never surpassed and seldom equalled.

Here was the death-grip of the nations—the men of the New World against those of the Old World! Could these young lads from "money-making, leisure-seeking, pleasure-craving America" go forward against men long trained in discipline and war? Here was the "Heaven-hell-or-Hoboken-by-Christmas" (reported words of General Pershing before the great Allied offensive) test! Did they meet it? Let's see!

Among the first to fall was the beloved Captain Strassburger. He was killed in the first hundred yards, and dropped beneath the deadly sheaves of

enemy machine gun bullets. An Opelika hero, First Lieutenant John H. Powell, fell as he charged through the woods to the right. Alabama's best blood was freely flowing here in the great fight for the freedom of the world!

Enemy machine gunners were almost everywhere—in trees, behind fallen ones, and in hurriedly made "nests" on the farm to the front. Red lines, previously painted broadly on the trees facing our troops, the height of a man's breast, were afterwards found in the forest—unmistakable belts of death—and all the Hun gunners had to do was to sit there, pull the triggers, and keep on loading. It was a devilish death-trap, a wicked device of a hellish brain!

Entering the Forêt de Fère, about 300 yards north of the place where the First Battalion headed in, there was an unimproved road from the western edge of the farm which passed into the forest in an easterly direction for about 500 yards. The "Boche" machine guns lay along the road, and northward at a right angle to it, in the greatest abundance. Line after line of the Alabamians, joining closely with the French on their left, hurled itself against that position, only to waste away under that fountain of death. The concentrated fire of our machine guns had but little effect on it. After more than an hour the position held out, and the slaughter in our ranks continued.

It was time for some climax to the distressingly harassing situation. Our men did not falter. In a wild charge to take the enemy's position, Lieutenant Ernest E. Bell, from Bessemer, of Company "D," and Lieutenant Robert Espy, from Abbeville, of Company

"B," rushed out with platoons of 58 men and 52 men, respectively. Across the road these two gallant subalterns went at the head of their brave followers—the "square heads" left! Captain Bryant Whitehurst, from Abbeville, then took command and the new arrivals under him captured 27 enemy machine guns. Out of Bell's group only 23 men were left, while Espy's had only 18. That showed the type of soldiers Marshal Foch had acquired from the "land of ease" across the Atlantic. The Americans were now causing an untold degree of security to be felt abroad—except among the Huns.

The outcome was that the hitherto dismal state of affairs out front began to clear up. But the enemy rallied and madly strove for a counter-blow. Now, however, things had been reversed, as line after line of grey-green forms began to crumple up and then disappear. At this time it was the Americans who were doing the execution.

As the last Hun onslaught came forward, Major John W. Carroll was heard to shout: "Save your fire, men! We'll give 'em hell with the bayonet." The firing ceased at once and, with their bayonets fixed, the men awaited the oncoming figures—but no such luck! The "Got mit uns" turned about and fled precipitately.

Along the southern edge of the forest, bounding the farm on the right flank, the "Boche" snipers were driven from the trees by Company "I." Company "K" cleaned the machine gun "nests" out. The two organizations, however, were halted on the edge of the farm. They encountered a stiff cross-fire of enemy machine

gun bullets coming from the farmhouse and from the prepared places on each side of that structure.

Platoon after platoon dashed out into open space, only to suffer heavily and to be rolled back to the slight protection of the woods. Company commanders were now having trouble in maintaining organizations.

During a lull, finding themselves without men to command, Lieutenants Murphy and Kairn, of Company "B," 151st Machine Gun Battalion, hastily got together a mixed platoon of infantrymen and machine gunners and charged the farmhouse. Simultaneously, as the building was taken, Lieutenant Alan K. Smith, of Birmingham, second in command of Company "K," the latter's captain having been wounded and its ranks sadly depleted by the advance, assisted by Lieutenant Sharpe, of the same company, and by Lieutenant Young, of Company "I," put together the remnants of the companies named, and, with a platoon thus formed, charged through the machine gun "nests" to the east of the farmhouse. They, too, were successful; and, as the new holders of the farmhouse opened up on the enemy machine gunners still located to the north of the farm, from the position to the right our men fired with telling effect on the Huns holding the line of the woods to the north and east.

A heavy concentration of enemy machine gun and rifle fire followed and it covered both positions. Soon such losses had been suffered by our men that a hurried call for reinforcements became necessary.

Lieutenant Maurice W. Howe, who had assumed command of Company "L," Captain Joseph P. Ess-

linger, of Pell City, having been wounded, received the "S. O. S." signal. Rapidly collecting the remnants of a platoon, he swept on through the violent fusilade and gained the farmhouse.

That did not end the fight, however, for now the "Boche" artillery, as though sorely angered by the defeat of its infantry, belched forth a seething furnace of fire. Shells and shrapnel rained down on the forest roads and along the paths leading up to the dressing stations. Night had come on, and terribly wounded men, staggering along through the deep mud and cold water; stretcher-bearers, slipping and falling with the mutilated and oftentimes lifeless bodies they carried; ammunition and food-carrying parties, all fought their way forward or rearward in the thick of the shelling.

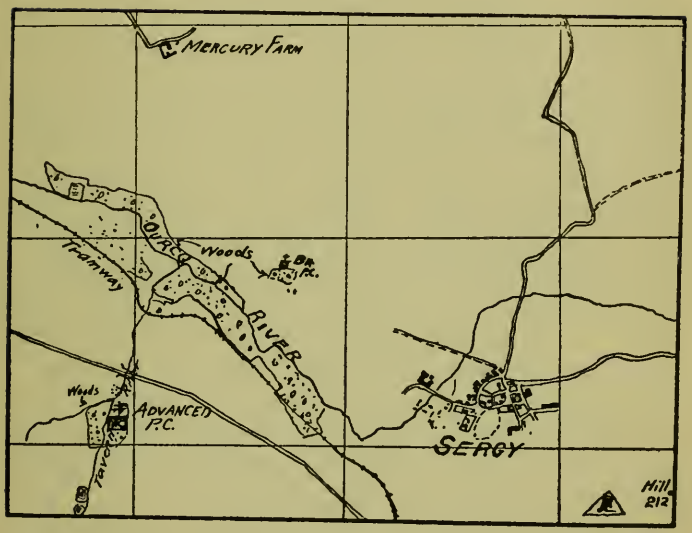
But the Hun, the wonderful "superman," was on the run after having suffered a decisive defeat; and, the Château-Thierry salient, soon to be a thing of the past, and a big lump in the kaiser's throat, had almost disappeared. Its spear-head no longer pointed towards Paris—the heart and soul of France—and the Alabamians had written the name of the Croix Rouge Farm into a thankful nation's history!

It was an infantry action, pure and simple, and to the infantry alone belongs the credit of having taken one of the strongest positions held by the enemy in his retirement from the Château-Thierry salient. There they literally fought the Hun machine gunners with their bare American fists.

Having lost the forest and the farm, both undoubtedly being the key to the later crossing of the Ourcq

by our troops, the enemy fell back to the river, a distance of some six kilometers. He left sacrifice machine gun detachments behind, but there seemed to be nothing to greatly delay the "victory march" of the Alabamians, for they were on their way to help close the most stupendous war of all times.

CROSSING THE OURCQ
(CHATEAU-THIERRY DRIVE)



CHAPTER XX

CROSSING THE OURCQ
(CHÂTEAU-THIERRY DRIVE)

When dawn broke on July 27, after a miserable night, every one felt so dejected and let down it seemed that any further advance on the regiment's part would be impossible. However, after hot food arrived and as nothing was heard of the enemy, every one's attitude changed for the better. Early that morning French cavalrymen were seen on the edge of the woods opposite Croix Rouge Farm, and then it became generally known that the Germans had retired towards the Ourcq River without further resistance.

As soon as it was fully light that morning, parties were organized to search the woods for wounded and prisoners and also to take count of the property captured. The wounded were now rushed back to the rear as fast as possible and rations and ammunition brought up. In the section of the forest where the underbrush was cut out, twenty-two Germans were captured. In a number of cases they pretended to be dead. These men the day before had allowed attacking waves to pass over them, and then throughout the night had thrown up flares and sniped at any one who moved about.

It was, moreover, necessary to reorganize the battalions and companies after the tremendous losses of

the day before so that when orders should come for an advance they could be carried out promptly.

About 2:00 p. m. of the 27th orders were received stating that the Germans had retreated beyond the Ourcq, and that the regiment would immediately move forward and establish itself on the hills north of the stream. As the French cavalry and armored motor-cars had already exploited the region, the troops could advance with rapidity and comparative safety.

The Second Battalion led, with the First in support and the Third in reserve. The main body marched north on the Jaulgonne-to-Fère-en-Tardenois road, the advance troops filtering through the woods on either side of the highway. As darkness drew on, a few shells were falling in front and to the right but there were no casualties. After passing the northern edge of the Forêt de Fère, the direction of advance was altered slightly from due north to northeast.

Lieut.-Colonel Bare, in command of the advanced regimental "P. C.," and accompanying the leading troops, pushed forward in an attempt to reach the objectives before nightfall, but at this time Colonel Murphy, of the division's staff, ordered a halt by authority of the "rainbow's" commanding general, so the Second Battalion halted for the night in the open fields along a small tributary of the Ourcq, east of the town of Villers-sur-Fère. The First was just in rear, while the Third was in the northern edge of the Forêt de Fère. In the meantime Colonel Screws, after getting in touch with the commanding officer of the 165th Infantry and learning the dispositions of his troops, heard from the French cavalry patrols that the enemy

had already left Sergy and Meurcy Farm, which statements substantiated the reports already made by Captain Jackson's patrols.

Sergeant John D. Bruner, from Ashford, of Company "F," that night was out on a patrol alone. Coming back toward his own lines he was halted by a sentinel, who told him there were some "Boches" about 200 yards to the front. Bruner had been right out there among them and did not know it. The next day he was killed. Charlie C. Bruner, a brother, was a private in the same company. After his brother's death Charlie did not seem to care anything about himself, and would, out of sheer dare-deviltry, stand erect in the open and fire away.

Early the morning of July 28 the regiment advanced again in the same order as on the day before, Colonel Screws establishing his "P. C." at L'Espérance Farm. Lieut.-Colonel Bare moved forward with the assault battalion towards the Ourcq and established his advance "P. C." in a little clump of woods along the tributary to the Ourcq.

During this movement in the open the hostile artillery fire was terrific and the casualties among the Alabamians were heavy. It soon became apparent that the enemy had rallied during the night and had re-entered the positions reported clear of them the previous evening. As they had excellent observation from the heights beyond the Ourcq, their fire was very accurately directed. It seemed sure from a glance at the map that if the enemy elected to stand, the lines were drawn for a stubborn conflict. Opposite, across the river, the latter only a tiny stream, the hills, for the

most part, sloped back in a gradual way from Sergy in the valley to heights of a little over 200 feet on the plateau to the north and east.

For the troops opposing the "Rainbow" the heights to the east had flanked protection in the way of stretches of woods, the Arbre des Jomblets, the Bois de la Planchette and the Bois Pelger, and a creek running from the east, the Ru. du Pont Brûlé. In the valley of the creek, near where it emptied into the Ourcq, lay Meurcy Farm and the woods called the Bois Colas and the Bois Brûlés. Further up were located the village and Château de Nesles. Behind the latter the Forêt de Nesles sloped nearly down to the creek. The village of Seringes, to the right, commanded the farm.

Along here, since all intervening French divisions had been withdrawn, it was to be a straight issue between Americans and Germans. The 42nd Division had now taken the place of two French divisions and one American division. Left to right, the 166th, 165th, 167th and 168th U. S. Infantry were in line.

The river itself was crossed under fire. The shells from the opposite hills, as well as a finely directed enemy machine gun fire, began to cause heavy casualties among the Alabamians. After the crossing of the Ourcq, the enemy's machine gun fire began to take decided effect. The Second Battalion, however, succeeded in capturing part of the hill after suffering heavy casualties. This hill is located between Meurcy Farm and Seringes on the left and Sergy on the right.

When finally a defensive position was taken up, the men suffered from a flanking fire from the town of

Sergy and its vicinity, so the First Battalion was thrown into the front line, into a gap which existed between the regiment and Iowa due to a slight break of liaison caused by a wandering company of the 165th, which had on the previous night placed itself between the 168th and the 167th and in the morning rejoined its own regiment. The First Battalion, after a hard fight, succeeded in clearing out all the snipers and machine guns that had bothered the Second so much. In fact, two platoons under Lieutenants Wiley and Wesson made an entry into Sergy, only to be driven out by heavy artillery fire and lack of protection.

To indicate something of the grit of these Alabamians, Private Julius Grogan, from Talladega, the morning of the crossing, was lying on the side of the hill, and had not less than eight bullet wounds in his body. When his company ("F") started to fall back, he begged the men to take him. The others, however, were busy trying to protect themselves and could not help him. Finally, up jumped Grogan, and away down the hill he ran, crying out before he started: "All right—damn it! I'll take myself."

In the meantime the Third Battalion was strung out along a tributary of the Ourcq in support and suffering casualties from the heavy artillery fire directed by enemy avions who flew over the American lines at will and who were exceedingly daring.

It was in this position that the regiment remained until the evening of July 29, when a battalion of the 47th Infantry, operating under the command of Colonel Screws, relieved the front line troops. Then

the entire 167th Infantry, thoroughly exhausted from lack of food and rest, dragged itself back to the Forêt de Fère to spend the night. It had sustained heavy losses in the fighting but had given a good account of itself against a very strong natural position. Due to these losses in the First Battalion and the Third, it was necessary to combine them at this time under the command of Captain Ravee Norris, who later was promoted to major. The rest that the regiment received was not a pleasant one, for the enemy shelled the woods searching for the batteries located there, with the result that several of the men were wounded.

The first night across the Ourcq, on the side of the hill, some mistake was made and a body of relief troops passed beyond the 167th's lines. The Germans called for a barrage, then someone in the American lines called for one, catching the relief in between the two fires. The intervening distance was not more than 200 yards. Luckily there were no casualties, but it was a "close call."

First Lieutenant H. L. Griggs, from Montgomery, of Company "I," was lying in a "fox-hole." The artillery fire was terrific at the time. A snake, the first he had seen in France, crawled into the hole. The lieutenant, who is afraid of reptiles and bugs, promptly crawled out, and no sooner had he left the cavity than a shell exploded in it and killed the intruder. "That snake saved my life," the lieutenant remarked one day at Sinzig, Germany.

Captain F. L. Wyatt, from Gadsden, of Company "F," just after the crossing on July 28, on the hillside, was observed calmly walking along in front of

his men and twirling with his hand a short stick. Afterwards he was badly wounded in both legs.

In the wheat field across the Ourcq there was a lone German machine gun. It was not firing on the Alabamians, but Lieutenant W. Potter, of Company "F," was worried by its presence and tried to figure out how to get rid of it. Just about that time one of the "Boche" shells struck it and blew it into bits.

On the morning of July 30, at nine o'clock, the battalion of the 47th Infantry attached to the 167th went "over the top," with the combined First and Third Battalions of the 167th, in support and the Second in Reserve. The latter remained in position in the forest. The new battalion, which had never been under fire before, "went over" with a lot of enthusiasm, but the "Boches" had scores of machine guns, all well echelonned in depth, and these proved too much for the newcomers, whose losses were heavy.

The combined First and Third Battalions followed the assaulting troops across the river and up the hill, taking position directly in rear of them when the latter were finally halted. The attack was a success insomuch as more of the crest of the hill was captured, especially a wheat field that had been a splendid place into which the Germans could crawl and set up their machine guns under cover. During this action about twenty prisoners and many machine guns were captured.

The positions were then held until the evening of August 1, when the Second Battalion moved up from the woods and relieved the men of the 47th Infantry and the combined First and Third Battalions. The

latter again went back to the northern edge of the Forêt de Fère for a night's rest.

The strain the men had been under was tremendous, due to the constant shelling and indirect machine gun fire, coupled with the difficulty of bringing up rations, which only arrived once a day, usually after dark. Every man was a physical wreck, just able to stagger after eight days of solid fighting and hardships. The Machine Gun Company had an especially hard time, remaining in the front line without relief during the entire period that the regiment held the sector, and going "over the top" in the front wave on three separate occasions. There had also been great quantities of gas used by the Germans, and Lieut.-Colonel Bare, while commanding the advanced regimental "P. C.," was seriously gassed and badly burned. Captain Gardner Green was affected also and sent to the hospital.

On the morning of August 2, with the Second Battalion in the lead, the 167th again advanced, but it soon became evident that the enemy had made another general retreat. This had been correctly surmised on this occasion by the higher authorities; and, indicating how certain they were of the fact, several generals that morning appeared on the front line in their automobiles. In fact, Brigadier General Brown, riding on horseback at the head of the troops, was the first man to enter the town of Nesles.

The combined First and Third Battalions followed the Second in support until they reached Nesles, where they were informed that the "Rainbow" had been relieved by the Fourth United States Division.

It was only due to the splendid work of the regiment's signal platoon that the First and Third Battalions were saved a march of many kilometers; for the signalmen, following the heels of the assault battalions, ran a telephone line from Colonel Screws' "P. C." to the Château de Nesles, so that the regimental commander, upon being informed of the relief, was able to head off those battalions at Nesles. The Second Battalion, however, having passed the town, could not be reached by telephone, and it was necessary to send "runners" after it. Consequently, it was not relieved until several hours later in the day.

When the most forward elements of the 167th were finally relieved, a total advance, made by the regiment as a whole, was recorded of 19 kilometers.

CHAPTER XXI

MORE TRAINING

When the regiment was relieved August 2 by the 4th United States Division, the men had used up the last bit of energy they possessed. They had not only just been through some of the fiercest fighting of the war, and had suffered over 50 per cent. casualties, but they had also stood a tremendous physical strain—nine days of intermittent hand-to-hand fighting, coupled with excessive shell fire, much of which consisted of gas.

Those nine days will also be long remembered, because at most the men received only one meal a day, and some days they had nothing to eat. So when the long-looked-for relief finally came, the troops were just able to drag themselves back to the Forêt de Fère, where they spent the night.

For the next eight days the entire division was held in those woods as Corps Reserve. As it rained often, the living conditions were bad. All about was mud, and the ground the men had to sleep on was wet. Great quantities of equipment had been lost by the men during the fighting period, so that there was not a sufficient number of tents to protect them, but they managed to thrive, as real soldiers always will, and three hot meals were sent them regularly twice a day.

During the stay in the forest there was much work done, such as casualty reports, recommendations for the "Distinguished Service Cross," and sending off the personal effects of all men killed in action, besides the routine of reorganizing the companies, which were all in need of replacements. About 300 old Alabama National Guardsmen were received as replacements just after the Champagne fight. They had come direct from Camp Wheeler, at Macon, Ga., and took part in the Château-Thierry drive, many being killed and wounded at that time.

A main road to the front ran close to the regiment's camping ground. During the entire stay it was simply one mass of traffic, pushing backward and forward night and day at the task of supplying the troops in line. Guns, ammunition, food, ambulances, all flowed in a never-ending stream. It was the first time the regiment had ever been in a position to watch the workings of the Service of Supply (S. O. S., as it was called) in rear of an attack, and all marveled at the enormous amount of material necessary to carry on a pursuit, such as in this case.

On the morning of August 10 the regiment marched to the rear, making a bivouac for the night just north of Château-Thierry, with regimental headquarters in that town. The following morning the march was resumed; and, after passing through Château-Thierry, the column turned westward on the national highway to Paris, reaching the towns of Montreuil-aux-Lions and Bezu-le-Guéry. The regimental headquarters, the Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Machine Gun Company and the First Battalion were at the

former, and the Second and Third Battalions at the latter.

At these two places the men were put in billets for the first time in three weeks, and were, on the whole, fairly comfortable. The inhabitants of both towns were just beginning to return and to get things straightened out after having been frightened away from their homes by the German offensive of July 15. While the Alabama regiment was fighting, there had been a field hospital at Bezu-le-Guéry, and in its little cemetery were to be found the graves of many of the men who had been severely wounded and later died in that hospital.

While in the area the men got a little chance to bathe and to wash their clothes, as well as to rid themselves —temporarily, at least—of the "cooties," and to clean up generally. Many of the officers and men had an opportunity to visit the town of La Ferté, near by; and the place, though small, attracted them almost as much as New York City. It was while the regiment was at these towns that everyone was told of a plan to take effect when the 167th had reached its rest area —every man to receive a seven-day leave during the organization's six weeks of rest. It all "listened" pretty good.

On August 14 the regiment moved to several small villages along the Marne. They were near La Ferté, regimental headquarters being at Reuil. Here the men had a complete rest for a few days. The Marne offered excellent opportunities for swimming and bathing; and, as the weather was fine, nearly all made a practice of "going in" at least once a day. About

twenty officers visited Paris on a special two-day pass. The privilege would have been granted to all had moving orders not come too soon.

The headquarters of the Third Battalion were located at an interesting place called La Charbonnière, a beautiful estate, with a château and elaborate gardens. The place was situated on a steep southern bank of the Marne, and just high enough to command, through a vista of trees, a wonderful view of the Marne valley, stretching for miles, with the river winding its way from side to side, and with the picturesque villages and their red-tiled roofs here and there in the fertile lowlands.

When everything seemed to be settled for at least a few days, the Second Battalion and the Machine Gun Company suddenly received orders to march 36 kilometers up the valley to the little town of Mezy, where they were to entrain, while the remainder of the regiment was to take trains at La Ferté. In going to Mezy the troops had to pass through Château-Thierry again, which they had left the week before, only to hike nearly 50 kilometers before returning.

The regiment entrained for unknown destinations the 17th and 18th of August, and started east amid the conjectures of all as to where they were headed. The trains passed through Epernay and Châlons, St. Dizier, and then through the regiment's old "stamping ground" near Chaumont, but did not stop there, as many thought they would, continuing south through Langres. Finally they turned north, and the trip came to an end between Chaumont and Vittel, at a place called Damblain, in the Breuvannes area. Regimental

headquarters went to Breuvannes, with the First Battalion Headquarters and Supply Companies at the same place. The Second Battalion was at Damblain, while the Third Battalion and the Machine Gun Company proceeded to Colombey. Thus the regiment was near the area where it received its first training.

When all the troops had been billeted, they found the French people could not do enough for them. As soon as the natives heard the regiment had been in the violent fighting near Château-Thierry, they did more than ever for the men. They said had it not been for America, France would have been overrun by the "Boches," and in general they showed a deep feeling of appreciation for what had been done. As the prospects for a long stay in this section seemed excellent, the attitude of the people toward the soldiers was such as to warrant the assurance that good times were in store for the latter.

Shortly after the 167th had reached the destinations named, word was sent around that a certain number of men would be allowed to go on two-day passes to enable them to visit nearby places of interest, to be effective until a more extensive plan of leaves was forthcoming. The first set of passes was issued and the men had their good times, but for some unknown reasons the passes were soon cancelled. Then the regiment had only to hope that the leave system would soon be in working order.

In the meanwhile, though, drills were begun and special stress laid upon assault formations for all units from the squad up. An elaborate schedule covering a four-week training period was published, calling for

several all-day and all-night problems to be carried out by the entire regiment, including wagon trains. Many other similarly complicated and valuable exercises were to be practiced.

The first week was devoted, as is usual, to the training of smaller units, such as the platoon assaulting a machine gun "nest," the company advancing through dense woods, the battalion in assault over broken ground, and other problems of a like character. A maximum of time was devoted to such work, the minimum being given to close order drill.

The weather during this period was ideal—in fact, for the first time in France the regiment experienced anything like hot weather. Consequently everyone felt much more like drilling than earlier in the year, in the snow of winter and the mud and rain of spring. More was accomplished, the men were taught more, and more enthusiasm was shown in the work in this one week than had ever been shown before.

The Machine Gun Company, the Stokes' mortar platoon, and the platoon handling the "37's," were of course having drills especially suited for them during this same period. They also showed the most marked improvement. .During this week the regiment's detachment of officers left for the First Corps School at Gondrecourt.

On August 27, while the battalion maneuvers were being practiced, sudden orders came for companies to return to their quarters and to get ready to move.

CHAPTER XXII

THE ST. MIHIEL DRIVE

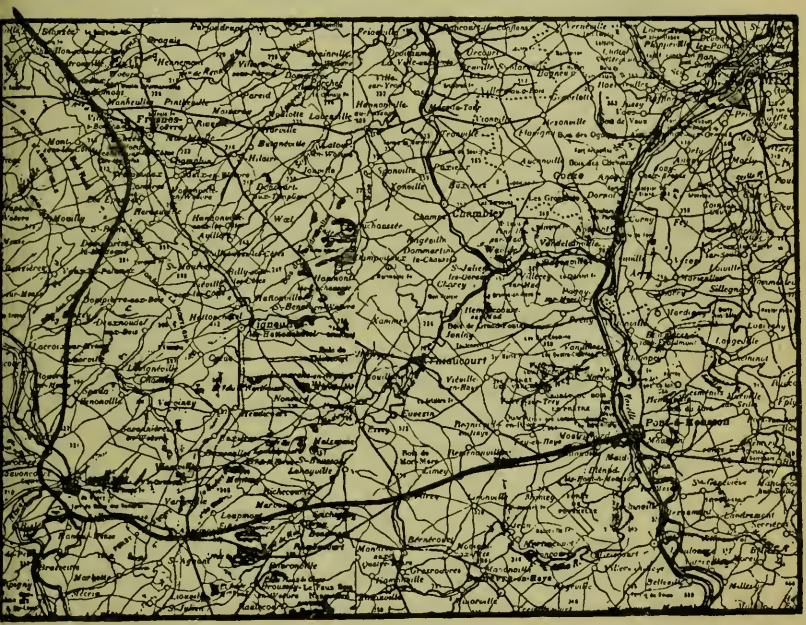
The St. Mihiel salient's line started at or near Haudimont, passing almost due south to west of St. Mihiel, on the Meuse River, when it turned sharply to the east, passing approximately along the line of the towns Apremont, Seicheprey, and the Flirey-Limey road to Pont-à-Mousson, on the Moselle River.

In the early part of the war the French had made attempts to destroy the salient by deliberately attacking its most fortified position, Montsec, but the valiant assailants lost heavily and failed. The salient remained until crushed in by American troops, except for some slight assistance from the French in the closing days of the war in 1918.

To understand the very important rôle played by the "Rainbow," and to show how much confidence was placed in the ability of the division to do its part well, it is only necessary to quote here two sections of Field Order No. 17, Headquarters 42nd Division, September 9, 1918, carrying out instructions from higher authority, as follows:

"Sect. II-A-1.—The 42nd Division will attack in the center and will deliver the main blow in the direction of the heights overlooking the Madine River, exerting its main effort east of Maizerais and Essey.

ST. MIHIEL SALIENT



"Sect. II-B-2.—The division will seize its objective of the first phase, first day, without regard to the progress of neighboring divisions."

On August 28 the 167th U. S. Infantry, starting for the drive, had left Colombey, Breuvannes and Damblain on a series of night marches. The divisional order had prescribed the greatest secrecy, consequently the movements were to be under cover of darkness.

At St. Paul, notice of promotions of officers who had distinguished themselves in the Château-Thierry drive was received. Captain Ravee Norris, of Birmingham, had been made a major, and First Lieutenant Maurice W. Howe, a captain. There were other advancements named. The regiment stopped a while at St. Paul to continue its training, remaining there until September 4.

The work at St. Paul consisted chiefly of the maneuver for a battalion in capturing a farm and penetrating and seizing a railroad, which was later actually done in the drive.

The evening of September 4 a billeting party left under Lieutenant H. E. Brown. The intelligence sections of all battalions handled such matters. The troops reached Favières the early morning of the 5th, and later the same day the billeting party went on to Allain. The troops reached Allain about 1:30 a. m., the 6th, and stayed there through the 7th. The regiment was now only six kilometers from Uruffe and Gibeauméix, its first homes in France. The stop here enabled the officers to give the replacements some rifle and grenade practice.

According to the 167th's diary the movements thereafter, up to the front, were as follows:

"Left Allain 8:30 p. m., September 7, arriving Ft. Tillot (Forêt de Gye) 1:00 a. m., September 8, distance 14 kilometers; left Ft. Tillot 7:45 p. m., September 8, arriving in Forêt de la Reine (one kilometer south of Étang Romaine) 4:15 a. m., September 9, distance 23 kilometers."

About 8:30 o'clock the night of September 8 the march led through the town of Toul, the name of which, applied to a sector, had been so thoroughly identified with American training areas. As the column wended its way through Toul, the town's streets darkened to conceal the target it and its railroad yards made for the enemy's bombing planes, a cold, driving rain began to fall, and the situation was soon dismal enough. Every soldier was drenched to the skin.

Just outside of Toul the roads were found to be so congested with traffic that vigorous prosecution of the march was impossible, and frequent halts of long duration caused all the officers and men to become chilled through and through. It seemed that night that a major portion of the trucks and camions of the American Expeditionary Forces tried to effect a northward passage from Toul. There were trucks loaded with food; ammunition trucks, and still others trailing along. Ugly looking cannon trucks of all kinds, too, all headed northward, continually sought to pass, and to crowd into the roadside ditches the long, wet column of foot troops. The darkness was that of a degree which only a moonless and rainy night can produce; and with the greatest difficulty did the traffic

that night keep on that narrow, turtle-back road, wet and slippery as it was.

But continual perseverance won, and the end of the march in the Forêt de la Reine was reached about 4:15 a. m. Rain was still falling and the darkness was impenetrable. No lights could be employed, and the tired troops plunged blindly from the muddy road into the thick forest, cast aside their heavy, water-soaked burdens, pitched shelter-tents, and wrapped themselves in wet blankets to enjoy a rest which tired soldiers alone can appreciate.

The Forêt de la Reine (Forest of the Queen) is a thick one, about eight kilometers from east to west and some six kilometers from north to south. In the middle is a lake, the Étang Romaine, and a few roads had been cut through the heavy woods. When daylight came the following morning, it was seen that the forest roads were deep in mud. Rain kept up and the conditions became steadily aggravated. In the thick woods of this forest the entire 42nd Division was encamped. To use the expression of Lieutenant Bryan, of the Stokes' mortar platoon, "an attack under the existing circumstances would certainly be a failure unless the High Command used submarines for tanks, ducks for carrier-pigeons, and alligators for soldiers."

From the Forêt de la Reine, battalion and company commanders, on September 10, were ordered to go up to reconnoiter the front line positions. The latter were about 12 kilometers north of the forest and were being held by elements of the 89th Division. The reconnaissance was made, and the day following

platoon commanders went up to look over the same positions.

The reconnaissance revealed a trench system similar to that which all had become familiar with in the Baccarat sector. Our front line, just outside the Bois de Jury, ran along the forward crest of a hill, and from it "No Man's Land" stretched down the hill, across a tiny stream, and up the next hill to the enemy position near its crest. From observation posts, and from all other vantage points available, the reconnoitring parties peered through a misty fog and sought to become familiar with the landmarks of the country to the northward, the passage of which everyone now knew was shortly to be attempted.

Weary from an all-day tramp in mud and mire, and thoroughly drenched, the reconnoitring parties returned to the Forêt de la Reine shortly before dark, and there they found the combat order awaiting them.

The order, part of which has already been quoted, called for the relief of the 89th Division by the 42nd on the night of September 11-12, and a trip "over the top" at "H" hour the morning of the 12th. This salient had long been a thorn in the French defense system, as its hostile occupation cut a very important railway line and constituted a heavy embarrassment upon French communications; so the Americans were to try to remove it.

On the night of September 11 the elements of the 167th Infantry took the road in the march to positions. A cold rain was falling, and the inevitable congestion of traffic on the roads made progress slow. The night was so dark that one almost had to keep his hand upon

the back of the man in front to prevent one's self from being lost. In the maze of men, animals, carts and wagons—too, with the mud so deep—many wondered if a successful assault would be possible.

The intelligence service of the enemy had apparently fallen down, and he seemed to have no knowledge of the party for him early the next day then being shaped. He shelled but little during the night, and it was well for the Americans that his guns were not very active.

Towards midnight the regiment was pretty well in position, and all settled down to make the most of the remaining five hours of darkness. Sleep, by reason of the rain and intense cold, was impossible, and one could but bear his physical discomfort in silence and wish for the break of day, with its opportunity for relieving the misery of immobility under such circumstances by a dash across the top and down and up the hill.

The First Battalion, commanded by Major Robert Joerg, Jr., as the assault battalion, occupied the front line positions. The Second was deployed in the support position along the Beaumont-St. Dizier Highway, about 1,000 yards back of the front line. Still another 1,000 yards back lay the Third in the reserve position. In the First Battalion Company "C," on the right, commanded by Captain Gardner Green, of Pell City, and Company "D," on the left, commanded by First Lieutenant Shelby V. Gamble, of Lanar, Col., constituted the assault line. In the support line were Company "A," on the right, commanded by Captain George B. Mourning, of Somerset, Ky., and Com-

pany "B," on the left, commanded by Captain Bryan Whitehurst, of Clopton. The Alabamians had relieved the 356th U. S. Infantry.

At one o'clock the morning of September 12 the "artillery preparation" began. Many hundreds of guns, of sizes from that of the "75" to the great seacoast guns, some as large as 400 millimeters, burst out in the most terrible fire. Junctions as far behind the German lines as St. Benoit, Mars-la-Tour, Gorze, Conflans, and even Metz, were reached by the big guns. The stupendous bombardment shook the earth for four hours. Enemy troops were driven into their dugouts, the projectiles tore up their trenches and cut up their lines of communication all about.

All the while the assault troops, the tanks, both British and American, and the greatest assemblage of American, British and French aviation ever gotten together on the western front all waited to let the artillery have full play. The Alabamians were eager for "H's" hour to come. It had been set at five o'clock.

The First Battalion made the attack promptly near Seicheprey. All went well, and, having driven the Huns before it, the regiment reached Essey at 11:30 a. m., having taken all of the objectives as planned. The casualties were, however, not light. It got to Pannes at 5:30 p. m., with another record of having secured its objectives, and "dug in" for the night. In the latter case the Second Battalion had gone "over the top."

When the Alabamians "went over" that morning near Seicheprey they had to crawl their way through the barbed wire into "No Man's Land." Then they

took up perfect formation and, falling in behind the barrage and pressing close to it, they advanced at the prescribed rate of 100 yards in 3 minutes.

Though the eastern horizon betokened the approach of day, it was still dark; and, as the thin lines moved down the slope and up the next one, toward the enemy, the display of pyrotechnics was very fine. For illuminating purposes our own men fired star shell-rockets high in the air towards the enemy's position. And the "Boches," always equipped with good fireworks, that morning set off everything they had. Ordinary flares in great numbers lighted up for them the American approach, and enabled them to play their machine guns; caterpillars and all the different kinds of star rockets in all the colors signaled back from front to rear the alarming message that the Americans were out after them in force, and called upon their artillery to "cut loose" with everything it "had in stock."

Detachments with wire cutters and bangalore torpedoes, to destroy the enemy's barbed wire entanglements, had preceded the oncoming infantry. Immediately occurred the first agreeable surprise, for the wire was in very poor condition, rusty or broken. Little difficulty was experienced in passing the successive belts, some troops even going through without having them cut. Only scattered infantry fire was met with; and, as the Americans arrived at the enemy trenches, the Huns began coming out, hands in the air, and surrendering with the utmost meekness. There was some artillery fire from the enemy's side, but otherwise, especially at the beginning, the Germans appeared dumfounded and utterly weak. Here, for the

first time in an action, the American officers began to witness the effects of the absolute loss of heart by the Huns after their failures at the Champagne and at Château-Thierry.

The morning of September 13 the Second Battalion of the Alabama regiment went "over the top" at 6 o'clock, and the Château de St. Benoit was captured. It had been German Army Corps Headquarters. That evening the troops commenced "digging in" on the line of the final army objective in the St. Mihiel drive. The morning of September 16 Lieutenant-Colonel Bare established his advanced regimental "P. C." in the basement of the château, where the Third Battalion also located its "P. C." The First Battalion's "P. C." was in a dugout to the front of the building. Upstairs in the château Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the brigade, had his headquarters. On the 19th the Third Battalion moved up and began to consolidate positions staked off by the Engineers. The regiment had now secured all of its final objectives.

The night of September 20 the First Battalion relieved the Second in the front line, the latter going back to the position evacuated by the former in the woods just south of the railroad. Although the night was clear, with a bright moon, and enemy bombing planes hummed unpleasantly overhead, the relief was effected without a casualty. "C" and "D" Companies relieved "E" and "H," respectively, in the combat group positions, while "A" and "B" occupied the areas in support which "F" and "G" had left. The Third Battalion did not change position, but remained

at the work of constructing the defenses of the "line of resistance."

Companies "C" and "D," now under the command of Lieutenants Bell and Wickline, each held three "strong points," each occupied by half-platoon combat groups. The posts were four hundred or five hundred yards apart along the edge of the woods, and were so arranged as to give observation of the enemy line, while at the same time keeping his patrols from entering the woods. The remainder of the two companies "dug in" on a practically straight line, one hundred to five hundred yards in the rear, forming a support line. The mission of the latter would be to counter-attack on the forward positions, or to resist in its own position in case of a large attack.

Companies "A" and "B" did not have combat positions, but were merely held in reserve some three hundred to five hundred yards behind "C" and "D" for the purpose of reinforcing them and of assisting in a strong resistance before the enemy could possibly penetrate to the unfinished "line of resistance," on which the Second Battalion was at work.

The men dug "fox-holes," covering them with sheets of tin salvaged from an old German camp in the rear, or used branches of trees and dirt to get protection from shell fragments.

By the 23rd the enemy had pulled some of his artillery into position and our lines were subjected to a constant and harassing fire, which now and then wounded men, and, in Company "C," killed four. Although everyone's nerves were strained by the constant shelling and lack of adequate protection, the

work of consolidation was kept up, the "fox-holes" connected with strong trenches, and barbed wire stretched about the "strong points." Each night one or two patrols went out in front of the lines, sometimes merely to act as "covering" parties, sometimes with the larger mission of taking prisoners.

On the morning of September 23 Captain Maurice W. Howe, of Company "M," led a "come-and-go" raid on the town of Haumont-les-Lachaussées, which lay about 400 yards in front of our lines. The plan of the raid included a short heavy artillery fire, which lifted over the town at the moment of attack and laid down a barrage behind it. The "37's" from the Headquarters Company took the town under direct fire from the left of Company "D's" position.

Under the protecting fire of 48 machine guns, and working in batteries, the raiders crept forward to a point just east and within 300 yards of the town. At 4:30 o'clock in the morning the attack started. Each of the four platoons had a section of the town to cover, and, after clearing it, reported to Captain Howe at his post in the churchyard.

The town was thoroughly "mopped up," and all the troops back in their own lines at 5:30 a. m. At least fifteen or twenty Germans, including one officer, were killed and sixteen captured. Two light machine guns were also brought in by our men, who suffered casualties to the extent of one killed, two slightly wounded, and two wounded seriously.

In this highly successful raid, valuable information as to the town's defenses was obtained. Great credit was given the raiders for the thoroughness and speed

with which they worked, and Captain Howe was later awarded the "Distinguished Service Cross" for his brilliant leadership in action.

The prisoners from this raid were taken to the château to be examined and questioned. At this Château de St. Benoit, as previously stated, were located Brigade, advanced regimental, and First and Third Battalion posts of command. It was a fine large building, whose wings and center formed the sides of a square.

The prisoners stated that a big gun was being brought up to be trained on the château and destroy it. Even as they spoke a "77" shell from the German side crashed into the courtyard. Two fragments of it hit Captain Bryan Whitehurst, acting major of the First Battalion (Captain Whitehurst took command of the First at Château-Thierry when Major Carroll was wounded), seriously injuring him in the back and leg, so that he had to be immediately evacuated to the hospital. Major Joerg was really in command at the beginning, as previously noted, but was wounded, and then Captain Whitehurst assumed charge. After Captain Whitehurst was wounded, Captain George A. Glenn, from Gadsden, of the Headquarters Company, was placed in command.

No heavy shells fell on the château that day, but on the 24th a German 280-millimeter projectile whistled overhead and smashed into a shed just beyond the building. Fifteen minutes later another just cleared the roof and scattered the masonry of a stable in every direction. The third struck directly in the middle of the château, and a fourth hit the wing towards the en-

emy. With each came a crash of falling stone and a cloud of plaster dust. The fifth and sixth, however, did the greatest damage, for they were incendiary shells. As they struck, a sheet of flame shot high in the air, and a few minutes later the old château was a crackling mass of flames pouring from every window and doorway.

As the roof fell in and the floors began to give way, there fled from the protection of its vaulted cellars some 300 men of the Headquarters Company, Machine Gun Company; and of the battalion staffs. Brigade headquarters, fortunately, had been removed from this advanced position the day before. Although a number of men were killed or wounded near the château by light artillery fire, not a man was wounded by these huge shells, which tore up the thick masonry of the château as though it were only chalk.

Probably Captain Mourning and Lieutenant Bryant have as vivid a recollection of the destructive force of those shells as any other officers. Down in one of the vaulted cellars a heated discussion had been going on as to the direction from which the shells were coming. The captain and the lieutenant decided to settle it by going out to see. Twice, after judging the time between shots, they went out, examined the hits and reported back. The third time, however, the argument having caused another visit to the outside, the interval between shots was five instead of fifteen minutes; and, just as the investigators reached the point hit, and were well away from cover, the whizz of an oncoming shell was heard by them. They did not even have time to drop. A flying plank struck Captain Mourning,

knocking him down, while débris of the shattered walls rained down on both officers and half buried them in stone and mortar. As white-besmeared as plasterers, they made for the safety of the cellar, and no further investigations were conducted. Captain Mourning still insists that the Hun gun lay to the left front, while Lieutenant Bryant is equally certain it was to the right front.

The next day all that remained of the ancient and proud Château de St. Benoit was a smoldering heap of stone and a jagged mass of walls with smoke-blackened, gaping window spaces. Its pink and blue draperies, and furniture similarly upholstered; its music-room; its old tapestries hanging in its stone hallway—all were gone. It was the most impressive example of property destruction that the Alabamians had ever seen.

On the morning of September 27 the regiment, in conjunction with units on the left and right, executed a demonstration for the purpose of diverting the enemy's attention from the American attack north of Verdun. This demonstration consisted of a preliminary artillery bombardment, followed by an attempted incursion of infantry patrols into the enemy's forward position. The orders called for three combat patrols of a platoon each, and for progress in the direction of and as far as Dampvitoux. The object was to carry out the semblance of an attack and to ascertain any possible withdrawal of the enemy. Sharp machine gun fire was, however, encountered as soon as the patrols left the woods at 5:30 a. m., and, by orders, the attack was not pushed, it being certain that

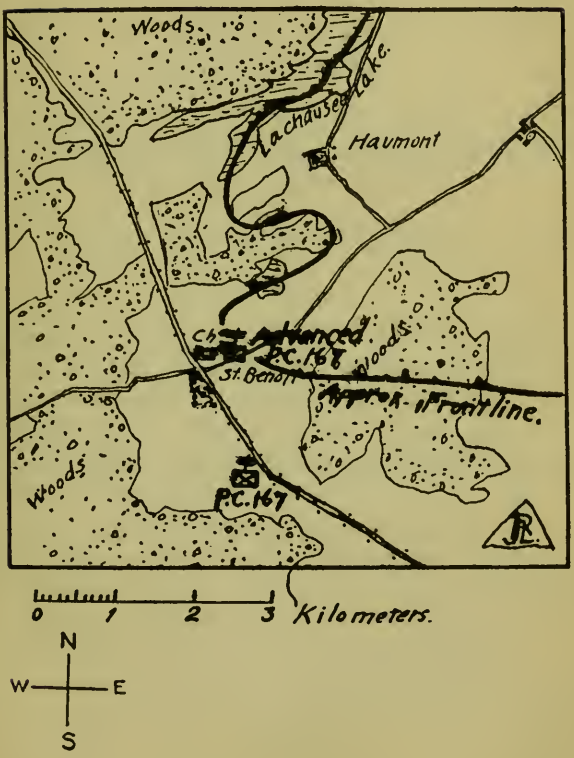
the enemy had not withdrawn, and the mission of diversion having been fulfilled.

It was now fifteen days since the regiment had lined up to "go over," and all were glad to see the reconnoitering parties of the 166th Infantry. September 27 the relief was made. The First Battalion and the Machine Gun Company were relieved after dark that evening, the various units proceeding to the Brigade Regroupment Area in an old German camp on the Nonsard-Heudicourt road.

The ten-kilometer march back was finished in pitch darkness, but no one minded it. After fifteen days of constant strain in and near the front lines, anyone can stand the most difficult hike to the rear, and it was with a light heart and a feeling of duty well done that the 167th pitched tents and dropped off to sleep.

The regiment had added another victory to its list and had played a big part in the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient—or, as the men commonly called it, "The St. Mihiel Party."

THE ST. MIHIEL DRIVE
(FINAL POSITION, 167th INF.)



CHAPTER XXIII

THE CÔTE DE CHATILLON
(ARGONNE DRIVE)

Before passing to the succeeding chapters, it is necessary to read the official army bulletin, quoted below, dealing with the Argonne-Meuse Battle:

"THE ARGONNE-MEUSE BATTLE

"First Phase

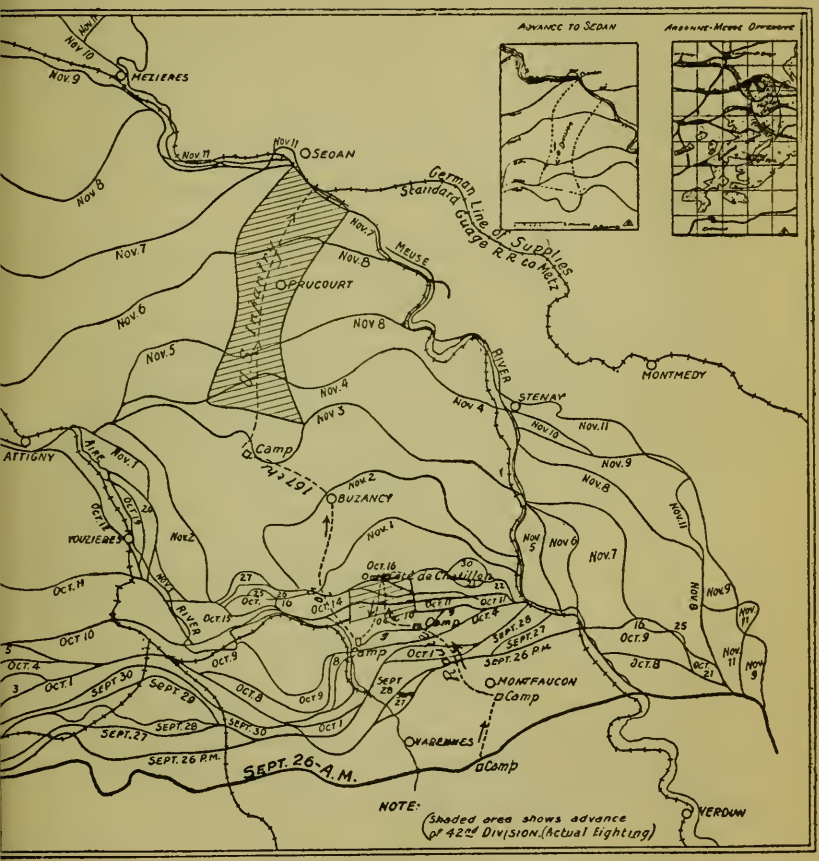
"Since the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient described in the last Bulletin the First American Army, in conjunction with the Fourth French Army (General Gouraud's) to the west, has taken part in the largest and most important operation undertaken by the Allies. This operation will be known as the Argonne-Meuse Battle; it is the greatest ever fought by the American Army; and it proved the death-blow of the German Army. It may be divided into two phases, of which the first began on the 26th of September, and the second on the 1st of November.

"It is necessary, first of all, to call attention to the vital relationship of this operation to the general German retirement. The withdrawal of the German forces was a vast pivoting movement based on Metz, having as its object a very considerable shortening of

the front. It depended above all else for its success upon the holding of the pivot, and of the line in the vicinity of the pivot. Further, the railroad line skirting the Argonne to the north, through Montmedy and Sedan, representing nearly one-half of the supply and troop-moving power of the German system of communications. Never during the war had an essential German line been so seriously threatened; and its eventual severance was one of the outstanding features of the operations on the Western Front.

"The front between the Meuse and the Aisne lies in very difficult country, heavily wooded, far from level, and with few and bad roads and narrow valleys along which the progress of any considerable body of troops is extremely difficult. Especially is all this true of the more westerly district in and on the border of the Argonne. This region is one of the wildest in France, its dense forests cut up by ravines and almost devoid of means of communication. Indeed, the whole front was peculiarly favorable to defense and correspondingly ill-suited to the Allied offensive tactics in which the combination of tanks and infantry has played so conspicuous a rôle. Furthermore, the natural difficulties in the way of the American advance were intensified by the thoroughness with which the enemy had prepared his defensive system in this area. The Hindenburg line stood virtually intact at the beginning of the American operations, and offered a truly formidable obstacle to an advance. Despite these difficulties, however, the American attack launched over a front of eighteen miles, after very heavy artillery preparation on the morning of the 26th of September

ROUTE OF 167th U. S. INFANTRY TO SEDAN



with nine divisions in line, made a very considerable breach in the enemy's positions. On the right, the Bois de Forges, a strong position on the flank, was taken in the initial rush and the Americans pushed their way through a relatively thinly wooded country to an irregular line running through Dannevoux-Gercourt, Septsarges-Nantillois-Montfaucon, while in the west, advancing up the valley of the Aire, they took Varennes and Montblainville—in each case a penetration of some seven kilometers. The natural result of this success was the retreat on the German center and by the night of the 27th the line ran fairly straight from Dannevoux to Montblainville. Thus the initial attack carried our forces something like half-way to the famous Kriemhilde line (2nd withdrawal line).

"In the days immediately succeeding, however, the gains were small. The impetuosity of the American advance had left much to be done in the way of mopping up and consolidating the ground won. But still more important, the Germans, thoroughly alarmed, and alive to the importance of this part of the line, soon took the strongest counter-measures. To the four divisions already on the front were added five on the 27th, three on the 28th and one on the 29th, drawn in many instances from other parts of the line and largely composed of good quality troops. To the close of the fighting, it is estimated that a total of thirty-six divisions had been engaged by the Germans.

"Second Phase

"The second phase of the Argonne-Meuse battle began, just as the first one did with a heavy artillery

preparation followed by an infantry advance, on the 1st of November. On this occasion, the first day's success was again conspicuous, but even more striking was the fact that we succeeded, by the employment of very large numbers, in maintaining an even rate of advance over the ten days that followed. Displaying great mobility and energy, the infantry, well backed up by the artillery, kept gaining at the rate of about five kilometers a day, with the German Command constantly throwing in fresh troops, but never succeeding in holding up our men. The scene of this operation was of utmost importance; it was the outlet from the Argonne to the great gap marked by the river Meuse, along the northern French frontier. Right in front of us in this gap was Sedan, the scene of the terrible disaster to the French armies in September, 1870. The name of every town and every village of this district was full of significance to patriotic Frenchmen. And the culminating triumph of our army in breaking through to Sedan was not merely the first fatal blow dealt to the German Army in France by severing one of its main lines of communications, but also a wiping out of the old sting of defeat which had so long been associated with Sedan's name.

"In this greatest battle of the American Army we had engaged a force which, for numbers and for the extent of front which it held, was playing a part on the Western Front of which the true proportions have not yet been realized; one part of the fact, however, will appear when it is stated that we threw three-quarters of a million of men into the line. In terms of hard fighting and difficulties overcome, the achievement of

our army was relatively even greater. And when the speed with which this mighty and successful army was built up, and thrown into battle is remembered, it will be seen in the not distant future that the battle of the Argonne-Meuse must long stand out as one of the greatest achievements of the American Nation."

To the Forêt d'Apremont, on the night of September 30, the 167th U. S. Infantry went after its relief in the St. Mihiel drive. It had passed a short breathing spell between Heudicourt and Nonsard, in the woods, but now a lot of "Boche" planes passed over and dropped explosives—probably on St. Mihiel. No shells landed near the regiment, but it was rather a "close shave."

The afternoon of October 1 the troops were loaded into trucks. Annamites, the same kind of little people who had hauled the regiment to the Château-Thierry battle, had charge of the trucks. They still talked in their sing-song way, and gave the soldiers a lot of amusement.

Trucks again! What was up? By this time the men seemed to shy a bit at trucks. At any rate the long train proceeded through Lérouville, Ligny-en-Barrois and Bar-le-Duc, crossing the Meuse River at Lérouville. Bulainville was reached about midnight and the trucks were soon emptied.

At Bulainville the big guns could be heard pounding away at the Huns between the Meuse and the Argonne Forest. Here the men had few billets, the weather was cold and damp, and considerable sickness developed as a consequence. October 4 the regiment hiked to

Parois, in a northerly direction, and about twenty kilometers west of Verdun, spending the night on a hillside. The next morning it made an early start, passing the old front near Avocourt where, on September 26, the Americans "went over" in the big Argonne offensive.

The 167th came to a halt behind the lines in the Forêt de Montfaucon. There was evidence all about of recent fighting. The ground was thoroughly shell-holed and the trees bore their battle-scars. A number of American observation balloons were close by, and the "Boche" aviators got some of them, causing the occupants to make quick escapes by means of parachutes.

An advance by the American divisions on the regiment's front was made, accompanied by a heavy bombardment, and followed by hundreds of Huns being brought to the rear a little later on as prisoners. It was then that rumors of peace began to come in, and the Germans said that their comrades were dissatisfied and ready to quit the fight.

Just about that time the regiment's camp presented a scene little pictured a short while before, for the men were running wildly about rejoicing as though peace had already come. The evening of October 10, however, orders were received for another move, and called for a long westward march parallel to the front towards the Forêt d'Argonne. The regiment passed through Montfaucon and then west to a small woods about three or four kilometers east of Exermont, camping in the forest.

At 7:00 o'clock the next morning two officers and

two noncommissioned officers from each infantry company, and four officers and six noncommissioned officers from the Machine Gun Company, reported to reconnoiter the positions to be taken over.

As Colonel Screws, while in the Forêt de Montfaucon, had been sent to the hospital suffering with influenza, Lieut.-Colonel Bare had assumed command; and under him the details went forward to ascertain dispositions to be made, and also to make reconnaissances. It was about seven or eight kilometers they had to go; and, as the hollows through which they passed were full of gas, every man was almost exhausted when the front line was reached.

The 1st United States Division was to be relieved. Its front line was on the northern edge of the Bois de Romagne, and the 18th Infantry, which the 167th relieved, occupied a salient in the most northern part of the forest. The regiment reached the front just after dark, and en route it was slightly shelled by the enemy, but suffered no casualties. The Third Battalion and the Machine Gun Company took over the front line. The Second was in support, with the First in reserve. The Supply Company moved to the Bois de Montrebeau, about a kilometer south of Exermont.

The 12th and 13th passed quietly except for considerable shelling on the support positions. There our own artillery fired short, unfortunately, and the evening of October 13 killed two of the men in Company "K." Others were wounded, and in spite of repeated flares and telephonic reports, the gunners showed no improvement.

Patrols from Companies "K" and "L" were sent

out the night of October 12 to make contact with the enemy. Both were fired upon and heard movements, but they did not come to close quarters with the enemy.

The afternoon of October 13 the 168th Infantry, on the right, was suddenly ordered to shift to the east for almost a kilometer. As they did not wait to be relieved, the front line companies lost all connection with them, and immediately after the Iowans had left their positions the Germans filtered in, and when Company "K" sent patrols to establish liaison with the 168th, the enemy was always encountered.

Late in the evening of October 13 attack orders calling for an operation of four phases were issued. As the 167th's position was fully a kilometer in advance of those of the regiments on the right and left, the first phase of the attack merely comprised advancing the troops of the other regiments up to the line.

The second phase, starting at this point, was to carry the troops to the crest which ran east and west just beyond the Côte de Chatillon. The third objective was Landres-et-St. Georges and the valley in which it lay, while the fourth objective was merely an exploitative line about one kilometer further north.

It was a very difficult country in front of the regiment. In front of the western half of the 167th's sector it was open, affording no cover, and was directly flanked from the Côte de Chatillon, a densely wooded area which lay in front of the eastern half. It was through these woods and along the 167th's entire front that the famous "Kreimhilde Stellung" lay, and it was the task of the 167th to break through the position. Its defensive trench system was the best constructed

of any the men had ever gone up against, and was protected by two heavy belts of barbed wire, each twenty yards wide, in perfect condition, and built on steel stakes.

Preparatory artillery fire commenced on the night of October 13-14, but, unfortunately, the supporting artillery was still falling short, with the result that more casualties were suffered. This not only continued all night, but also during the barrage preceding the attack.

In accordance with the schedule, the Third Battalion went "over the top," with "K" and "L" in the front line and "M" and "I" in support. Company "K" was supposed to be in contact with the 168th Infantry on the right, but the Iowans had met such tremendous resistance in the dense woods and on Hill 288 that they had not been able to reach the first objective on scheduled time, so that the same gap occurred during the attack as before it.

Company "L," which was in liaison with the 165th Infantry (old 69th N. Y.) on the left, had the open country to the left of the Côte de Chatillon in front of it. The Second Battalion, which had been on the reverse side of the steep Hill 263, about one kilometer south of the northern edge of the Bois de Romagne, when the attack began moved forward in rear of the Third Battalion. In the meantime the First Battalion, in reserve, moved from near Exermont several kilometers forward and occupied Hill 263, which the Second Battalion had just left.

As soon as the enemy saw the assaulting troops leave the Bois de Romagne, he laid down a heavy artil-

lery barrage along the edge of the woods and in front of them. As his observation from the Côte de Chatillon was excellent, his fire was very accurate. It was a dark, misty morning, however, so that aërial observation was almost out of the question.

After the troops on the right had advanced about 200 yards, they were stopped by a heavy barbed wire which our artillery had not damaged to any extent; and the enemy's position was so cleverly arranged that it was impossible for the Engineers, attached as wire cutters, to operate with any success.

The troops were therefore unable to occupy but a very small strip of the Côte de Chatillon, and that laid outside the enemy's wire. They did, however, succeed by the use of rifle grenades in driving enemy machine gunners from La Muscarde Farm, which was on the edge of the Côte de Chatillon, and just inside the wire to Company "K's" right. In the meanwhile the Germans in a northern edge of the Bois de Romagne fired with effect upon the assaulting troops from the rear of the latter.

As the enemy's barbed wire entanglement ran diagonally across the regiment's front, the troops on the left were not held up as quickly, but were able to advance about 300 yards farther, until finally forced to stop due to the heavy flanking machine gun fire from the Côte de Chatillon on the left. Company "I," following "L" closely, reached a point in the open nearly abreast of "K," while Company "M," after following "K," until the latter was held up, returned to the edge of the Bois de Romagne.

That was the disposition of the troops at nightfall

on October 14, when there came an order to attack immediately under cover of darkness and to take the Côte de Chatillon at the point of the bayonet, without firing a shot, with the men working their way individually through the northern edge of the woods. As the order was considered ridiculously planned, and as any such movement would be utterly impossible, Lieut.-Colonel Bare finally persuaded the issuing authority to rescind it. Companies "K" and "F," with "M" in support, were to have made this attack.

In the meantime Companies "L" and "I," under cover of darkness, were able to advance in the open, and the former was able to take up a position near the enemy's wire in a deep gully, which afforded protection from the flanking fire, while the latter moved into the places left by Company "L." At this juncture Company "H" was put into the front line—to fill a gap on the left between the 165th and the 167th. Shortly afterwards Company "K" received orders to drop back to the edge of the Bois de Romagne so that the artillery could destroy the enemy's wire.

Early in the morning of the 15th a strong patrol, consisting of a platoon from Companies "F" and "K" in the front line and a platoon from Company "M" in support, was ordered to advance towards the Côte de Chatillon and determine whether the enemy had retired. The Germans, however, were still in force, and allowed the patrols to approach their wire without firing upon them. Then the enemy suddenly opened up with machine guns with disastrous effect. At the same time others crawled out of their wire and threw hand grenades at the Alabamians, who were forced to take

shelter in shell-holes to avoid being killed. The result was that the patrols lost heavily. The experiment again proved that it was impossible to capture the Côte de Chatillon by a frontal attack. The only solution appeared to be to wait until Iowa caught up and then, as its position was astride the "Kreimhilde Stellung," to move to the right and get in rear of the "Boches'" position and attack from that more vulnerable direction.

Towards evening of October 14 the Iowans fighting in the woods to the right, after capturing the difficult positions on Hill 288, finally rushed the northern edge of the Bois de Romagne. Consequently, on the morning of the 16th an attack on the Côte de Chatillon was launched, preceded by a heavy artillery fire during the night. Assisting in the attack was the 151st Machine Gun Battalion, which fired a heavy overhead barrage into the woods and greatly confused the enemy in rear of the front line.

Only the Alabama companies on the regiment's right in conjunction with Iowa attacked the place. These were, from right to left, "E," "M," one-half "F," one-half "K" and "I." By moving five hundred yards to the right these troops got inside the enemy's wire in the 168th's sector, and then turned northward until a hedge on the crest of the hill was reached just in front of the Côte de Chatillon, where the attack was held up.

It was here that Captain Thomas H. Fallaw, of Opelika, a second lieutenant when the war began and a sergeant at first on the Mexican border, now in command of all these companies, seeing that the troops had

been checked, jumped out in front of his men and led a mass charge on the machine gun "nests" in the edge of the woods. This broke the enemy's resistance, for when they saw the Americans swarming down the hill in droves the "Boches" ran.

Captain Fallaw then pushed forward rapidly to prevent the enemy from reorganizing, and reached the northern edge of the Côte de Chatillon just in time to catch the Germans preparing a counter-attack. In repelling this counter-attack Lieutenants Hartley E. Banks, of Columbus, O., and Rufus A. Eichelberger, of Anniston, Ala., both of Company "M," kept their men under control so admirably that the enemy was entirely unsuccessful and suffered heavy losses.

At another point Sergeant Ralph Atkinson, from Montgomery, of the Stokes' mortar platoon, seeing several hundred Germans forming for the attack, and being pressed for time, held the gun between his legs and fired with great accuracy and effect upon the Huns.

While the companies in the front line met such heavy resistance, Company "G," which was in support, continued to advance and reached the advanced positions just in time to assist in driving off the enemy. In the meantime the remainder of Companies "F" and "K," which were on the left of the Côte de Chatillon, were brought up to the line of the objective and connected with the rest of the troops in the woods. The First Battalion, which followed in support closely behind the attack, reached the front and relieved some of the companies before they had really become settled, the relief being completed at 2:00 a. m. on October 17.

The troops relieved went back to Hill 263 worn out from hard fighting and hardships, wet through after the continuous rains, and covered with mud from head to foot, not to mention being "alive" with "cooties."

Thus the regiment had broken that famous "impregnable" position of the Germans — the "Kreimhilde Stellung"—and had cleared the enemy out of his strongholds and machine gun nests. To indicate how important the position was, the High Command had ordered it taken by 6:00 p. m. on October 16, "or the division must show at least 6,000 casualties to indicate the extent of its efforts." Alabama took it!

The remainder of the time spent in that sector was void of infantry activity, with the exception of patrols, but the enemy poured a steady stream of shells upon the First Battalion during its five-day stay in the line. In the meanwhile the other two battalions remained in the rear of Hill 263 and vainly tried to clean up.

It was a welcome sight the night of October 21 when the 165th Infantry came to relieve the regiment. All the elements of the 167th were relieved during the night and marched through very deep mud back to the woods south of Exermont, in the Bois de Montrebeau.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH ARMY CORPS

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

FRANCE, 26 October, 1918.

From: Commanding General, Fifth Army Corps.
To: Commanding General, 42nd Division U. S.
Subject: Service of 42nd Division with Fifth Army Corps.

1. Upon the termination of the service of the 42nd Division with the Fifth Army Corps I desire to express my appreciation of the manner in which portions of the Division have performed the missions assigned to them. In particular I wish to commend the following units:

The 84th Infantry Brigade

This brigade, under the command of Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, has manifested the highest soldierly qualities and has rendered service of the greatest value during the present operations. With a dash, courage and fighting spirit worthy of the best traditions of the American Army this brigade carried by assault the strongly fortified Hill 288 on the "Kreimhilde Stellung" and unceasingly pressed its advance until it had captured the Tuilerie Ferme and the Bois de Chatillon, thus placing itself at least a kilometer beyond the enemy's strong line of resistance. During this advance the enemy fought with unusual determination with a first-class division and in many cases resorted to hand-to-hand fighting when our troops approached his rear. The conduct of this brigade has reflected honor upon the Division, the Army and the States from which the regiments came.

The 67th Field Artillery Brigade

This brigade has remained continually in action since the entrance of the Division into line, and by self-sacri-

ficing devotion to duty and the high skill of its officers and men it has contributed greatly to the success of all operations.

CHARLES P. SUMMERALL,
Major General, Commanding.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE.—The 84th Infantry Brigade was composed of the 167th Infantry (Ala.), the 168th Infantry (Iowa), and the 151st Machine Gun Battalion (Ga.).

ADVANCE OF FIRST AMERICAN ARMY IN ARGONNE-MEUSE BATTLE

CHAPTER XXIV

ON TO THE MEUSE
(ARGONNE DRIVE)

The Bois de Montrebeau lies between Exermont and Apremont, Ardennes. Here the 167th camped on the southern slope of the hill. The regimental "P. C." was in some elephant-iron shelters in the edge of the woods nearest Exermont.

Much evidence of hard fighting by the 1st United States Division earlier in the month was noticeable, and in places the woods were completely torn up by artillery and machine gun fire. The locality had been taken by that body of troops.

The following day after their arrival the troops of the "Rainbow" witnessed bright skies, and that made them a bit more cheerful. Dry weather for the next week enabled them to clean their clothing and to rid themselves of the "cooties." Buckets, bacon cans, German mess equipment, in fact, all available receptacles were pressed into this service. The only water to be had within a little less than a mile was that found in shell-holes, which soon became dirty, rendering it unfit for washing purposes.

No lights or fires were permitted at night because a remnant of Baron Richthofen's "Flying Circus" had been hovering around the area, and so it was necessary

to go to bed in order to keep warm. The long nights, fourteen hours of darkness, became almost unbearable.

Bombs were dropped by the enemy's planes, striking places in Exermont and Apremont, and in the neighborhood of the Supply Company, the latter commanded by Captain John Miles Smith, of Montgomery. Machine gunners in the aeroplanes sprayed many thousands of bullets down on the camping places, and brought down several American observation balloons. On one occasion the enemy aviators dropped propaganda, printed in both French and English, and setting forth the peace program of the alleged "New German Democratic Government," and telling what the German people had done to bring about peace. At this time many peace rumors were in the air. The regiment was also considerably annoyed by a German field piece firing a high-velocity projectile at irregular intervals, and with apparently no special target, as shells were thrown at random within a radius of a kilometer from regimental headquarters. This mysterious gun caused a lot of discussion as to its location and as to where the next lot of "scrap-iron" would fall.

Some new clothing and equipment came and it was issued, including, among other things, one overcoat and a blanket to each man. The weather was now getting colder. The last "official" bath had been almost a month previous to this time, also in a German bath-house captured during the St. Mihiel drive, and now, as another had been found, the regiment again went through the cleaning process. The men voiced their appreciation of the efficiency of the German Army as to bathing facilities, for the bathing and "delousing"

organization of the American Army had not been functioning in this area for a long time.

Miss Gertrude Bray, of Pawtucket, R. I., a "Y" girl, won the hearts of the regiment by making and serving hot chocolate to all, the work being done under shell fire. Mr. Charles T. Coker, of Gadsden, Ala., the energetic Y. M. C. A. man associated with Miss Bray, also did excellent work for the regiment.

Bombardment on the immediate front began the morning of November 1 at 3:30 o'clock. It was in preparation for the attack by the 2nd United States Division, the troops "going over" at 5:30. Orders to be ready to move at a moment's notice were received by the 167th, but later were cancelled.

The regiment on the morning of November 2 moved forward to the left through Fléville, camping for the night on a hillside about two kilometers from Sommerance. The next morning it started at 7:00 o'clock and went through Sommerance, Landres-et-St. Georges, and Imécourt, camping that night on another hillside between the last named place and Verpel.

While going through Imécourt the regiment heard a rumor that the armistice had been signed, but as the artillery out front kept up firing there was not much attention paid to the report. All along the line of the march were seen the effects of the terrible bombardment of November 1. The entire terrain was literally torn up, in numerous instances the shell-holes overlapping. Wheat fields had been obliterated and dead Germans were lying all about. The country was covered with great quantities of German equipment and many dead horses were seen. During the late after-

noon over 300 Allied bombing planes passed overhead, presumably going out to shell enemy railroads, bridgeheads and other concentration points in the enemy's area.

November 4 the march was again resumed toward the Meuse, the troops passing through Sivry-les-Buzancy and Bar. A halt was made for the night on a hillside about two kilometers north of Bar. During the late afternoon the enemy shelled the forks of the road directly in front, also the nearby woods in which was located an artillery échelon. It had to move "tout de suite." However the regimental area did not get any of this shelling. During the night the enemy planes bombed Buzancy, Bar, and neighboring towns.

Before morning orders came that the "Rainbow" would go forward the following day in an attack, passing through the 78th Division, the latter more advanced and slightly to the left. For this attack the 168th Infantry would be on the right and the 83rd Infantry Brigade on the left. The First Battalion of the 167th, under the command of Captain George A. Glenn, of Gadsden, was designated for the assault, with the Second Battalion in support and the Third in reserve.

The Machine Gun Company was formed into two platoons, the division being necessitated by a shortage in the enlisted personnel. One platoon was attached to the First Battalion and one to the Second Battalion. The 37-millimeter platoon and the Stokes' mortar platoon were attached to the supporting battalion.

The regiment moved out through Fontenoy the

morning of November 5, thence to St. Pierremont on the left. The First Battalion, with the accompanying machine guns, halted in a valley about a kilometer east of Verrières and took cover in the bushes to await the "zero" hour of 12 o'clock, at which time the attack was to happen. Aërial observation by the enemy was continued, but the airmen apparently did not see the troops below them.

Verrières had been used as a railhead and entraining point by the Huns, a road having been constructed of heavy lumber and timbers to facilitate the movement of their wagon trains and truck convoys from the St. Pierremont-Brieulles road to Verrières. This plank road and the nearby railroads had, with characteristic German thoroughness, been blown up and rendered useless.

At 12 o'clock the First Battalion "got off," moving in a direction slightly east of north, with Company "A" on the right and Company "B" on the left. Companies "C" and "D" were in support. As practically all resistance was in the nature of scattered artillery fire, the 167th moved forward rapidly, passing through Les Grandes Armoises and into the Bois du Mon-Dieu, making about seven kilometers before dark.

All were near to exhaustion at the halting place, as it had been a very strenuous day. The country was very hilly, most of the fields had been plowed, and rain had been falling since 10:00 o'clock that morning. As a consequence the progress had been slow. The regiment camped for the night near La Grange du Mont. In that building Lieut.-Colonel Bare established the advanced post of command.

As the First Battalion passed through Les Grandes Armoises, the French civilians came out of their houses, greeting the soldiers with great enthusiasm, giving them loaves of German bread, apples, and other things to eat. The reception as given by these people, who had been virtually prisoners for four years, to their American liberators is hard to picture in mere words. They were wild with joy at the thought of being freed from the conditions and restrictions they had to contend with under German domination. During the day white flags had been seen flying from the housetops in most of the towns the regiment passed through, and the civilians explained they had put them up after the departure of the "Boches" as a signal to the friendly artillery that the towns contained French civilians.

At 7:15 a. m. the 6th, the 167th pushed forward again, the battalions maintaining the same relative positions as on the previous day. Companies "C" and "D" passed through Companies "A" and "B," taking the front line. The rain had continued during the night, and a heavy fog in the morning made observation practically impossible. Just where the regiment passed through the front line of the 78th Division no one in the assaulting battalion knew, but "C" and "D" met the first resistance in the form of machine gun "nests" in the woods near Artaise-le-Vivier and were stopped for a short time. These were soon disposed of and the units pushed on.

Companies "A" and "B" halted in the village of Artaise-le-Vivier at 10:30 o'clock to eat the noon-day lunch of corned beef and hard bread. Here the

French civilians made and served the troops black coffee. Although it contained neither sugar nor cream, it was greatly enjoyed and appreciated, as the regiment had not had either hot food or hot coffee since the early morning of the previous day. The civilians stated that artillery trucks, wagons trains and foot troops had been passing through the village for a month, all making for the bridgehead at Sedan, also that the last German troops had left the place only an hour previous to the arrival of the Americans.

At noon the forward movement was resumed, passing to the right of Artaise-le-Vivier, and on to the right of Maisoncelle, where it became necessary to halt to allow the patrols to push out and dispose of some machine gun "nests" which were delivering a heavy fire from the edge of the Bois Rond Caillou and from clumps of brushes on the left front and from the hills near Bulson.

Captain Willis E. Talbot, of Broken Bow, N. D., of the medical detachment, at this time started up the road towards Bulson looking for a site for a dressing station; but, on reaching the front line and drawing machine gun fire, was forced to dismount and take to cover. Later he came back, having decided that more desirable locations were to be had back of the front line.

Cavalry patrols would have been of great value in this advance, as it was next to impossible for infantry patrols, with their full packs, to keep in advance of the main body through this hilly and wooded country, as the rain and mud made their progress slow and extremely tiresome. The infantry had often heard that

cavalry was available and anxious to fulfill its mission when the opportunity should present itself in open warfare operations such as these. For some reason, however, this opportunity, the best in the war, at least as far as the American Army was concerned, was overlooked.

Machine gun "nests," again offering strong resistance, were encountered just north of Bulson, Companies "C" and "D" being fired upon from the valley on the left of the Bulson-Thelonne road and from hills further ahead. Companies "A" and "B," on the right, had moved forward over the top of a bald hill just northeast of Bulson, when they were heavily fired upon by the "nests" at a range of about 1,500 yards. As it was getting to be dusk, and as it was impossible for them to return an effective fire, they were forced to retire to the reverse slope, where a halt was made for the night.

Companies "C" and "D" advanced and camped in a deep ravine northeast of Bulson, along the road leading north from that place. The Second Battalion and the Third camped that night on the hillside north of Bulson. The advanced regimental "P. C." was in the village itself.

Lieut.-Colonel Bare had received orders to push forward beyond the village of Thelonne during the night; but, knowing that considerable resistance would be met with, and feeling confident that the enemy would retreat before morning, also that an attack with both flanks exposed and without artillery support would result in very heavy casualties, he ordered a halt at nightfall.

The front line during the day had progressed eleven kilometers in depth—that is, as the crow flies, but had in reality moved a much greater distance through woods, over hills, and down and up deep ravines, and through a rain for most of the time.

Throughout this area trees had been felled across roads, all bridges had been blown up, and the men were often required to wade through swollen streams.

The Machine Gun Company and the 37-millimeter platoon had the greatest difficulty, as it was often necessary to hastily build bridges, or to practically carry mules and carts across these streams; for the animals, in addition to being weakened by the lack of forage, were often stubborn, and there is no form of verbal argument to move a mule.

Speaking of this country, the great French strategist and Allied leader, Marshal Foch, stated in an interview: "The Argonne and the heights of the Meuse were a hard sector to tackle. There were there considerable obstacles."

That night a steady artillery and machine gun fire was kept up by the enemy, raining down on the roads, woods and valleys, but inflicting no casualties in the regiment. The skies to the rear of the Hun's lines indicated he was destroying material he could no longer carry.

Lieut.-Colonel Bare favored waiting on November 7 until troops came up on the right and left flanks, but Corps orders called for a rapid advance; and, as a result, the regiment suffered many casualties.

At 6:30 a. m. on November 7 the Second Battalion, with the second platoon of the Machine Gun Company,

passed through the First Battalion, going into the front line. Captain Abner G. Flowers, of Ozark, was in command, and it went forward in a thick fog on the Bulson-Thelonne road in columns of twos until opposite the hill west of Thelonne, when it formed in combat groups to the left and moved up the hill. Companies "E" and "G," on the right and left, respectively, formed the assaulting line, with "F" and "H" in support. During the advance up the hill, a very steep one, the battalion was subjected to a heavy shell fire from the enemy's "77's" located across the river.

The battalion moved forward to the village of Noyers after it reached the crest of the hill. As they were being fired upon by machine guns, "E" and "G" halted when they got to the woods, took up the fire, and forced the Huns to fall back. Companies "F" and "H" at this time were on the top of the hill about 300 yards in rear of the two forward companies. Suddenly the fog lifted, exposing them to view, and the enemy opened up a heavy fire upon them with machine guns and trench mortars, inflicting many casualties. The two companies, "F" and "H," were forced to take cover on the counter slope of the hill. The fire of Companies "E" and "G" having driven the enemy off, the entire battalion advanced to the ravine southwest of Noyers, taking up a position for the night.

Among those wounded were Lieutenant Lew Trayser, acting battalion adjutant, of St. Louis, Mo., and Lieutenant Ernest T. Bell, of Company "H," from Newton, Ia., the latter dying later; Lieutenant Q. M. Hiller, from Kohka, Mo., of Company "G," and Battalion Sergeant Major Fred R. Ross, of Bessemer,

Ala. Captain Abner G. Flowers, during the heavy shelling the battalion got that night, was wounded by a shell splinter. However, in the latter instance, very few casualties occurred because of the shelter afforded by the deep ravine.

The Third Battalion, now under Captain Thomas H. Fallaw, of Opelika, early in the morning had moved forward to a point about one kilometer southwest of Thelonne, and had taken cover behind the high road embankment at that place. Here a disposition was made as follows: Company "M" to advance and take Thelonne; a strong patrol of one-half of Companies "K" and "L" to push forward and establish a position on the Meuse River to the right of Pont Maugis; Company "I" and the balance of Companies "K" and "L" to remain in support.

Company "M" moved forward at 12 o'clock, driving the remaining Germans out of Thelonne and establishing outposts in advance of the town. Patrols of "K" and "L," moving forward at 1:00 p. m., passed through Company "M's" outposts and pushed on to the river, which was reached at 2:15 p. m. These patrols were the first troops of the division to get to the Meuse.

During the advance the patrols were heavily shelled by the enemy's artillery at close range, Company "L" losing about five men in killed and wounded. This was the 7th of November, 1918, with the signing of the armistice only four days off and men being killed and wounded, but of course at the time the troops did not know the time before the hostilities were to cease was so brief.

The kitchens of the Third Battalion came up at 4:00 p. m., serving hot meals under a heavy machine gun and shell fire. The companies in support remained in the same positions during the day, that evening moving back towards Bulson, where camp was made on the hillside for the night.

On the hill to the right of Pont Maugis Lieutenant Estep, an official photographer from A. E. F. headquarters, was killed. He had gone out with the advanced patrols, had taken a number of pictures, and was returning to the rear when killed by the high explosive shell.

Most of the resistance met with in this advance was in the way of machine gun "nests." In falling back the enemy gunners made use of an animal-drawn wagon, by means of which the machine guns were transported back to previously prepared positions. Here the guns were again set up, firing until the patrols forced them out of their "nests."

It had been for weeks, and was now, a sad game the once powerful German Army was playing; for, as previously stated, the Huns had lost the war—first in the Champagne, and at Château-Thierry, and now they were only trying to "sneak out to save their faces."

Late that afternoon the kitchens of the First Battalion arrived with hot food. It was a memorable occasion, for the men had only two days' reserve rations to supply them almost three days. As no hot food had been received since the early morning of November 5, about sixty hours before, the reception

given the contents of the kitchens may be easily pictured.

It was, however, the fault of the enemy, who had so completely blown up roads and bridges (and everything else he could find to destroy), that Captain Smith, with his faithful followers, had been unable to get up to the front. The wagon train, kitchens and cooks had been on the road day and night since leaving Fontenoy, and the men had received very little sleep and rest. The Supply Company, in its efforts to advance, had been obliged to function as an engineer outfit, and the time thus lost, besides that on steep hills, muddy roads, in ravines and in traffic jams, had made progress slow for it.

Just before darkness came the battalion moved back to the hills south of Bulson. Those who were fortunate passed the night in some aeroplane hangars, the others pitching shelter-tents in the rain. During the day the front line had gone forward five kilometers, under adverse weather conditions, and over a terrain which was extremely difficult.

On the 7th Colonel Screws had established regimental headquarters in Bulson. On the 8th units of Company "I" moved to the river to the right of Pont Maugis; "K" and "L" Companies and the first platoon of the Machine Gun Company moved to Beau Ménil Farm; Company "M" remained in Thelonne. The First Battalion moved into Bulson and the Second into the hangars south of Bulson. The sector of the Second Battalion had been taken over by the French, who had been on the left.

During the day the enemy shelled several towns

along the river, setting fire to most of them, and that night began to shell Bulson, also the roads leading into it, killing and wounding many men and animals of the artillery unit then passing through the place.

The first shell thrown into the town struck near the 167th's regimental headquarters, shattering glass in the windows of the house. Fortunately for Colonel Screws and his staff, the Hun gunners decided to change elevation or direction; for, although shells fell in and about the village, during the night, the colonel's billet escaped harm.

Before noon most of the civilians had left Bulson, and the First Battalion was more or less scattered, Company "A" having to evacuate its billet—a large farmhouse which had received a direct hit; the shell wounding several and killing Corporal Jesse J. Harwell, of Mobile, who was the last man of the 167th to lose his life in battle.

At noon regimental headquarters, the Headquarters Company, the First Battalion, the Second Battalion and the second platoon of the Machine Gun Company moved through Maisoncelle to Artaise-le-Vivier, where the Third Battalion and the first platoon of the Machine Gun Company arrived in the late afternoon, having been relieved by elements of the 77th Division. On the morning of November 10 the Supply Company, which had been at Chémery, rejoined the regiment. The entire command moved at 7:00 a. m. to Les Petites Armoises.

In but a little over two days the regiment had advanced 23 kilometers, successfully breaking down the enemy's rear-guard machine gun resistance, and had

reached the Meuse River in advance of any other units of the 42nd Division. The advance to the Meuse, in its swiftness and power of drive, was the crowning act and final fighting achievement of the Alabama regiment in the great war.

The thrill of entering village after village and town after town of reconquered France; of greeting the overjoyed, repatriated citizens; of receiving their heart-felt thanks, and of pushing on, even though almost dragging with fatigue—to drive the Huns on and on till the Meuse itself was reached, can never be forgotten by those of the regiment who have lived through it all. It was a signal, final service, efficiently, nobly and rapidly performed, and a National Guard regiment had done it!

CHAPTER XXV

MARCHING THROUGH HUNLAND
(PEACE AT LAST)

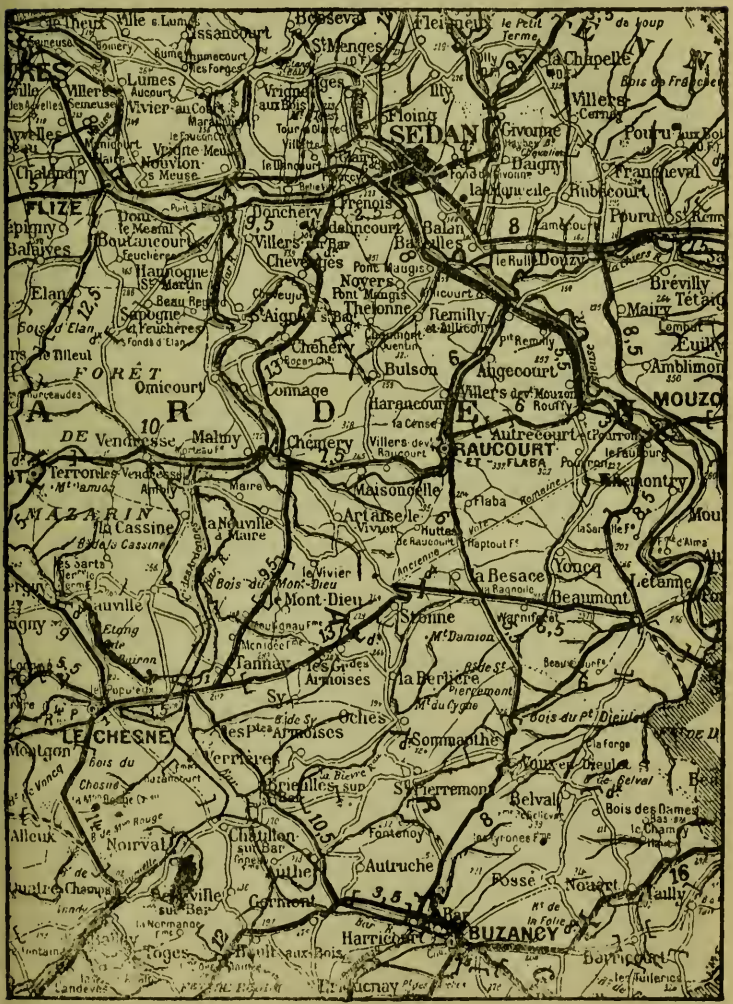
Before I pass onward in this chapter I quote below "Bulletin of Information No. 21, November 13, 1918, 42nd Div., A. E. F., Second Section, General Staff," as follows:

"The 42nd Division has now been in France for more than a year. From the time it assembled from the ports of debarkation the division has remained entirely in the zone of the Armies, its first training area being within the sound of the guns of St. Mihiel.

"In February, 1918, the division first went into line, and has been in contact with the enemy almost continuously since that time, until the armistice signed by the Germans on November 11, 1918. Out of the 224 days of the great war which have elapsed since it first entered the line, the division has been engaged with the enemy 180 days, and the balance of the time has been spent in moving from front to front, or in reserve close behind the front.

"The division has marched by road, traveled by camion, and moved by train; it has held a wide sector front in Lorraine; it has been in battle in the Champagne, in the Château-Thierry drive, in the Wœvre, at St. Mihiel and in the Argonne. It was the only American division to assist in the disastrous defeat

SEDAN AREA IN WHICH 167th INFANTRY OPERATED WHEN WAR CLOSED



of the great German offensive of July 15 on the battlefield in the Champagne. From that time on it has taken part in every large American operation.

"In November, when German power was finally broken, the division, as it lay before Sedan, had reached the northernmost point attained by the First American Army in its magnificent advance.

"The American High Command has long rated and employed the 42nd Division as a first-class 'shock' division. The French commanders, under whom the division has served, have cited it in orders, and now a captured German document shows the regard in which the division has been held by the enemy. The 'Weekly Summary of Information' for October 9, 1918, of the 'German Group of Armies' which held the front from the Argonne to the Meuse, enumerates the American units on its front, and makes the following statement:

" 'The engagement of the 42nd Division is to be expected soon. It is in splendid fighting condition, and is counted among the best American divisions.'

"In the course of its service the division has taken prisoners from twenty-six enemy divisions, including three Imperial Guard divisions, and separate units, as follows:

"1st Guard, 3rd Guard, 4th Guard, 10th, 13th, 28th, 40th, 41st, 52nd, 96th, 192nd, 195th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 216th, 227th, 233rd; 14th Reserve, 77th Reserve, 6th Bavarian Reserve; 5th Landwehr, 8th Landwehr, 10th Landwehr, 21st Landwehr; 35th Austro-Hungarian; Foot Artillery Regiments, 3rd, 30th, 42nd, 51st, 65th, and 51st Landwehr; XVth Ersatz

Foot Artillery Battalion; 70th Sound Ranging Troops; 14th Sturm Battalion; 67th and 97th Labor Battalions; 53rd Field Artillery; 216th Agricultural Battalion; 20th Flight, Hq. XIIIth Army Corps; 18th Electric Battalion; 16th Sharpshooter Machine Gun; 4th Minenwerfer Battalion; 78th Field Artillery; 22nd Railway Section; XIIIth Ludwigsburg Regiment; 3rd Telegraph Battalion, and 657th Intelligence Section."

A short march from Les Petites Armoises brought the regiment to Boult-aux-Bois. At the last named place the 167th U. S. Infantry arrived "Armistice Day," November 11, 1918. A weary, war-torn and bleeding world had at last been set free from the rule of Mars. The firing in the great war ceased at 11 a. m. Old people, bent with years, straightened up; the pallor began to fade from little children's cheeks, and all nature smiled for the first time in over four years—since the day the Huns let loose on the world the blight of all the centuries, the cruel and devastating war!

Rumors had been reaching the troops, but it all seemed too good to be true. While they were en route to Boult, however, they passed French civilians, who shouted to them that the armistice had been signed. After the arrival in the town the officers were assembled and given the official news. Then the troops were told of the glad tidings. They received the announcement with a quiet significance. There was no cheering, no outward signs of enthusiasm, for they were glad beyond expression.

Chaplain Fred R. Davies, of Indianapolis, Ind.,

and Chaplain Charles G. Gunn, of Lamar, Mo., who reported to the regiment that day for duty, held a short service of thanks to God in a little half-ruined church, and had a large attendance. One of the members of the band played the "Doxology" on the old organ, while over 300 men poured out their thankfulness by singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

On this day Colonel Screws was placed in command of the 84th Infantry Brigade, "Rainbow" Division, Brigadier General Douglas MacArthur, by order of General Headquarters, having assumed command of the division. Lieut.-Colonel Bare assumed command of the regiment, with Captain James A. Webb as his adjutant, and Captain Herbert B. May, formerly adjutant, went with Colonel Screws to the brigade. All were native sons of Alabama (except Brig.-Gen'l MacArthur), and the changes tended to indicate that promotions were ahead. Later, however, these officers were returned to their former commands and duties. "C'est la guerre!"

The regiment spent two days at Boult, then left for Imécourt, the village where, ten days before, false news of peace had come to many of the Alabamians. November 14 the 167th moved into the valley by Landres-et-St. Georges, where the entire "Rainbow" Division was assembled. Not far off was the Côte de Chatillon with all its frightful memories, but now a place made famous in European and American history by the heroism of the Alabamians and those of other States then serving with the regiment. It is where those men broke through the "Hindenburg" line.

Nearly every unit had on hand a liberal supply of signal flares, and hardly had darkness come on before the skies were aflame with rockets celebrating the coming of peace and the assemblage of the division.

About this time the 167th received 650 replacements from the 123rd U. S. Infantry of the "Dixie" (31st) Division, from Camp Wheeler, Ga. The division had landed in France too late to see fighting service. A large portion of these men were from Alabama, former National Guardsmen, and were glad to join the famous regiment.

A 23-kilometer hike, after the two-day rest at Landres-et-St. Georges, took the 167th across the Meuse at Dun-sur-Meuse at noon and on to Brandeville. There new clothes were drawn, winter caps being issued, rolling stock was cleaned up, and worn out wagons, kitchens and water carts replaced. The Supply Company worked at this job night and day. Another German bath-house gave the men a chance to wash up. Among other things found there were several barrels of sauerkraut the "square heads" had, in their haste to get away, left behind. The town had been a German supply base.

At Brandeville rumors previously heard that the "Rainbow" Division would be a part of the Army of Occupation in Germany took definite shape. The news was confirmed, and was greeted with joy by the troops, for a march to the Rhine, into the enemy's country, meant a crowning reward for the year's toil in France. It was a signal honor for the division and consequently for one of its regiments; the 167th Infantry.

While the regiment was at the place Colonel Screws came back to it from the leadership of the brigade. It was of course a big disappointment to the officers and men of the regiment; for, though they all worshipped the Colonel, they knew he should long ago have been made a brigadier-general on account of his services.

November 20 the march through the country to the Rhine began. One day's hike, with a stop for the night at Ville Cloye, and the second day brought the 167th into Belgium, and it billeted the night of the 21st at St. Mard.

The Belgians were tremendously overjoyed, and the reception they gave the regiment was very enthusiastic. Garlands of flowers and decorations of every sort were hung along the roadways, schools recessed and the children sang. Flags waved from many houses, many of them being "The Stars and Stripes." Effigies of the kaiser were to be seen all about, and they were knocked down by the civilians as the troops went by. Local bands played, and signs were seen reading "To Our Deliverers;" "Honor to the Vanquishers!" "Homage to the Victors," and the like. Thousands of cries of "Vive l'Amérique!" "Vive Wilson!" and similar ones, were heard on every hand. The 167th's band marched at the head of the column playing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie."

Each night's stop was pleasant, for the natives displayed every possible kindness and gave the regiment the most cordial welcome. The line of march was in a generally northeasterly direction, across lower Belgium, and on November 22 the town of Habergy was reached. The next day the regiment passed through

the outskirts of Arlon and then marched across the border at noon into Luxembourg, between the towns of Waltzing and Eischen, arriving at Hobscheid at 3 p. m. The last-named place lies about twenty kilometers northwest of the city of Luxembourg.

The 167th remained at Hobscheid till November 30. The weather was very cold and the mountainous scenery beautiful. Thanksgiving Day was rather a dismal one. During the stay at this place close order drills were held, and on November 29 the division was reviewed by Major General Flagler, its new commander.

On December 1 the regiment left Hobscheid and reached a place called Steinsel that evening. On the 3rd of December the boundary between Luxembourg and Germany was crossed at 4:10 p. m. The regiment proceeded through a number of German villages and towns in the Rhine Provinces, and eight days after leaving Hobscheid it arrived at Dockweiler, Germany, December 8. The regiment's first night in Germany had been passed billeting in the homes of the natives at Rahlingen and Godendorf, northeast of the city of Luxembourg and just across the border line. Regimental headquarters on December 8 were in Dockweiler, and five days were spent there.

Many a tourist has tramped those roads and viewed the splendid scenery through which the regiment passed on that march. Most of the route lay through hilly, wooded country, crowned with magnificent pine groves, and broken here and there by jagged cliffs and deep valleys, down the sides of which tumbled swiftly moving mountain streams. During the march the

main highways were reserved for the artillery of the division. The infantry took roads that were good enough, but not up to the high standard of the others. The route taken by the foot soldiers generally surpassed in scenic effect the others, but was far more hilly. From the crests of hills the villages could be seen nestling in the valleys below, while off yonder on some peak rested the ruins of an ancient castle.

No trouble whatever was experienced on the march. The Germans did not know what to expect nor did the regiment. From the crossing of the border an advance guard had been thrown out, but it was always preceded by a billeting party. The latter went on ahead and secured the necessary billets for itself and the troops in the rear. When the troops rolled into a town or village, all the men had to do was to fall down in the good German beds and go to sleep. The Alabamians were greatly impressed at seeing so many young children in Germany, the village streets being jammed with them.

From Dockweiler it was a three-day march to the Rhine. Regimental headquarters were successively at Boos and Wehr. The second day of the hike the troops passed through the ancient walled town of Mayen, a former dependency of Rome. Its city rights dated back to 1291. It was a notable day for Alabama when her sons, Colonel Screws on horseback at their head, and the band following him, marched through the old gateway.

But December 16, 1918, was the happiest of all. All day the regiment marched down the valleys leading to the Rhine, the scenery becoming more beauti-

ful the nearer the 167th got to the river. As the troops approached, the rainbow appeared over the Rhine valley. The omen had ever been visible to the regiment on momentous occasions. That very day the Alabamians, their band playing "Dixie," entered Sinzig.

Colonel Screws, their beloved chieftain, took up his residence in a beautiful château, a real "castle on the Rhine;" the Third Battalion, the Regimental Headquarters, Headquarters Company, the Machine Gun Company and Supply Company were billeted in the town; the Second Battalion went out to Westum, one kilometer away, and the First Battalion to Löhndorf, four kilometers beyond Westum. Alabama troops were in Germany keeping the Hun back across the Rhine!

42nd. Divisional Area
Comprising Kreis
AHRWEILER.
Germany
SCALE
1:50,000
Note Boundary of the 42nd Division conforms to Memo. No 21 Hdq. 3rd Army Dec 7th and is indicated thus
Good 2 way roads
Good 1 way roads
Roads passable for trucks
Roads passable for light animal drawn traffic only
Secondary roads
Field roads or trails
Kreis boundary
Burgermeisterei boundary
LAND KREIS BONN
KREIS NEUWIED
KREIS AHRWEILER
KREIS MAYEN
AHRWEILER
42nd. Div. Hqrs.
REMAGEN
LINZ
LINZIG
Alabama Memorial
Ahr
Rhine
Moselle

CHAPTER XXVI

LIFE ON THE RHINE
(ARMY OF OCCUPATION)

No sooner had the regiment settled down than orders came for the troops to resume the training schedules. The officers and men were of course tired out from the long march through a part of France, a part of Belgium, clear across Luxembourg, and to the Rhine through a part of Germany. Too, they had fought hard in the war and they wanted to rest a while. All that made no difference—the orders were not to be disobeyed, and so the companies went back to the drill fields and to the rifle ranges.

Fortunately, the billets provided for the men were far more comfortable than they had in France—when they were not fighting or sleeping on the ground. As a matter of fact, the Alabama soldiers knew little about sleeping indoors, for "rest areas" were unknown to them. What little sleep in beds they had in France was broken by the frequent explosions of German shells in the various villages. After a while they learned it was safer to sleep in the fields surrounding the villages, so that the "Boche," when he flew over the places and dropped his "eggs," missed the Alabamians snoozing soundly outside.

No bombs were falling in Germany, however, and the officers and men did enjoy those good Hun beds,

even though they knew the natives were designedly trying to make the Americans praise the cleanliness of the Germans as compared with that of the French. There is the joke—the Americans "soft-soaped" the "Square Heads" by telling them they were neater and more cleanly than the French, and so got splendid results. It is doubtful if the former really ever saw through the "salve" work. If they did, no one ever knew it, for they continued their efforts to please their "guests" from across the Atlantic. Mind you, too, these "lodgers" paid nothing for their rooms. They were, by the terms of the armistice, charged up to the then unstable German Government.

The officers and men did not eat at the tables of their "hosts," but regular messes for the troops were maintained as is customary in the army. However, so anxious were the Huns to make a favorable impression on the "visitors" that plates of tempting food were often served to the soldiers, all without cost. The German girls—and some of them were very attractive—now and then made candy and cakes for the men billeted in their homes. Numbers of flirtations came about—indeed, there were genuine love affairs, the old folks seeming to approve of them. Of course all these things happened under cover, as there was a strict army order against fraternization.

One could buy anything with a piece of chocolate or a cake of good soap. In fact the Germans often refused to take money for what the soldiers wanted, but promptly accepted chocolate or soap in payment. Such articles had been unknown for many months prior to the coming of the Americans. Just ask any

doughboy; he will tell you all about this. It is a long story. As a result, however, the Red Cross canteens and warehouses were pestered continually by the men asking for chocolate. It caused the uninitiated to think "this man's army" had suddenly become chocolate crazed.

But let me caution the reader not to think the "Heinies" or their daughters or wives were hungry. Far be it from me to intimate that—the people in that section were strong, stout and healthy. They even had the well-known German ruddiness in their cheeks. They did not need clothes or shoes either. One could not see about him the emaciated, starving people referred to in the American newspapers during the last months of the fighting. The natives all appeared well nourished. But, as the "doughboy" will tell you, a pronounced chocolate and soap famine existed.

The American soldier after a fight is a very different person to what he was in the fight. That was clearly evident along the Rhine. And there are no other soldiers in the world who can make themselves quite as agreeable to a conquered race as can the Americans. Too, there are no other soldiers who can beat the Americans getting "wise" to a situation. I may add here that the Alabamians did not fare badly while in the land of the Huns. Their own mothers, if they could have seen them, would not have shed tears because their sons were uncomfortable.

On the whole, there was too much fraternizing. It was not confined to our troops, however, for the English indulged in it around Bonn, Cologne, and other places in their sector of the occupied territory. As

stated before, it is unlike American nature for the "Sammies" to remain aloof or haughty. They are always ready and willing to meet the conquered race more than half-way. So long as their officers were not near, the "doughboys" sat in cafés with the German lassies—even drank beer with them. And our men simply had to play with the small boys and girls. The German youngster of the Rhine country is very much like the boy of his years in America—always fighting. But, as you will agree, the Alabamians had to seek relaxation after all they had experienced during the war.

An American General, because of this tendency, had to issue an order. It read as follows:

"You are not in friendly territory. Its inhabitants are your enemies. You are not in state of peace; hostilities are merely suspended. The enemy population about us is composed not only of people who have not had an active part in the war but of discharged officers and soldiers, perhaps of officers and soldiers not yet discharged. The families have lost sons, brothers and fathers. They have suffered discomfort and privation. They supported an unjust war.

"They resent their losses. They have been taught to hate. There is no reason conceivable for their being truly friendly to us. By appearing friendly they may study our character, discover our weaknesses, establish profitable connections, become possessed of information of military importance. There is no real friendliness. There is only its appearance for calculated profit.

"The officers and soldiers from these people burned,

wrecked, looted, raped, enslaved, murdered, drowned, destroyed, treacherously called 'kamerad!' Their government violated every humane principle of international law, whined about legitimate hostile acts against itself. Its victims were women and children and civilian men on land and sea, as well as soldiers and sailors. The German Government and its army were cruel, savage, lustful. Robbery, pillage, treachery, torture, bribery, calculated and malevolent brutality were their instruments.

"A people from whom such an army came cannot possibly in a month have become our friends. They are our enemies. We are theirs.

"We are among a hostile, war-like people, trained in military life—skilful, quick and bitter in criticism, hating the United States because of its decisive part in their defeat, servile and ingratiating in the hope of benefits—curious, inquisitive, selfish, brutal at heart.

"Let us by our military bearing, appearance, courtesy and conduct show that we are the best soldiers in Europe. Let us try by our dignity, calmness, aloofness, justice and severity prove true to the memory of our fallen comrades. Let us by our straight living, good habits, pride, courage and self-reliance give reason for a just estimate of our countrymen. Let us by self-discipline, by supervision and by performance of the duties of command prepare ourselves for a resumption of war, for a continuance of the suspension of hostilities or for that peace which has been the purpose of the war."

It was indeed a splendid document, and it embraced just the advice our soldiers needed, but—how are you

going to stop a brave, handsome and healthy American soldier from seeking companionship with a pretty German girl, particularly if the latter goes around looking for a romance? Our men in the islands of the Pacific had tête-à-têtes with the dusky damsels out there—the German girls are not any worse. Space forbids my writing all I know about this fraternization subject. It was, however, a most interesting study.

Christmas came and the men enjoyed themselves even though on foreign soil. There was not, however, a Christmas-tree provided for the little "Heinies" as had been, the previous Christmas, fixed up for the French tots. But, and it was astounding, all through the Rhineland the German stores were full of good toys, and the parents of the children seemed to have enough money to buy the articles and to make their little ones happy on that day. It is certain that many American boys and girls would have been overjoyed with such presents. Though the Huns had been at war over four years, on that day the fact was certainly forgotten by them. The cities of Coblenz and Cologne at that time were full of apparent gladness, and one could easily imagine himself in some large American place.

After the holidays the troops again resumed the training programs. The war was still on, though there was no fighting taking place. Furthermore, the Alabamians were happy—just as happy as they could be in Germany—and they did not want more scrapping. They were quite willing to be "tin" soldiers once more. They roamed about over the surrounding

hills, along the beautiful valleys, and made trips by train and by automobile or motor-truck into the surrounding country, and visited the cities along the Rhine. Ancient castles received the attention of many of them, while others did not care for such relics of past centuries. Officers and enlisted men secured a few days off and returned to France for a short sightseeing trip. Many went to Paris, to Nice, and other points of interest. A few tried the life of Brussels, finding it even gayer than that of the French capital. It would not be too much to say that at this time the American Army was touring Europe.

Pleasure trips on the splendid Rhine steamers were arranged for the soldiers by the army authorities, and thousands enjoyed the thrill of travel on that famous river. Stops were made at Cologne, Bonn, Remagen, Andernach, Coblenz and other places. Later on ice formed in the back waters of the Rhine and the men enjoyed skating. The German girls were there to help out the best they could in the face of the anti-fraternization orders. Some day when you ask a "doughboy" where he learned to skate on ice, he will tell you and let you know, perhaps, the name of the "fraulein" who taught him.

The American Army indulged in no "rough house" stuff in Germany. One would have thought the troops had been living among the Huns for years, so peace-like was the atmosphere. Riding through some village one could see a soldier sweeping off the sidewalk in front of a native's home—for the time being, his own home—and the lady of the house helping him make a good job of it. There, at the window in an-

other house, one would see "Sammie" sitting quietly and reading a book or magazine, perhaps a love-letter, sent him by a thoughtful person back in the States. Even if the hospitality of the "Boches" was feigned, it was so close to the genuine article that one could scarcely tell the difference. I must think that our troops will always remember in a kindly manner the attention shown them and the consideration given their welfare by those natives between Coblenz and Cologne. Of course it is unfair to the French to make any comparisons, because the poor "Frogs" had been through a terrible ordeal for several years when our army reached France. The enemy had been right at their doors and the French people were borne down with sorrow and misfortune. On the other hand, these Rhinelanders had been far removed from the theater of war.

On Saturday, February 1, 1919, the Alabama regiment began the publication of *The Alabamian,* a newspaper with its office in Room No. 5, Jagerhof, Bachoven Strasse, Sinzig. In making its bow to prospective readers, it said:

"As *The Alabamian* makes its bow, it wishes to explain why it is, and what it hopes to be. As the First Battalion would put it, 'The rest of the regiment is so far off, that they have no means of knowing all the big things we are doing out here.' And then there is the case of the Headquarters Company man who asked if it was true that the First and Second Battalions had all been sent on leave to Nice—he never saw them any more. The 'why' of *The Alabamian* is thus obvious.

"And to bridge that great stretch of up-hill, muddy road between Lohndorf and Sinzig via Westum is what *The Alabamian* hopes to do. From time to time Sinzig will thus have interesting accounts of the crop prospects in Löhndorf and Westum, while these towns will be kept informed on the amount of refreshment available for export in Sinzig. And then, too, the wealthy agriculturist in Löhndorf stated the other day that he would back his foot-ball team to the extent of a bushel of kartoffeln (German 'spuds') against anything the regiment could show. It is just such daring challenges as this that *The Alabamian* wishes to publish.

"Ceasing to be serious, however, the paper hopes to really bridge that long road, to bring the battalions closer together, to encourage athletic competitions, and to spread the news of the achievements of one to all.

"But to do this the paper needs your help. It is the regiment's own and it must have the regiment's aid. Send in your news, happenings, announcements, the humorous and the sad. All contributions may be left at the 'Jagerhof,' opposite the photo store, Sinzig."

Under the caption "Rhymed Rheviews," the paper carried on that date:

Welcome back to our city, Chaplain Beau Brummel Smith,
We thought your existence was merely a myth;
But now you return with London-cut clothes,
An Adonis divine from your head to your toes,
We hope that we'll soon get some smashing good sermons
Attacking wild women, bad liquor and Germans.

Major Joerg's Sturm Truppen are said to be thrifty,
But now they desire to bet pfennigs pfifty.
They think that their football team's pretty damn pfine.
If it wasn't so pfunny,
We'd take in the money,
And bet on the team from Sinzig on Rhine.

Chaplain Davies, in Westum, has started a college
Devoted to learning and the spreading of knowledge,
Of Art, Archeology,
Spelling, Theology,
Reading and Writing,
Hand-to-hand Fighting,
House Decorating,
Dancing and Skating,
History,
Mystery,
Palmistry,
Chemistry.

Open all year,
Tuition not dear.
Fire Proof Housing,
With Plant for Delousing.
Fine Southern Exposure, Ideal Situation,
Send for our booklet for full information.

Rumors are flying about fast and furious,
Some good, some bad and all of them curious;
We're leaving next Christmas, or maybe this evening,
Or any damn day of the time intervening.
On this grave situation,
From a source influential,
There comes information,
Of course confidential,
That we leave on the (insert date you desire).
Tell this to your friends, they may say you're a liar,
But be sure that you mention the steamer by name,
And be sure that each time the name is the same.
If you don't think you have enough dollars to start you
In business, just bet on the date of departure.

—Biswick.

The paper was printed by J. Walterscheid, a resident of Sinzig, who, in addition to the printing press, was in business there, keeping stationery, smokers' articles, novelties and souvenirs. His store was No. 73 Muhlenbach Strasse. Other German merchants had paid advertisements in *The Alabamian.*

Countless pages might be written about this period of the regiment's history, but space and time forbid, so I shall quote a few facts as taken from copies of *The Alabamian,* its issues from February 1, 1919, to March 22, following, and then close this chapter.

On Thursday, January 30, 1919, five boxing bouts of unusual interest were held at the Sinzig Y. M. C. A. The result of these matches meant the championship between the First Battalion and the units stationed in Sinzig. The majority of the bouts were fast ones and caused much excitement. "Dad" Carey, the K. C. man, referred.

From the issue of February 8:

In order to increase the interest of the regiment in the range work and to imbue more of a competitive spirit between companies, *The Alabamian* offers a prize to the company making the highest score in the qualification course, which is expected to start next week. In order that accurate averages may be computed, company commanders will have to keep careful records of the firing of every man in their companies. Lieutenant McCarthy will be in charge of the competition, and his decision will be final.

Plans are being made for competitions with the other regiments of this Division. Four men will be chosen to represent this regiment. They will be picked as follows:

Each company will pick the four highest men in the qualification course;

Each battalion will hold a preliminary meet on its own range, each company being represented by their four highest score men;

The four high score men in each battalion competition will

then compete for the regimental championship on the Third Battalion range;

The four high men in this last match will be the representatives in the matches against the other units of the Division.

Under the headline "Cabbages and Kings" the following personal items appeared in that issue:

Chaplain Smith recently returned from a pilgrimage to Cologne, where he worshiped at the cathedral. He said the beer there is excellent.

First Sergeant Howard, at one time with Co. C, has returned to the regiment and has been assigned to Co. B, where he will serve as "Top."

"Dad" Carey had his annual haircut the other day and paid the price of a regular job. We call that easy money.

First Lieutenant Joe J. Deats, formerly a sergeant of Co. F, 167th Infantry, now with Third Division Headquarters, paid the boys a visit recently. He is the same old Joe.

Westum reports that the band played Tuesday under the big top. The sample was thoroughly enjoyed. We are glad to hear that the band is still in existence.

Sergeant Lesnesti, of Co. J, better known as "Shag," has become quite a bacteriologist. He has a variety of six-legged grasshoppers which he hopes to preserve until he gets back to the States, as they are rare specimens.

Lost.—One Second Lieutenant, wears boots and spurs, thinks a horse is made only to pull a wagon. If found, kindly return to Löhndorf.

There is an epidemic of "Campaign" hats since the officers have their trunks. There is no question of it but that a campaign hat and a "Charlie Chaplin" mustache is a "cute" combination.

Exit breeches, enter trousers. Don't they make a fellow homesick?

Rumor has it that we go home soon by way of Rotterdam. Rotterdam, Amsterdam, or any damn place, as long as it is "teut de suite."

The Alabamian of February 15 contained the following:

CAPTAIN SMITH SLAYS HUN

We have just received the following from a Montgomery newspaper:

CAPT. MILES SMITH'S CURIOS FROM FIELDS OF FRANCE

There is an interesting exhibition in the window of the Exchange Drug Store, the pieces having come from the battlefield of Sunny France. Capt. Miles Smith, quartermaster corps of the 167th Infantry, who was once captain of the Montgomery police force, sent the collection, and each piece is full of interest.

There is a German helmet, with an American steel jacket penetrating the heavy metal, a canteen cup, and a German "mark," all of which were taken from a "Hun" Captain Smith had killed on August 7, 1918. Two vases and a lamp, made by wounded French soldiers, from the first shells which were fired by Americans in the Rainbow Division, are works of art and well worth seeing.

The paper on February 22 had these:

The following extract is taken from the 42nd Division summary of Intelligence, No. 250, dated February 15-16, 1919:

"10—This is the 260th day the 42nd Division has been in contact with the enemy since February 20, 1918. During the service of the Division in Champagne last July, *ten summaries of intelligence* were issued without numbers, and as at all other times there has been one *summary* for each day in which we were engaged, this brings the present total to 260.

Beginning last February in Lorraine, the 42nd Division took over from the French the first full sector ever held by an American division, and since then has only once been taken out of the line for the purpose of rest. After spending a few days in the Beaumont area and initiating a training program, the division was suddenly moved through Toul to take part in the St. Mihiel operation, and since then has never been further from the front than close reserve, except to pass from one point in the line to another.

The 42nd Division has spent more consecutive days in touch

with the enemy and a greater total of time engaged with the enemy than any other division of the American Expeditionary Forces, and is proud of having faced and outfought the choicest units of the whole German Army."

Last Monday afternoon the regimental football team was defeated by the 150th Machine Gun Battalion by the score of 12 to 0. The game was cleanly played throughout, and fast, considering the condition of the ground. The contest was held on the Sinzig drill field. The visiting team showed much more team work than the 167th, besides outweighing the latter considerably. The result was that they pushed the ball forward for consistent gains whenever it came in their possession.

Both of their scores were made on straight line plunging. At one point near the end of the game it looked as though the regiment's team would make a touchdown, but unfortunately just as they approached the goal line, a substitute entered the game and a new play was pulled before the relieved player left the field. The penalty was so heavy that the team could not gain back the distance lost, and the game ended without the 167th scoring.

The defensive work of Lieutenant Wren at right end was excellent. In the backfield Ackerson's line bucks always netted good gains, while Pasley's handling and running back of punts was often spectacular.

The men who played for the regiment were:

Center, Raines, Co. B; guards, Krintz, Co. B, and Yellow Fat, Co. M; tackles, Holmes, Hdq. Co., Buffalo and Hawkins, both of Co. M; ends, Whiteface, Co. M, Lieutenant Wren and Crooked Foot, Co. M; quarterback, McIntyre, Co. B; fullback and captain, Ackerson, Co. B; halfbacks, Pasley and Switzer, Co. A, Phipps, Co. B.

SERVICE CHEVRONS

You can strip him of his chevrons,
  You can take his stripes away,
And the badge of his division,
  Which produces your dismay;
You can make him scrap his medals,
  But no matter how you try,
You can never, never legislate
  That glitter in his eye.

He has seen a summer day
That you have never dreamed;
He has seen flesh turn to clay,
While affronted Heaven screamed;
He has seen the shattered trench;
He has seen the twisted wire;
He has seen strong living men
Charred and black in molten fire;
He has seen beneath his feet
Flesh of comrades turn to clay.
As you never could have dreamed,
He has seen a summer day.

You can ban the golden arrow
That is stitched on his right sleeve,
And "eradicate distinction"
With a simple by your leave;
Promulgate your resolutions,
Hurl the ink until you die,
But you can't expunge his mem'ry
Nor the glitter in his eye.

He has seen an autumn night
That you could never bear,
With hell's flare his only light,
Pointing out hell's angel there;
He has known a single hour
When cold steel, red hail and gas
Ceased and left a holy calm
Such as come when angels pass;
He has seen his comrades stand,
Half-transfigured in release,
Knighted, spurred and panoplied
By their liege, the Prince of Peace.

—ARTILLERIST, in the "Stars and Stripes."

The poetry quoted was brought forth by a cablegram from the States stating returning soldiers would not be allowed to wear service stripes.

On March 8 the following appeared:

CABBAGES AND KINGS

AT THE SINZIG Y

The following program at the Y. M. C. A. is announced for the coming week:

Monday, March 10—"American Players."
Tuesday, March 11—Movies.
Wednesday, March 12—Movies.
Thursday, March 13—4th Corps Ammunition Park Show.
Friday, March 14—"Live Wire" Entertainers.
Saturday, March 15—Movies.
Sunday, March 16—Movies.

There will be no costume dance this week, but arrangements are being made to have one during the following week.

Plans are being made to have each battalion get up a show of its own.

SINZIG

Sergeant Lesneski, of I Co., wonders when they are going to issue passes to Niederbreisig. He is very much interested in this matter.

Major Smith, who has been dangerously ill from double pneumonia, has returned to the regiment.

The following promotions have been announced: Lieut. Col. Bare to Col.; Capt. Burns to Major; Capt. Miller to Major; Lieut. Whitlock to Capt.; Lieut. Calvert to Capt.; Lieut. Gilmartin to Capt.

Lieut. Dwiggins is trying to outdo the Mexican generals. The Colonel says its damn lucky the regiment leaves for home before we get our third service stripes, as the sleeve of the K. O. of the 37mm platoon is getting pretty crowded.

WESTUM

It was a pleasant surprise to see Capt. Wyatt back with the regiment again. Capt. Wyatt has commanded F Co. ever since it was organized, until he was seriously wounded at the crossing of the Ourcq on July 28th. Since that time he has been in the hospital until very recently, when he was ordered to Brest to return to the States. Before sailing, however, he received orders calling him back to the regiment.

LÖHNDORF

Lieut. Espy: "Zak, how long will it take you to make those doughnuts?"

Cook Zak Nelson: "Three minutes."

Lieut. Espy: "You can't do it. Here's 50 marks says you can't."

Zak's purchased a beautiful souvenir with the 50 marks.

The Beacon Male Quartette will sing at Löhndorf on Thursday.

Private I. Newman (himself), of A Co., is now playing the rôle of "Bertha, the beautiful stenographer," at the 1st Battalion headquarters.

Problem: If A Co. gets 45 eggs per man, how many eggs does a man in the Supply Co. get?

All men who want to box next Thursday report to "Dad" Carey, K. of C., who will match them up.

From the paper of March 15:

On March 8th a meeting was held at the Sinzig Y. M. C. A. to make plans for the forming of a Rainbow Division Association. A committee made up of the senior officers of every organization in the Division were to meet at some later date to draft the constitution and by-laws of the association.

The purpose of the meeting on Saturday was to find out the opinions in the regiment regarding the name for the organization and the qualifications necessary for eligibility. Each company was represented by one officer, nine non-commissioned officers and six privates.

After considerable balloting it was voted that the name of "Rainbow Veterans Association of the World's War" be the name given to the association.

The 167th Chapter met again on March 12th and the organization of the association as planned by the temporary committee made up of the senior officers of each organization was described. The meeting then adjourned until March 14th in order to allow the company delegations to study over the clauses of the proposed plans.

At the meeting of March 14th, Colonel Screws explained the method of electing delegates to the first divisional convention which is to be held at Neuenahr on March 28th. The representa-

tion will consist of "two delegates from each chapter of this society, and, in addition thereto, two delegates per one hundred or major fraction thereof."

At the same meeting Colonel Screws appointed a temporary committee of twenty to draft the constitution and by-laws for the regimental chapter. The committee is: Colonel Bare, Major Smith, Captain Glenn, Sergeant-Major Holliday and the chairman of each of the 16 company delegations.

The 167th Infantry delegates to the Divisional Convention met at Colonel Screws' Château Saturday afternoon, Colonel Screws presiding. The meeting opened with the election of Major Smith and Sergeant Carter as delegates at large. The question was then brought up as to whether the delegation from the 167th Infantry should vote as a unit at the Divisional Convention. It was unanimously voted that it should.

The meeting then proceeded to the discussion of the clauses of the "Proposed Plan for Organization."

Section 1. It was unanimously agreed that the name "Rainbow Veterans Association" should be substituted for "Rainbow Division Society."

Section 2. Adopted as read.

Section 3. Adopted as read.

Section 4. Rejected as a whole, and the following substituted:

All officers and enlisted men who were in the organization between the time of assembly of the division and the present date, with the following exceptions:

1—Any officer or enlisted man who was dishonorably discharged.

2—Any man who was discharged for fraudulent enlistment.

Eligibility to be determined by and upon the certification of the tactical unit in which the individual concerned has served.

All representatives of Welfare Societies, namely, Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, K. of C., Salvation Army, and others, are eligible for honorary membership.

Section 5. Amended: "Succeeding Conventions to be convened on July 15th, beginning 1920," instead of on Nov. 11th as originally suggested.

Section 6. Amended: "3 vice-pres." substituted for "Vice-President.

Section 7. Adopted as read.

Section 8. Amended: "Initial fee of one dollar per member

of association" substituted for "initial fee of 5 francs per individual now present in the division."

The March 22 paper had the following:

Last Sunday the 42nd Division was reviewed and inspected by General Pershing. The ceremony took place in the valley on the western side of the Rhine, between Kripp and Remagen. All morning the roads were filled with troops marching to the field. The division was formed in line of regiments, the two infantry brigades on the extreme right.

The Commander-in-Chief arrived at 1:30. He rode around the Division, accompanied by General Flagler. He then returned to the extreme right and personally inspected every company or battery in the Division on foot. At the conclusion of the inspection, which took about two hours, General Pershing presented decorations to more than fifty officers and enlisted men of the regiment.

Corporal Manning, of this regiment, received the Congressional Medal of Honor. Corporal Manning was on the extreme right of the line for decorations. Next to him was General McArthur, who commanded the 84th Brigade. General McArthur already had been awarded the D. S. C. and received an oak leaf to his decoration.

After the decorations had been presented, the Commander-in-Chief took his position on the reviewing stand and the whole Division passed in review. After the review it was closed up and the General made a short speech on the fine work of the American Expeditionary Forces.

During the review and inspection by the Commander-in-Chief of the A. E. F., the following was communicated to the Regimental Commander verbally by the Division Commander: "The inspecting officers who accompanied the Commander-in-Chief repeatedly remarked to the Division Commander on the manly and neat appearance of the enlisted personnel of the 167th Infantry as being among the best they had seen in the A. E. F.

The Corps Commander personally remarked to the Regimental Commander on the fine appearance of the regiment as regards equipment, clothing, set-up and in general of the entire personnel of the regiment, and stated further that it showed work and attention to duty and details by officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment—and he wished to compliment the Regimental Commander on same.

Also the following:

Now that the date of departure seems to be drawing near, the soldier begins to ask himself where the Division will land, where it will parade and where it will be mustered out.

The act which we publish below was recently passed by the Alabama legislature, and though it has not been acted on, it is quite possible that the "Old Fighting Fourth" will be disbanded on the soil where it was originally formed.

Whereas, The 167th Regiment, United States Infantry, formerly the 4th Alabama National Guard, was organized and originally composed of Alabamians, and

Whereas, Such regiment has achieved an undying fame after long and glorious service in France, in the service of its country, and

Whereas, The 167th Regiment has suffered tremendous casualties, and through its service has earned lasting renown, and is entitled to such recognition as will preserve its integrity as a command, and

Whereas, It is the desire of the people of Alabama that the regiment in its entirety should be returned to them as it went to the front, and demobilized at the capitol of the State of Alabama, and

Whereas, Such recognition of service will be productive of lasting lessons of patriotism, and loyalty, and courage among the people of Alabama, and the entire country, now

Therefore, Be it resolved, by the Senate, the House concurring, that the Secretary of War, and the General Staff of the United States Army, be memorialized to preserve the individuality and integrity of this grand fighting regiment, whose record is an honor to both state and nation, and that when the time for its return to the United States for demobilization shall arrive, that the regiment be returned to the capital of Alabama in its entirety, and then be demobilized, after the usual technical preliminaries have been complied with. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each United States Senator and Representative in Congress from Alabama.

Adopted by the Senate and House, Jan. 31, 1919.

And the following:

The following promotions have been announced:

Major Dallas B. Smith to Lieut. Col.
Capt. H. B. May to Major.
Capt. J. M. Smith to Major.
Capt. George A. Glenn to Major.
Capt. Wm. I. Cole to Major.
Capt. Abner Flowers to Major.
1st Lieut. Spencer A. Wells to Capt.
1st Lieut. Richard B. Kelly, Jr., to Capt.
1st Lieut. Herman A. Lorenz to Capt.
2nd Lieut. Frank D. Scotten to 1st Lieut.

CHAPTER XXVII

HOMEWARD BOUND

For several weeks rumors had been current that the "Rainbow" would soon entrain for a port, there to embark for America. The first of these, however, was to the effect that the troops would move down the Rhine to Rotterdam, sailing overseas from the Dutch city. It caused much rejoicing among the Alabamians. The latter saw visions of a good time in that city. Besides, they had never been in Holland and they wanted to include that country in their European "tour."

Finally, the correct news came. It said the division would move on trains to Brest, France, thence steamships to New York City, and set dates of departure from the Rhine country. Now the wildest enthusiasm prevailed and the men were all in the gayest sort of spirits. They knew that it would be but a short time until they were at home with those they loved. They could scarcely wait for the time to leave the land of the Huns.

The Germans, on the other hand, began to worry. They expressed themselves as fearing other troops less friendly than the men of the "Rainbow" would occupy that part of the country, and they did not know what treatment to expect at the hands of the newcomers when the latter should arrive. Before the

Alabamians got to Sinzig, Westum, and Löhndorf, the natives had heard of their approach and were terribly alarmed. Stories of how extremely ferocious the Alabamians had been in battle were brought back from the front by wounded Huns during the last months of the fighting, all of which had caused the civilians in the particular section much needless fright. The latter grew to be very fond of the Alabama troops, whom they thought very kind and considerate.

Now came the day for the 167th to leave. It was about April 6. The German civilians displayed a variety of emotions. An old woman who had lost two sons in the war presented boxes of lunch and bits of hand-made lace to two "doughboys" who had been billeted in her house for four months. Across the street an old man scowled, but a hand waved from the edge of the window curtain behind him. Groups of children trailed along in rear of the marching soldiers, the kids offering to carry the packs of the Americans who had been so good to them.

On the troops marched past the ancient Roman walls of Sinzig, bound for the trains to carry them seaward and homeward. The men scarcely glanced back. It made no difference to them that they were leaving the scenes close by to Oberwinter, the entraining point. The wonderful view of the Drachenfels, its castle, its cliff of the Wolkenburg, the thirty peaks of the Seven Mountains with the island of Nonnenwerth lying in the foreground of the Rhine did not appeal to them. They were bound for America and were glad. The war was over for them and they were going home.

Before the Alabamians left Sinzig, they were pre-

sented with an $8,000 egg bill. In fact, the incident almost delayed their departure, had it not been for the usual smooth diplomacy of Colonel Screws. The quartermaster handed the account to the colonel. There followed a period of anxiety, but it was finally decided the egg bill could wait.

It came about in this way. The people back in Alabama had all along been sending "the boys" tobacco. The first few shipments failed to reach the heroes, and a big howl went into Washington. The orders came forthwith that the next time the home folks sent tobacco to their soldiers abroad it must be delivered.

So it happened when several large boxes of "smokes" and chewing tobacco reached France the latter part of March they were given great care. They were placed in the middle of a car-load of eggs under the eyes of a convoy officer with stern orders to deliver the boxes of tobacco to Colonel Screws himself and to no one else.

The officer carried out his orders to the extent that he insisted upon the gallant colonel accepting the entire contents of the car. The latter did not want that quantity of eggs and protested, but the "hen fruit" was unloaded and left on his hands.

Foreseeing that the eggs would be wasted unless something was done, Colonel Screws directed that they be distributed throughout the regiment. So it came about that every officer and man in the 167th got about forty eggs. There were some 150,000 in the car.

The "Rainbow" Division moved out of the occupied

territory at the rate of about 4,500 men a day. The enlisted men slept on bed-sacks in the small German, French and American box-cars, 45 to each car, while the officers rode in the same trains but were provided with third-class passenger coaches equipped with hard wooden seats. The route traveled lay through Coblenz, down the Moselle River valley through Treves and Metz into France, thence across that country to Brest. It was a sixty-hour trip and the weather was cold. Nevertheless the troops were overjoyed and started out of Oberwinter as though they were expecting to reach America the next day.

At some of the nearest stations to Paris along the route several of the Alabama officers left the trains to visit that city. I saw two or three of them in a little restaurant, a buvette, the French call it, on the Rue Cambon. The French are full of life, and in that wonderful rendezvous one could meet some of the war's most famous fighters on land and in the air. It was there that I heard an ex-member of the "Foreign Legion" praising the fighting quality of the Alabamians, which I mentioned in the preface.

Finally the 167th Infantry reached Brest and began going aboard the United States warships "Minnesota," "Montana," and "North Carolina," all lying there ready to take the troops to the shores of their native land. On the "Minnesota" were companies "M" and "L;" on the "Montana," companies "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K" and the Machine Gun Company; on the "North Carolina," the Supply Company, the Headquarters Company, the Medical Detachment, and the First Battalion, the latter consisting of Com-

panies "A," "B," "C," and "D." Colonel Screws was on the last named, along with the officers and men of the regiment's headquarters. All three ships cleared during the day of April 15.

President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau, of France, simply would not permit the "Rainbow" to leave without an expression of affection and appreciation from the French Government. That is why, before the troops sailed, special messengers were despatched from Paris to Brest. That is why, on the waterfront at Brest the afternoon of April 13, there was presented a picture that will live forever in the memory of those who were privileged to witness it.

Admiral Moreau, representing the French Government, decorated eight officers and enlisted men after reading an address in which Premier Clemenceau congratulated the members of the division then taking ships for their homes. The Alabama men decorated were Privates Joseph Berg and Thomas Neibour. Private Berg afterward remarked: "I didn't know a 'gol-darned' thing about those medals until this afternoon."

While I am writing about medals, let me add that I have had many National Guard officers voluntarily tell me something like this: "Oh! Smith; yes, I have always wondered why my recommendation that he be granted a 'Distinguished Service Cross' for bravery never did go through." Personally, from what I have seen and heard of such documents, I do not doubt at all that the Alabama men would keep the United States War Department busy issuing medals if only these brave fellows were granted the recognition they so

richly deserve. I really think that Congress should pry into this matter.

After some days at sea, part of which time the waters were very rough, the 167th Infantry arrived in the harbor of New York City on April 25, the vessels anchoring off Hoboken. The troops were soon ashore and on their way out to Camp Merritt, N. J.

CHAPTER XXVIII

BACK TO THE STATES
(RECEPTION IN ALABAMA AND MUSTER-OUT)

At Camp Merritt almost all of the officers and enlisted men who were originally not far from Alabama, or States in that direction, were mustered out. The remainder of the famous old regiment was ordered to Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg, Miss., there to be mustered out, but was routed through Alabama. It was a sad scene at Camp Merritt when the partings took place, but at the reunion of the Rainbow Veterans at Birmingham, Alabama, in July, 1920, it is hoped all will be together again and in peace.

The same people who had been so kind to the regiment while it was at Camp Mills before sailing for Europe in 1917, as well as many others, visited Colonel Screws, his officers and men at Camp Merritt and showered attentions upon them. "We can never forget those dear people," said the Colonel time and again, "for they were very kind to us at a time when it counted." Committees from Montgomery, Birmingham, and other places in Alabama met the regiment when it landed and visited it at Camp Merritt.

In the early days of May, telegrams from Colonel Screws began to reach the Capital City telling of the progress of the trains southward from the Eastern camp, and the heart of Alabama was filled with joy. May 8 the trains passed Roanoke, Va. "Regiment

THE FOUNTAIN OF ROSES
Part of decorations at Montgomery

Alabama bound," the telegram said, and a great thrill went out over the State. About 1,400 men and 51 officers were en route to their native State and no more anxious to get there than were the people to see them. The day of Friday, May 9, saw the regiment at last on Alabama soil.

When the Gadsden complement of the regiment on that day reached the Etowah county-seat, the wildest demonstration of joy ever witnessed there took place. The troops were headed by Colonel Screws and Colonel Bare, and by the 167th's band. It is Colonel Bare's home city, and the inhabitants greeted him with open arms. He had begun his military career as a private in the National Guard and in France had won promotion from a lieutenant-colonelcy. Not in a place behind the lines, however, for the officers and men say he was always where shells and bullets were the thickest. "He is as brave a man as ever lived," they said of him, "and we are all crazy about him."

The First Battalion, including Company "E," composed of Huntsville, Albany and Decatur men, stopped at Huntsville for an hour, where the pretty girls of Madison County bombarded the soldiers with flowers. At Albany a crowd, which probably exceeded the entire population of Morgan County, gathered to do honor to "Alabama's Own." Just as the train pulled in, every whistle in the Twin Cities blew and all bells rang.

"Barrages" of "eats" and flowers had greeted the warriors at Gadsden, Anniston, Huntsville, Albany and Decatur Friday and early Friday night. Now the trains moved on towards Birmingham, and cries of

wild delight echoed through the Terminal Station in the latter city the same night when Alabama's immortal heroes came out of the Pullman sleepers. At 8:37 o'clock the first contingent, consisting of the Headquarters Company, Regimental Headquarters and Companies "F," "H," and "L" arrived from Gadsden, followed by the Anniston and Decatur complements, and long before midnight all the troops had come in, and Birmingham was surrendered.

Saturday, May 10, 1919, was the biggest day in Birmingham's history. Marching in full battle array, through streets lined with cheering, crying, singing crowds, the 167th United States Infantry, the glorious old "Fighting Fourth," passed in review, and was showered with roses and flowers by the hundreds of thousands. Nine bands played at various points, school children lifted their voices in joyous song, and the populace was mad with delight. Threatening clouds overhead did not deter a hundred thousand people from turning out to welcome the heroes home. Preceding the regiment were the old veterans of the Blue and the Gray, and in front of them marched a tall ex-soldier of the Union Armies. He was in a blue uniform and carried a large United States flag, the latter supported on each side by a soldier in gray, one of the "Lost Cause." Just ahead of the flag-bearers was a United States naval band from the station at Algiers, La.

Promptly at 11:00 o'clock the column moved, and the roars and cheers of the dense masses of humanity could be heard for blocks even above the strains of the martial music played by the nine bands.

RETURNED VETERANS OF MONTGOMERY
Scene at Court Square

That day the *Birmingham News,* a daily paper, carried the following, signed "A Soldier's Mother," by Mrs. N. M. Lamkin, 1101 Fountain Ave., that city;

WELCOME, BOYS IN KHAKI

Welcome! Welcome! Boys in khaki
To this greeting planned for you:
Welcome from dear Alabama,
From the Magic City, too,
Proudly floats our flag of glory
Greeting all with deathless story,
Telling how you rallied 'round her,
When the call of duty found her
Bidding brave hearts to surround her,
And how gladly you obeyed.

On to France! was then our war cry—
Soon our transports blazed the way,
For our noble boys in khaki
Matchless valor to display.
We have kept the "home fires burning,"
Waiting for your dear returning,
While among us there are mothers,
Wives and sweethearts, sisters, brothers,
Who a lifelong heartache smothers
For the boy who could not come.

"Over There" in France they're sleeping
'Neath the soil in "Flanders Field,"
While the Springtime flowers are keeping
Vigil o'er each patriot's shield.
O'er each humble, lonely grave
Floats the flag he died to save.
Loving hands are there to tend them,
Loving hands in prayer commend them,
Grateful France in love surrounds them
With the beauties of her land.

Welcome, welcome, boys in khaki—
  This includes each soldier true,
Those in uniform and training
  Waiting here for orders due.
Longing for your hour of sailing,
Tardiness of ships bewailing.
Then the shout of peace came smiling,
All your plans for war despoiling,
Loving hearts then fondly calling
  For our soldier boys' return.

Homeward now fond hearts are yearning
  For ye, lads so long away.
Mothers want your glad returning
  In the homes you'll find today.
Carry there your hearts' best story,
Tell to them your war-time glory,
Tell them, too, the lonely waiting
To your proud young hearts so grating.
Oh, the hours of anxious waiting
  For the ships that brought you home.

Lay your hearts' best pledges here, boys.
  Lend your hands to labor true.
We will help with all our might, boys,
  We expect great things of you.
All unfurled our flag reminds us,
State and city stands behind us.
Duties grave, all hearts uniting,
Love of home and friends inviting,
All these things our lives inciting
  To the best that we can do.

I regret that space and time forbid further description of the Birmingham celebration, but I must reproduce here an editorial in the *Birmingham News* of that day:

"IT WAS ROSES, ROSES ALL THE WAY" FOR THE MEN WHO PASSED THROUGH HELL

It was roses, roses all the way
And myrtle mixed in their path like mad;
The housetops seemed to heave and sway,
The church spires flamed. Such flags they had!

Birmingham weeps and laughs because They have come home.

Because the deepest joy is not the most clamorous, and the flags and the band music are but symbols of what the hearts and minds of Alabamians cannot express.

After the bunting is torn away; after the crashing band music is hushed; after the day so overfilled with gladness becomes history, the thankfulness and the pride and the love of Alabamians for these fellows who leaped to the service when the precious Flag was dishonored by ocean pirates, will go on and on. Their courageous action when America needed them will, please God, mix with the memories of Alabamians and be hereafter a constant challenge to the loftiest purposes of our civil minds.

The marching men today are in the flower of Alabama's citizenship.

Alabama welcomes them with a love and admiration deeper than words may express.

There were great gaps made in the ranks "over there." Yawning holes were made in the formation by damnable shell-fire, hidden machine-gun nests, and all the destructive Essen paraphernalia that could be assembled, but the holes were filled by other heroes who went fighting blindly and courageously ahead. The ranks of the 167th were shot to pieces time after time, but the losses seemed merely to cause them to lunge forward in a crusader fashion. They are tanned—hard as nails—the strongest, finest men who ever served Alabama—bar none.

It's hard to keep one's hands off them—these men who faced dangers for our sake and for the comfort of those in France who were comfortless save for them. Whether they were volunteers or select-men makes no matter. They served their time in hell and have come back.

Back to business and fireside—home from the sea—bronzed and brawny and unafraid. Laughing men they are now. Laughing even as they laughed when in the midst of the flames, because it was not all hardship when all's said and done.

It is not hardship to offer up one's life for his country. For after all their denials and sacrifices are summed up, all the terrors of the flaming sky and all the hidden dangers of No Man's Land are duly estimated and valued, non-combatant Americans who are men cannot look upon these fellows without a deep sense of disappointment that it was not their lot also to range themselves on the side of fighting democracy instead of staying by the machines.

It is not envy, either. It is chagrin and disappointment deep down that all Americans who willed and prayed to go could not go.

There is no full-grown red-blooded American on the streets of Birmingham today but who would not be proud and glad to swap his piping, peaceful liberty as a civilian for the privilege of swinging down the avenues with these hardened heroes from overseas. They carried on visibly, with rifle and bayonet. They mixed in with great game. They were the Crusaders. We who stayed were their servants. They were the knights for whom non-combatants were proud to slave, even as the servants at Tintagil were proud to watch Arthur and Lancelot and Galahad sally forth to meet the barbarians—the enemies of Christ—the heathen who lay waste the land.

Back to fireside and business to carry on the work of citizenship interrupted by the clarion of war, Birmingham and Alabama welcome these men—stronger and finer than when they left, bigger of stature, trained in unselfish service, fearless, confident, worthy of admiration and all the love that can be showered upon them.

God bless them, every one! And may the Master of Righteousness and Justice who directed them to serve humanity in a sterner and more hazardous fashion than shall ever again be their lot; may He who thrilled them with power and will and strength to serve humanity when all the Evil Forces in the universe seemed bent upon destroying all law and government everywhere, make us fitter servants, now that "it's over, over there," to serve mankind in strong and beautiful ways.

Even as they drove the vandals out of France, let non-combatants, in the light of their high adventure, drive out of society contagious diseases and foul breeding places of crime.

Even as they blunted the spear-point at Château-Thierry, let Americans blunt the edge of all enemies to society.

Even as they carried healing and cleanliness and sanitation

in the wake of the fleeing armies of the Hun, let Americans, let Greater Birmingham's citizens create in Jones Valley a nobler, a sweeter, a more unselfish society.

Sunday night, May 11, witnessed the arrival in Montgomery of Alabama's battle-scarred veterans of the World War, and long before the first train came in thousands of people lined the streets and gathered near the passenger station.

A little after 8:00 o'clock the first section parked at the foot of Moulton Street. Colonel Screws was the first to alight. It is his home city, and he was happy beyond expression. Immediately he was overwhelmed by a surging mass of humanity. A second greeting between him and his wife, "the mother of the regiment," took place, and they were soon on their way in an automobile to their home. Other officers then came out and the crowd showered attentions upon them. The men of Companies "F," "H," and "L" were allowed to leave the train, after a few had been left as guards, and soon the city's streets were under their heels. The other two trains rolled in shortly afterwards.

The Statewide Reception Committee had sent the regiment this greeting:

To the Men of the 167th Infantry:

With joy in our hearts we greet you and welcome you back to your homes again. You have proved your right to be acclaimed in Alabama as heroic sons of the State. We rejoiced at your achievements. We knew you as American citizens and we expected much of you. Our expectations have been realized. We congratulate ourselves and we congratulate you.

All of us are Alabamians and Americans. We may congratulate you and ourselves that, as Alabamians and Americans, you have done your part in winning the war.

We are happy. We want to make you happy. If the simple tribute that our committee has laid at your feet brings you to a realization that you are ours and we are yours and that we are proud of you, then we shall be happy indeed.

Governor Kilby, in the name of Alabama's Citizenry, issued the following welcome:

I have the liveliest emotions of delight in expressing this formal word of greeting to the "Fighting Fourth" on its return to the State. It seems only yesterday when from the farm and workshop the splendid men making up this command railroaded to the call of the country and went, first to the Mexican border, and later to France as a part of the now famous "Rainbow Division." The people of the State never doubted for a moment the quality of their courage, and they well knew the splendid account they would give of themselves, should the opportunity be offered for active service. The months have come and gone, they have passed through a score of engagements, large and small, many of their comrades have been left on Flanders Field, many of them have received the highest decoration in the gift of their own country and from the Allies, many of them are maimed, and now the survivors are again on the soil of their native country to receive the approval of an appreciative people.

From our hearts we extend them a royal welcome. In all the records of great achievement that are known, there are none that will take higher rank or are more deserving of lasting commendation than the men of this regiment who have added new lustre to the pages of history. In the name of Alabama we greet you. In the name of Alabama, the richest blessings of a watchful Providence, we beg in your behalf.

Monday broke bright and clear. It was the day of all days—the day of the "Fourth Alabama Statewide Welcome Home Celebration," and Montgomery was "on the job." It was May 12, 1919, and "Alabama's Own" had been in the United States military service almost three years—since the middle of June, 1916, when the President issued the Mexican border call for the National Guard.

The civilian crowds were drunk with joy. Honors such as must have been those of the legions of Cæsar were everywhere showered on the officers and men of the 167th Infantry. Flowers and roses, by the hundreds of thousands, rained down on their heads. The city has never had such a celebration or such a crowd in all her history. It represented those from the cradle to the grave, and both whites and blacks turned out to do honor to a fighting unit the like of which the world has yet to see.

The column swung into Commerce Street. Countless thousands lined the thoroughfare on both sides, and between them the parade moved. It was a solemn, majestic, sublime moment—then the air of a gentle summer's day was rent by the multitude of voices as the gallant colonel and his brave fellows marched under the Victory Arch. The presence of Colonel Screws, not smiling, yet carrying underneath an immobile front a heart that beat fast with happiness in the knowledge of having gone forth and returned with "the job well done" was the signal all along the route for thunderous applause. He had, in the mightiest conflict of the ages, proven himself to be one of the greatest leaders of men in the United States Army ever saw, the most beloved, the most gentle, the most capable of them all—because, as to the latter, he had trained the "impossible" National Guardsmen, the men who adored him! That was not all—he had with them, as the spearhead of the magnificent "Rainbow" Division, put the United States Army on the European battle-map. Why? and the people of Alabama demand an answer, why was he not rewarded?

It is not practicable in the narrow limits of this book to recite the entire story of the monster reception. The column which moved to the grounds south of the capitol was made up as follows:

Marshaled by General Chas. R. Bricken, with Capt. Wm. C. Oates as chief aide, the pageant formed on Tallapoosa and Water streets following the public welcome ceremonies at the station, with its head lying at the intersection of Water and Commerce. Promptly at 10:30 o'clock the word passed down the long column to prepare to move, and shortly, led by a platoon of mounted police it was in motion, winging into Commerce and headed southward.

The first section, composed of the official escort, was led by the automobile carrying Governor Thos. E. Kilby and Chief Justice John C. Anderson of the Alabama Supreme Court, followed by a car carrying Congressman J. Thos. Heflin, of La Fayette, the orator of the day, President pro tem. J. Thos. Bedsole of the State Senate and Speaker Henry P. Merritt of the House of Representatives. Other cars carried members of the Montgomery County Board of Revenue and Mayor W. T. Robertson and J. C. Tyson of the City Commission. Dr. Robt. H. McCaslin, chairman of the Statewide Reception Committee and chaplain for the opening ceremony at the State Capitol, with Miss McDonald, reader, followed, and in turn a large number of automobiles bearing the remnants of another noble band of warriors whose tradition will ever be remembered in the South followed. A veteran of the Union army of the sixties occupied a seat with Veterans of the Confederacy, again demonstrating the solidity of the union.

The section was ended by an automobile carrying the youthful sponsors of the regiment in the persons of the Misses Thorington, LeGrande, Thigpen, Anderson and McGough. A space here intervened, and then came the memorial to the dead, a handsome structure borne by eight stalwart heroes of the valiant regiment, the bearers being flanked by eight other battle-scarred veterans clasping ribbons of flowers attached to the arch. The appearance of this memorial was a signal for the uncovering of heads throughout the line of march, and in the center, numerals worked out in gold stars, the symbol of the dead, brought the impressive fact home to the great concourse that the great war had not been fought without loss to Alabama, the numerals tes-

tifying to the death, or absence unaccounted for, of 616 men of the "Old Fourth" who started on their pilgrimage in the fall of 1917.

The second section was preceded by Col. Wm. P. Screws and members of his staff, followed by the magnificent band of the regiment and in turn by the twelve units of the "Fighting Fourth," the Machine Gun Company, Supply and Medical detachments bringing up the rear and being followed by a long line of automobiles carrying casuals who had come to Montgomery to join their comrades in arms. At the Victory Arch on Commerce at the intersection of Tallapoosa the Memorial Arch was preceded by one hundred young women of Montgomery, attired in rainbow hue costumes, bearing baskets of flowers on their arms, which they strewed before the advancing warriors. As the parade passed under the arch little Cupids, flanking the Goddess of Liberty, showered other roses on the men.

Heading into Dexter avenue the parade faced a solid mass of humanity which banked the street from building to building and it was necessary for mounted officers to pass up and down to cleave a way for the marchers.

From Court Square to the Capitol the marching column passed through a solid mass of people, frantically cheering and shouting, the appearance of the remnant of some unit familiar to people of certain towns, being the signal for fresh outbursts. Proceeding to the head of Dexter avenue the column passed under the living Rainbow, formed by the young ladies who had preceded the fighters, and turning south on Bainbridge proceeded to Washington and there turned into the spacious Capitol grounds where the second phases of the return of "Alabama's Own" was scheduled to take place. Here, too, it was necessary to delay the column while a way was cut through the surging crowd gathered for that ceremonial and it was some time after eleven o'clock before the presiding officer, Governor Thos. E. Kilby, was enabled to open the exercises.

The program for the exercises on the grounds was as follows:

MUSIC—By Auburn Band.

1. The Governor, presiding, will call the assembly to order.
2. Invocation—By Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, Chairman of the State-Wide Executive Committee.

3. Song, "America"—By entire assembly, led by Mr. J. J. Moriarity.

4. Recitation, "Home Again"—Miss Jean McDonald, of the Woman's College of Alabama.

5. Greeting for the State—By His Excellency, Hon. Thomas E. Kilby, Governor of Alabama.

6. "Southern Melodies"—By Shrine Band, led by W. D. Hallowell.

7. Address—By Hon. J. Thomas Heflin, Representative Fifth Alabama Congressional District, LaFayette.

8. Response—By Col. William P. Screws, Commanding 167th Regiment.

9. Song, "Camp Melodies"—By entire assembly.

10. Presentation of Testimonial to Col. Screws—Hon. John H. Wallace, Jr.

11. Acceptance—By Col. Screws.

12. Presentation of Distinguished Service Crosses to Sergeant Ralph M. Atkinson of Montgomery, and Sergeant Jack W. Milner of Alexander City, by Col. Screws.

13. Public expression of thanks to Sidney E. Manning of Flomaton, Escambia County, for winning Congressional Medal of Honor—By Governor Kilby.

14. Presentation of Medal on behalf of the people of Dothan to Talmage May, Co. F, 167th Infantry, by E. H. Hill, Esq.

15. Presentation of flowers to Colonel Screws from Rosemont Gardens—By Mr. E. R. Holt.

16. Invocation—By Lieutenant E. P. Smith, Chaplain of the Regiment.

17. "Star-Spangled Banner"—By the 167th, Shrine, and Auburn Bands.

At 1:00 o'clock that afternoon the troops attended a luncheon prepared for them. It was served in the auditorium on North Perry Street. On Court Square from 3:00 to 6:00 o'clock, there was a street festival, the Shriners' Band and the 167th Band furnishing the music. Between 4:00 and 7:00 o'clock there was a reception at the Elks' Club by the War Mothers, and the same music was provided. From 7:30 to

11:30, at the auditorium, there was a reception and a military ball, the program for the same having read as below:

Direction of Entertainment Committee, Mr. William Taylor Elgas, Chairman.

The orchestra will play from 7:30 p. m., while the audience is gathering.

At 8 p. m., formal welcome exercises will be held as follows:

1. Song, "America"—By audience, led by Mr. J. J. Moriarity.
2. Address—By Dr. Robert H. McCaslin, Chairman of the Executive Committee.
3. "Dixie"—By orchestra.
4. Response for the Regiment—By Colonel William P. Screws.
5. "Star-Spangled Banner"—By orchestra.

At 8:30 p. m. the Grand March will begin, led by Governor Thomas E. Kilby and Mrs. William P. Screws, followed by Colonel William P. Screws and Mrs. Thomas E. Kilby. Only soldiers of the 167th Infantry and their partners will take part in the Grand March.

The Military Ball will follow the Grand March immediately, and will continue until 11:30 p. m. Soldiers and civilians alike will join in the dancing.

The members of the Entertainment Committee and of the Committee on Halls and Auditorium, will act as a special floor committee, under the direction of Mr. David Crossland, Chairman.

"Rainbow" ice cream and "Rainbow" punch will be served to all present by a committee of ladies, directed by Mrs. Charles A. Thigpen, Chairman. Home-made cake will be a special delicacy, served only to soldiers in uniform.

No special invitations have been issued, and no tickets of admission are required. All soldiers and civilians are invited to attend.

The program for the Perry Street Open-air Festival from 8:00 to 11:00 that night read thus:

Under the direction of Mrs. J. S. Pinckard, Chairman, there will be an Open-air Festival on South Perry street, starting at High street, and extending half a block south of the Governor's Mansion.

At 8 p.m. the Soldiers and Citizens' March will start from the corner of High street and South Perry street and proceed

along Perry street towards the Governor's Mansion, where dancing will begin on Perry street at 8:15 p. m., and continue until 11 p. m.

Coincident with the dancing, receptions for the soldiers of the 167th Regiment will be held in every home on Perry street within the Festival District—over fifty homes in all.

There will also be twelve company headquarters established in the following homes:

Company A—Headquarters Co., Supply Co., Machine Gun, Hospital Unit, Montgomery—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Cody, 520 South Perry street.

Company B—Abbeville, Henry County—Judge and Mrs. Lucien Gardner, 514 South Perry street.

Company C, Pell City, St. Clair County—Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Teasley, 503 South Perry street.

Company D, Bessemer, Jefferson County—Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Baker, 600 South Perry street.

Company E, Albany, New Decatur, Morgan County—Dr. and Mrs. R. H. McCaslin, 603 South Perry street.

Company F, Gadsden, Etowah County—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hobbie, 618 South Perry street.

Company G, Ozark, Dale County—Mr. and Mrs. Moses Sabel, 622 South Perry street.

Company H, Alexander City, Tallapoosa County—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hall, 626 South Perry street.

Company I, Opelika, Lee County—Mr. and Mrs. W. St. John Naftel, 643 South Perry street.

Company K, Birmingham, Jefferson County—Mrs. E. Seibels, 711 South Perry street.

Company L, Alabama City, Etowah County—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kelly, 727 South Perry street.

Company M, Oxford, Calhoun County—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Bell, 724 South Perry street.

The formal reception will be held at 9:30 p. m. in Governor's Mansion.

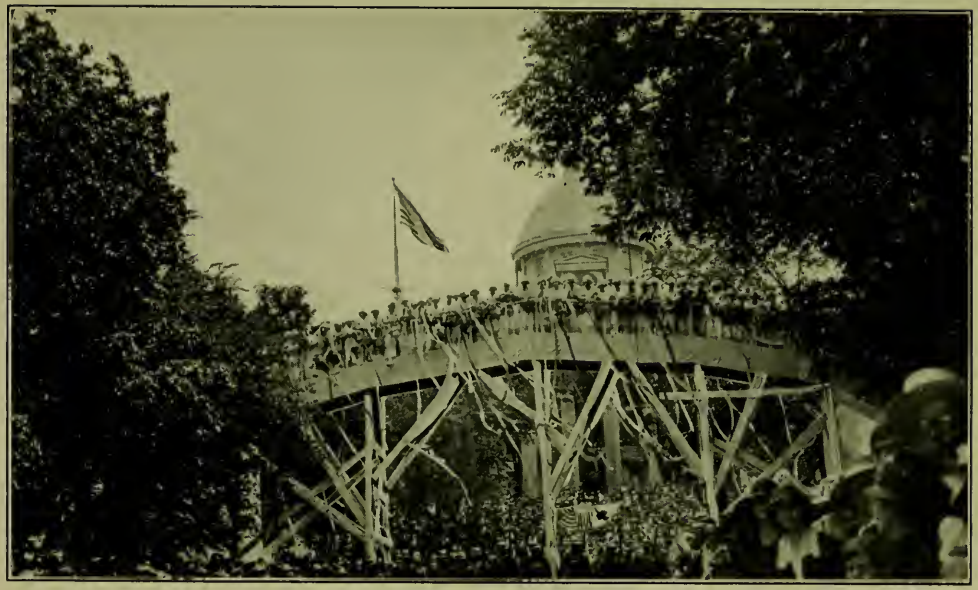
All soldiers and citizens are invited to take part in the entire festivities.

"Rainbow" punch will be served during the Festival from stands on Perry street, and at tables at the Governor's Mansion.

The Auburn Band will provide the music for the entire Festival.

Some time after midnight the troop trains left for Hattiesburg, via Mobile. At the latter place, the last in Alabama, another huge reception and celebration was tendered Colonel Screws, his officers and men, on the 13th, after which the 167th proceeded to Camp Shelby, near Hattiesburg. The people of Mobile were no less enthusiastic, and their hospitality to the regiment not less than the other cities of Alabama. I cannot write about it for lack of time and space.

On May 18, the last members of the splendid old regiment were mustered out at the Mississippi camp. Thus closes the running story of the Alabama regiment for practically three years. The writing and compilation of it has been a labor of love on my part.



THE RAINBOW GIRLS
Dexter Avenue, Montgomery

APPENDIX A

Regimental Scrap Book

As to the wounding of gallant Major Dallas B. Smith, of Opelika, in the Château-Thierry drive, Major Norris says:

"My company was leading. We were taking a position along the branch, and there was a small bridge there, at which I took station. I told Major Smith it was no place for a battalion P. C. (post of command), and the major moved back and was there wounded."

The major suffers a great deal at the present time from the old wound, which was caused by a piece of "H. E." (high explosive shell) striking him in the upper part of one leg, and, on coming out in the back side, tearing a large and ugly opening.

OUR "FRENCHY"

Eugene LaTour, a private in the 167th's machine gun company, a French-Canadian by birth, but whose home is in New Bedford, Mass., had the nickname of "Frenchy" given him by the Alabamians.

On the afternoon of July 28th, in the Château-Thierry drive, "Frenchy" was standing on a parapet in full view of the "Boche" machine gunners, and was singing the French song "Madelon," but at the same time looking for something to eat.

The bullets were whizzing all around "Frenchy," when one of the Americans called out to him: "Get down there, you d—— fool! Don't you know you'll be killed?" "Hell," answered "Frenchy," "they can't kill a hungry man!"

Having found a box of "Corned Willie" he was looking for, "Frenchy" sat down, chanting:

"If you don't like your Uncle Sam;
If you don't like the Red, White and Blue,
Remember, my boy, it's not your mother—
It's Mess Sergeant Sims that's feeding you."

THE SOLDIER'S RELIGION

By Chaplain Emmett P. Smith
167th U. S. Inf.

The soldier, our common doughboy, with rifle and pack, is—contrary to the opinion of a few super-pious folks who fill some amen corner in our city and country churches—a religious fellow.

Does he sometimes do a bit of "cussing" when the mess sergeant and cooks serve his food half done? Yes, and who among us wouldn't think in strong terms if we didn't say what we felt like saying?

The difference between the soldier and many churchmen is at this point—he thinks in words; we don't.

The doughboy sometimes "shoots craps," but he is perhaps not any worse as a gamester than members of some "Social Circle" who burn the midnight oil at a game of bridge, where a cut-glass bowl or some silver trinket is the stake to be won.

As a matter of fact, the position of the crap-shooting soldier savors more of piety than that of his neighbors in the drawing-room—the soldier is on his knees while calling for his "7" or "11"; perhaps his friends of the drawing-room sit as straight as the Pharisee did when he stood in the temple and thanked God he was better than other folks.

The average soldier is often rich in what he is not—one thing sure, he is not a hypocrite. He is brave and hates deceit and cowardice. He is generous to a fault, often denying himself many little luxuries that a brother-soldier may share them while on the march or in the trenches.

The brotherhood of man is no small part of the soldier's creed, for common hardship and suffering is part of the soldier's lot in war, therefore all who serve with him soon become brothers in the spiritual sense. That is the one explanation of why ex-soldiers stick together like a block of cement.

The soldier believes in God—though he may not be a stickler for creeds; yet, his faith in God is often sublime. I have known a thousand Alabama soldiers to stand, half ankle deep in snow and mud, for an hour while the chaplain stood on a machine gun cart and told the old, old story of the Savior's love, and all creeds were represented in that congregation.

The chaplain would quote Cromwell, "Trust God and keep your powder dry," and perhaps part of the exhortation would be, "Faith will make you brave as lions, and you fellows can go over the top and give the Hun hell."

We always had our regimental band to play "America" as a prelude. Off came every cap. Then "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," and every head bowed in prayer as we asked God to hear us, and to smile upon our loved ones back in Alabama. After the sermon the band would play "Dixie," and a thousand Alabama yells would challenge the enemy over the hills two kilometers away.

The soldier attends services in time of war better than when he wore the clothes of a civilian. The regiment, consisting of 3,600 men, is the chaplain's parish. I dare say that we always had larger congregations (weather permitting, and services in the trenches excepted) than many a popular preacher in Montgomery, Birmingham or Mobile, where good singing, good music and choice pews abound.

The soldier loves his Bible, for nearly all of them carry a Testament with them, and they read it, too. The soldier is no stranger to the prayer meeting. Many an Alabama lad gathered with his companions in a dugout in Lorraine, and by the light of a candle one read a chapter, another led a prayer, while a great big, husky doughboy dug out of his blouse a hymn book he had brought all the way from his home, and all joined in singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," or some old hymn learned in the Sunday school while a boy.

The soldier will love and respect the church when he comes home from the army. But if the church expects to keep a grip on these soldiers, it must not feed him on weak soup and milk tea—he is a meat-eater, he must have good sermons, not essays. He is a fighting man, and he will not follow the lead of a minister who cleaves to the lines of least resistance. He is practical, and he will apply his boot to all the fine spun theories and non-essentials.

When he enlisted he was a boy—now he is a man; he has had a vision of the world, and he has finished a man's job in France. Now he is coming home, and he will fill a man's place in church and state to the consternation of dishonest politicians and all bench-warming hypocrites.

I know the soldier, and all of us are willing to trust him and his God.

A negro soldier in France was asked if he didn't want to make his will. "Why," said the man, "I doesn't know whot is dat ting." "Well," said the officer, "we are soon going 'over the top,' and you ought to leave your property to someone in case of your being killed. You do that in your will." "I doesn't know 'bout dat," replied the negro; "de only will I knows 'bout is when will us go home."

Private Leroy C. Baggett, from Roy, Ala., of Company "M," while enjoying a sleep in a dugout on the Lorraine front was awakened by someone calling out what he took to be "Gas!" He immediately put on his gas mask and laid there awaiting the signal "No Gas!" After the men had eaten a good supper that night they returned to the dugout and were surprised to see Baggett asleep with the mask adjusted. The call he had heard was "Mess!" and not "Gas!" He was very much disappointed when told there had been no gas alarm and that the men had enjoyed the "eats."

"Don't treat me rough, big boy," said Private Dee Robinson, from Cordova, Ala., of Company "L," during the march through Fère-en-Tardenois in the Château-Thierry drive as he saw a big German "Dud" (unexploded shell) lying beside the road.

A piece of shrapnel from a bursting shell during the Château-Thierry drive struck a can under the arm of Private Willie T. Ogletree, from Blocton, Ala., of Company "L," and caused the syrup to leak out before the soldier could recover from his fright and stop up the hole.

During the Château-Thierry drive Private Tommie Russ, from Rockford, Ala., of Company "L," jumping into a shell-hole for protection, found two live Germans in it. The Alabama man, in his excitement at finding the Huns, jumped right out again and ran off as fast as his legs could carry him, though at the time machine gun bullets were as thick as bees.

A mother had missed her son at the train, but found him later on the street near Court Square. She had been in town all day and had obtained a room at one of the hotels. There was no room at the hotel for her soldier son and she did not want him to sleep in the Pullman.

"He might get sick," she explained. Finally she seemed to have solved the problem to her own satisfaction.

"I'll tell you what. We can put one mattress on the floor in my room and I can sleep on it and you can sleep in my bed, son."

A tear came into the soldier's eye as he replied:

"No, I will have to go back to the train, but I will see you early in the morning."

Many wild rabbits in France afforded the Alabamians much sport, the men chasing them, and it was not often that one escaped. The rabbits were of very large size.

Lots of rats in the Lorraine trenches, with a consequent following of cats, often caused the Alabama men some annoyance while the latter were in training. Sentinels on post at night, hearing cats running down the duck-boards after rats, growing somewhat nervous for fear the Huns were trying to slip in, would challenge "Halt! Who is there?" Of course some little excitement was caused for the time being.

Regardless of the intense shell fire in the Champagne battle, Corporal John L. Ewing, from Birmingham, of Company "I," worked faithfully carrying wounded comrades to the dressing stations in the rear. For this brave work he was given a regimental citation.

Sergeant James I. Duke, from Opelika, of Company "I," showed the resourcefulness and initiative of the American soldier in the Argonne fighting when, after his officers had been shot down, he took command of the company and handled it admirably. He is well thought of by the men of that splendid company.

Sad things happen in war, and one of the saddest in the memory of Company "L," 167th U. S. Infantry, occurred during the Château-Thierry drive. It was when a sentinel, ever alert, challenged and received an answer "Kamerad," to which he replied with several rifle shots, not caring to take chances with the well-known German trick. He killed one of three English soldiers, escaped prisoners from the German lines, and wounded another. The men said they were trying to gain safe access to German trenches, having given up all hope of getting out of the area and back to friendly shelter.

When an officer of the Alabama regiment came up he found one of the "Tommies" dying while an unwounded one was stooping over and kissing him on the cheek, saying as he did so, "They didn't mean to do it, old pal. They didn't mean to do it." The scene brought tears to the eyes of the officer as he sadly looked on.

Corporal Tom White, of Company "I," and from Gadsden, during the Croix Rouge Farm fight, hopped off like a chicken when a shell exploded near his squad, then moving forward in perfect formation, killing three of the men and severely shocking the corporal. Finally the latter collected himself and walked properly.

"I just wanted souvenirs," said a private of Company "I" during the Croix Rouge Farm fight when an officer asked him why he had just been so reckless in going out in the open field, the latter then under a hail of machine gun bullets. The man had collected some mementoes from dead Boches.

Major Robert Joerg, Jr., for years a resident of this city, and promoted for ability and bravery shown in France, stepped from the Pullman on the second section from Birmingham, Sunday night, and exclaimed:

"There is no use in telling you how glad I am to return—that would be a waste of time. You say for me, however, that the men of this regiment were incomparable; that there are no other soldiers like them."

There was a touching scene as the major stepped off the train. Private Joseph A. Davis, of Montgomery, who was with the Pioneer Platoon of the 167th, and who lost an arm at the Croix Rouge Farm fight, was there to meet him. Private Davis was accompanied by his wife. His eyes were moistened with tears and his voice faltered as he greeted his former commander.

"Hello, Davis! So glad to see you, old fellow," said the major.

"Yes," replied the young soldier, "but I have only one wing."

That brought forth from Major Joerg the answer: "You still have your nerve, though, haven't you?"

The hero replied, as his voice broke, "You bet, major."

FOURTH ALABAMA INFANTRY, C. S. A., IN MAIN CAMPAIGNS OF CIVIL WAR

The Fourth Alabama was organized at Dalton, Ga., May 2, 1861, and proceeded at once to Virginia. Mustered into service for 12 months at Lynchburg, May 7, it proceeded to Harper's Ferry. It soon after fell back to Winchester, where it became part of Gen. B. E. Bee's brigade, of which the Second and Eleventh Mississippi, First Tennessee, and Sixth North Carolina were the other regiments. Moved to Manassas Junction, the regiment took a prominent part in that conflict, losing 38 killed and 208 wounded out of a total of 750 engaged. Gen. Bee, killed at Manassas, was succeeded by Gen. W. H. C. Whiting.

The Fourth wintered at Dumfires, reenlisted for three years in January, 1862, reorganized in April, and about that time moved over to the vicinity of Norfolk. It was engaged both days at Seven Pines, losing 8 killed and 19 wounded. A fortnight later, the brigade was sent to the Valley, but came back with Jackson's corps a few days after. It was hotly engaged at Cold Harbor, losing 22 killed and 108 wounded out of 500 present, and lost slightly at Malvern Hill.

Moving northward with the army, the Fourth participated at the second Manassas, losing 20 killed and 43 wounded.

At Boonsboro the loss was slight, and at Sharpsburg 8 were killed and 36 wounded.

After this campaign Gen. Law was assigned to the permanent command of the brigade, which was shortly after organized with

the Fourth, Fifteenth, Forty-Fourth, Forty-Seventh and Forty-Eighth Alabama Regiments as its complement.

The Fourth was engaged at Fredericksburg, losing 5 killed and 17 wounded.

It lost slightly in the brilliant fight at Suffolk, and soon after took up the line of march for Maryland. It passed into Pennsylvania, and was engaged in the assault at Gettysburg, with the loss of 15 killed and 72 wounded and missing.

In the Fall the Fourth moved with Longstreet's corps, and took part at Chickamauga, with a loss of 14 killed and 54 wounded out of about 300 engaged. It moved with the corps into East Tennessee, and in the attack on Knoxville lost 5 killed and 24 wounded.

Rejoining the army in Virginia, the Fourth was hotly engaged, and lost 15 killed and 58 wounded at the battle of the Wilderness out of about 250 engaged, and 4 killed and 11 wounded at Spottsylvania. It took part in all the operations to the second Cold Harbor, where its loss was slight. Then for nearly 10 months it lay behind the defenses of Petersburg, taking part in the various movements and assaults, and losing 10 killed and 30 wounded during the time. It surrendered 202 men at Appomattox, Gen. Perry, of Macon, having been in command of the brigade for nearly a year.

Of 1,422 men on its rolls, about 240 perished in battle, nearly 100 died of disease, and 408 were discharged or transferred.

Field and Staff

The field and staff personnel follow:

Colonels—Egbert J. Jones, of Madison, killed at the first Manassas. Evander M. Law, of Macon, promoted, Pickney D. Bowles, of Conecuh.

Lieutenant-Colonels—E. M. Law, promoted. Thomas J. Goldsby, of Dallas, wounded at Cold Harbor, resigned. Owen K. McLemore, of Chambers, killed at Boonsboro. P. D. Bowles, promoted. L. Houston Scruggs, of Madison, wounded at Chickamauga.

Majors—Charles L. Scott, of Wilcox, wounded at Manassas, resigned. P. D. Bowles, promoted. L. H. Scruggs, promoted. Thomas K. Coleman, of Perry, killed at Chickamauga. W. M. Robbins, of Perry, wounded at Wilderness.

Adjutant—Robert T. Coles, of Madison, wounded at Gaines' Mill.

Captains and counties from which companies came:

Dallas—Thomas J. Goldsby, promoted. R. V. Kidd, killed at Chickamauga. J. M. West, wounded at Hanover Junction.

Macon—T. B. Dryer, till reorganized. E. J. Glass, resigned. Bayless E. Brown, killed at Wilderness.

Dallas—N. H. R. Dawson, till reorganized. Alfred C. Price, killed at Cold Harbor. M. D. Sterrett, wounded at Malvern Hill, retired. F. C. Robbins, wounded at Cold Harbor, wounded and captured at Knoxville.

Perry and Marengo—Richard Clarke, till reorganized. Thomas K. Coleman, promoted. James T. Jones, wounded at Wilderness.

Conecuh—P. D. Bowles, promoted. William Lee, killed at Malvern Hill. J. W. Darby, wounded at Wilderness.

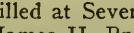
Madison—G. B. Mastin, killed at Seven Pines. W. W. Leftwich, killed at Gettysburg. James H. Brown, wounded at Wilderness.

Perry—Porter King, till reorganized. William M. Robbins, promoted. H. H. Moseley, wounded and captured at Knoxville.

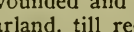
Lauderdale—Robert McFarland, till reorganized. H. Armistead, killed at the first Cold Harbor. W. F. Karsner.

Madison—Edward D. Tracy, transferred and promoted. L. Houston Scruggs, wounded at Malvern Hill and Sharpsburg, promoted. Walter Harris, died in the service.

Jackson—R. B. Linsey, killed at first Manassas. J. D. Ogilvie, died in the service. James H. Young, till reorganized. W. H. Robinson, wounded at Cold Harbor, retired. James Sullivan, killed at Sharpsburg. James Keith, killed at Fredericksburg. A. Murray, killed at Petersburg. ——— McIver.



The boys of Company "E" all say that Top Sergeant Sam Blackwell is one of the "best scouts" of the company. Sam comes from the city of Decatur, on the Tennessee, and is used to water.



"We are having some time, believe me," said F. M. Helton, of Alabama City, Company "L," when he arrived in Montgomery Sunday night with the "Old Fourth." "The Birmingham people gave us a grand reception; they did everything they possibly could for us. We are anxious to get home, but we do not want to miss any of this good time the people have fixed up for us.

Everywhere we stop, crowds meet us and give us all kinds of good things.

"I have not had any sleep in thirty-six hours, but I am not going to sleep before to-morrow night, when I get out of here for Mobile."

Thomas A. Jackson, Company "D," 167th Regiment, was wearing a German waist-belt when he entered Montgomery for the welcome. Jackson was with the regiment through all its operations and did not receive a wound.

Regimental Sergeant Major Claude Holliday and Sergeant Eugene Alexander, of the Headquarters Company of the 167th Regiment, were among the Montgomerians shaking hands with their friends Sunday after the long absence.

Sergeant Alexander was formerly a member of the machine gun company raised in Montgomery as part of the regiment in its National Guard days, and which Captain Julien M. Strassburger afterward commanded in France.

Among the other Montgomerians in the Machine Gun Company who will be remembered by their fellow citizens was Corporal Rush Pearson Wynn, who met death in action about the same time as Captain Strassburger.

Major Abner G. Flowers, of Ozark, was so happy to reach Montgomery and his native state he could not express himself.

Too, he said: "The bravery of the men was of the finest. You cannot say too much or put it too strongly. They outfought the finest troops of the German army, and had no peers in the American army. Lots of the wounded men are rejoining us, and that, of course, makes us happy. We are all sorry the regiment could not be mustered out here."

"What do we New Yorkers think of Col. Screws? Well, you know what you people think of him, and we just think more of him than you do," said Capt. E. F. Hackett, of New York,

intelligence officer of the 167th Regiment, last night, who with Capt. M. G. Markland, also of New York, commanding Company "F," had come all the way from their state to see the grand reception which was to be given the returning heroes. "No better commanding officer ever lived," they said, "and should he have had what was coming to him, he would have been a major-general."

"And, confidentially, I believe that he is yet to be recognized," one of the officers stated.

Quinn C. Goodman, of Barber County, served several months in France with Company "E." In speaking of Colonel William P. Screws, he said: "He is a fine officer, and I want to tell you he is not afraid of shot and shell, either."

"No finer little man ever existed than Col. Screws," said Lieut. L. M. Ware, of Fort Valley, Ga., who was speaking of the commanding officer to several Montgomerians at the Exchange Hotel last night, "and Alabama should well be proud of the record he has made with the 167th Regiment."

James Bunch, of Decatur, is one of the old members of Company "E." He was in all the engagements with his company in France, and never got a scratch. He is loud in his praise of Col. Screws.

About 11 o'clock of the night of September 8, 1918, the column moved forward on the Toul front through inky blackness.

Sergeant Edward A. Williams, from Montgomery, of the 167th's Machine Gun Company, had the misfortune of having his escort wagon turn over into a roadside ditch. "Get those mules out of there!" he bawled out.

Hearing some cries from under the pile of breeches, sox and other supplies the wagon had held, he called out: "Who is that under there?" "It's me," squealed the driver underneath, who continued: "I went to sleep and had a dream that I was turning them off the end back on the old man's farm in Alabama."

Sergeant R. A. Jones, Company "F," Florala, refuses to be lionized and regards the fact that he wasn't hit simply as a matter of course.

Asked if he could recall anything exciting that happened to him during any of the big fights in which he took part, he replied: "No, I can't think of anything right now that was especially exciting. Just pretty much the same old stuff all the time."

He didn't regard the fact that he had come through without a scratch as anything out of the ordinary, but said he was fairly sure he had damaged a few Germans considerably. Though reticent about his part in the war, he obligingly exhibited a number of interesting souvenirs he carried in a pocketbook.

He says he was at Buzancy when the armistice was signed, and has brought back a picture of the building which constituted the "P. C." at that place. He also has two pieces of currency, which the Germans value at one pfennig and one mark, respectively, which he has kept as evidence of his stay on "Boche" soil. He says Colonel Screws is "as fine a man as ever has been."

Private D. C. Davidson, of Birmingham, who came back from France ahead of the regiment after being wounded, made the trip with his old company from Birmingham to Montgomery in order to be in the parade to-day. He has not entirely recovered from his wounds and looks ill, but said he considered it a duty to march with the 167th in Montgomery, even if he had to make the return trip on a stretcher.

On the night of May 10th, in the Baccarat sector, "K" and "M" companies, of the Third Battalion, 167th U. S. Infantry, were in the front line; Companies "I" and "L" were in support, and Company "M" was in the Grand Bois sub-sector. The Grand Bois was a large and thickly wooded area which had been held by a battalion as a rule.

The front line had "strong points," known as "G. C.'s" (from the French, "groupe de Combat"), while behind each two "G. C.'s" was a "P. A." (from the French, "poste d'appui"), a sort of reserve support. Each "G. C." was commanded by a lieutenant, and each "P. A." by a lieutenant, the latter being responsible for the two "G. C.'s" out front. In the rear was the post of the company commander. It was a fanlike formation,

the company commander being at the lower point, the "P. A.'s" being halfway out toward the ends where the arc of the fan reached, the ends themselves being the "G. C.'s" In between the two "G. C.'s" was a line of trench.

At the "P. A.'s" were reserves for the "G. C.'s," and the company commander had some left, generally his headquarters platoon. Orders were for all "G. C.'s" to stand to the last man, and the "P. A.'s" and the company commander had like instructions. The men at the "P. A.'s" were not to be used except to counter attack at the "G. C.'s" or to defend their own positions. The Huns had a similar scheme.

The morning of May 12th was "Mother's Day." Major Dallas B. Smith, commanding the battalion, went to the post of Captain Ravee Norris to investigate the water supply. Later, when the two officers, the first from Opelika and the second from Birmingham, went to one of the "P. A.'s," a member of the intelligence section, who had, with two other men, been sent out into "No Man's Land" in the early morning to destroy a sniper's post, came running in and excitedly reported: "We went right into the Boche lines, coming upon one of his combat groups instead of a sniper's post."

Then the story followed that the three men, Private Harry Couch (now dead—killed in St. Mihiel drive), of Company "K," McCain, of the same outfit, and John Dismukes, of Company "M," were engaged by the Hun group of 15 to 20 men, and had killed five of the "square-heads" before seeking safety themselves.

At this time the 42nd Division was very anxious to get information as to what enemy organization was out front. After hearing the report, Captain Norris suggested to Major Smith that a patrol be sent out to bring in one or two of the dead enemy so that they might learn their identity. Lieut. Taylor, of Company "M," volunteered to take the patrol, and did so, although later the battalion's intelligence officer and two other patrol officers came into the sector at Major Smith's request, and were sent out to assist Lieut. Taylor.

The patrol was divided and a "point" was pushed forward into the enemy's lines, at the place where the first fight took place; and, for some time there in the middle of the day there followed the second scrap, resulting in the killing of another "Boche" and the bringing back to the Alabamas' lines of the dead body.

During the fight, however, one man was lost, John Jones, of Oxford, an automatic rifle expert, who, when last seen, had set up his rifle in a shellhole and was firing away at the enemy as the rest of his patrol withdrew to the American lines. Jones had protected the withdrawal of one officer and about four other men.

Whether Jones was killed or captured was not known at the time. Later he was officially reported as having been captured. Still later news reaching the 167th Infantry at Sinzig, Germany, says that the brave man was wounded and captured, but after the armistice was released, and that he is now back in dear old Alabama.

The story not only shows what sort of men made up the regiment, but indicates its daring initiative and the sacrifice it was willing to make on "Mother's Day."

Captain S. V. Gamble, not a native Alabamian, but a former Regular sergeant of sixteen years in the army, and whose home is in Lamar, Colorado, said:

"The fellows from this state are the grandest men I ever had to deal with—the bravest of the brave, and the whole army knows it. All you had to do was to tell them to go ahead, and they went with the most superb dash and fearlessness."

Captain Gamble commanded Company "D," Captain Lacey Edmondson's old outfit.

Edward Young, of Headquarters Company, is from Florence, up on the Tennessee River where the government is building the big dam. He said the men were all very fond of Colonel William P. Screws, that he was a fine officer and a friend to all the boys.

He spoke of Major Glenn, of Gadsden, and told how he rose from the ranks to his present office, and remarked that "the boys are just crazy about him."

It was a grand home-coming for Company "A," one of the Montgomery outfits of the regiment; in fact, they had a large sign placed on the side of one of their cars with this inscription, "Company 'A,' 167th Infantry, From Hell to Heaven—Alabama's Own."

On a box on the platform of the L. and N. freight depot a

mother and father sat talking Sunday night with their son, just back from overseas. It was their first meeting in over eighteen months, as the stripes on the soldier's sleeve indicated.

"Ain't you hungry, boy?" asked the mother.

"No'm, I have been eating all day. At every station people gave us cakes, candy and good things."

"Now listen at him, Pa. Son, I know you are hungry. I brought a jar of peaches all the way from home just to see you eat 'em."

As the long troop trains came trundling in last night, John Barley, of Andalusia, like dozens of other fathers no doubt were doing, was hunting his son, Corporal C. W. Barley, of Company "H." Like others, he missed him in the crowd, and a little later fell in with some of the train guards. Out of the wisdom of their experience, they suggested that Mr. Barley take charge of his son's berth, and a pleasant surprise is awaiting Corporal Barley when he reports for duty this morning.

First Lieutenant Alan K. Smith, of Birmingham, Ala., then in command of Company "K," just after the Croix Rouge Farm had been taken, and as the Alabamians were trying to push into the woods beyond, was shot through the right arm, the bone being broken by the bullet.

I heard an officer (can't recall his name) say a few days ago:

"I have seen a great many wounded men, some of them mortally, and they knew it, but I have yet to hear one complain. Also, I have never found an enlisted man who wouldn't go anywhere you would lead him—and most of them a d—— sight further."

The same officer remarked:

"The great mystery to me is, why Colonel Screws, who is responsible for the best combat regiment in the A. E. F., is still a colonel, and others who have never heard a 'whizz-bang' go off are now having the 'flourishes' played for them when they appear."

"Search me! C'est la guerre." But one thing I do know, the colonel and his Alabamians put the American army on the map. I don't care who knows I wrote this.

Out on the St. Mihiel front there appeared among the 167th's officers and men an instructor in minor tactics from some school in the rear. He had come up for some firsthand information and—got it. However, as will be seen, so great was his haste to go back and impart the information gleaned that he left behind a fine raincoat, and on the shoulders were gold leaves.

It is related that on the way back from the actual front a "105" shell exploded near the officer, who, in true school style, hit the ground, jumped up and ran off, leaving behind a fine raincoat which had been slung over his arm.

Chaplain Fred R. Davies, of Indianapolis, Ind., Second Battalion of the 167th United States Infantry, makes a suggestion for the next war, as follows:

"One official 'cootie' catcher, preferably a monkey, for each company commander and each platoon."

Birmingham's farewell to the "Old Fourth" Regiment when the command started for Montgomery was as hearty as the reception had been, and the route between the two cities was one triumphal procession. Thousands gathered at the L. & N. station to see the troops off.

At Mountain Creek veterans from the Confederate Soldiers' Home turned out in force and for forty minutes the elder and the young veterans fraternized with the mutual understanding and appreciation that exists among real fighting men who have "been there."

Col. William P. Screws, with twenty officers of the 167th Infantry, the headquarters company, regimental band and other troops, filled the first of the three sections, which left Birmingham at 2 P. M., followed at 45-minute intervals by the other two trains of Pullman cars.

Dense crowds were about the stations at Jemison and Calera,

where brief stops were made, and at many of the small towns where the trains did not halt many persons were gathered to catch a view of the soldiers.

At Clanton the reception was organized and Colonel Screws ordered a parade of the band and headquarters company. School girls and boy scouts led the procession through the principal streets, and the commanding officer of the regiment made a short speech from the rear of a country wagon. Verbena also turned out in force and again Colonel Screws addressed an immense crowd from town and surrounding country, using a wagon as a speaker's stand.

Upon arrival at Mountain Creek, the regimental band struck up "Dixie," followed by National airs, and the veterans of the war between the sections demonstrated that they have not forgotten their ancient yell. Colonel Screws expressed the appreciation of the regiment for the reception, and at the conclusion of his remarks was presented with a miniature Confederate battle flag.

At Deatsville and other points along the line drinks, candies and cigarettes were served the soldiers by committees of ladies.

Because a "Boche" had killed his orderly, Lieutenant Robert Espy, of Abbeville, of Company "B," got raving mad and ran a bayonet clear through the Hun who was trying to get away. It was a close quarters affair altogether, happening at Château-Thierry.

An *Advertiser* man asked a soldier of the Old Fourth if they were troubled with cooties, and his reply was:

"Cooties? Those loving little things! They chewed us doughboys like a Senegambian chews chicken!"

Ben Cropper, of Gadsden, who served with the Headquarters Company, and took part in every big fight except St. Mihiel, just to look at him seems like any other private soldier, except he's maybe a little broader and bigger than the average, but there's a little sheet of paper he carries carefully folded in his pocketbook which singles him out from all the rest, for that piece

of paper, signed by the commander of the division, General Menoher, bears an official citation for bravery and gallantry in action.

It was on July 28, 1918, at Croix Rouge Farm, that Cropper was detailed to carry a message through a murderous barrage; a message that meant much and that had to be delivered. He got nearly through when a fragment of shrapnel tore into the ligaments and muscles on the left side of his neck. Bleeding profusely from his wound, he still kept on, performed his mission and, though suffering intense pain and weak from loss of blood, made his way back through the murderous fire and reported once more to his commanding officer for duty.

Except for an ugly scar where his wound has healed, war has left no mark on Cropper. He's as light-hearted and care-free as ever, does not regard himself as a hero, and would not consent to exhibit his citation until urged by three or four comrades who knew about it. "If you're lookin' for a real fightin' son of a gun," said one of them, "he's your man."

Then someone mentioned the "C. O." "I tell you there ain't any more like Colonel 'Bill' Screws," said Cropper. "He's the finest and best man in the world."

"We had a pretty tough time with the snow," said one "doughboy," "especially we Alabamians who weren't used to it. Sometimes at night we'd put up in a billet where there wasn't any fire, and by morning our wet marching shoes would be frozen stiff.

"How did we get them on? We just grabbed a bunch of hay, stuffed each shoe full and set it on fire. By the time all the grass had burned the shoes were fairly dry, so we'd empty out the ashes, put our 'kicks' on and 'fall in.'"

During the Saint Mihiel drive, so it is related, Private Joseph Tucker, of Ozark, a member of Company "G," found 500,000 marks in German paper money, put it in his pack, only to throw the sum (before the war worth about $125,000) away shortly thereafter that he might carry a few pounds of sugar he picked up in a Hun commissariat which had been abandoned.

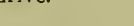
In the Champagne, defending Chalons and the vital valley of the Marne, along with General Gouraud's French "Iron Corps," of which the Alabama regiment was a part, were the First Battalion and the Third Battalion of the 167th United States Infantry. They occupied a second position immediately in rear

of the front line. The Second Battalion had been placed in the front line with the French. The two battalions first named were practically artillery targets for the enemy, and each suffered about 380 casualties there. Company "K," of the Third, had 64 casualties alone.

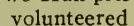
As a consequence the two battalions were aching to get revenge on the Huns. Seeing that they could not get into the front line to personally fight the mad, onrushing foes, many of the Alabamians went out to French artillery positions in their sector and helped to carry shells to the gunners.

Such grit and determination as displayed by these Alabamians that day in July, 1918, stopped the mighty Hun offensive, and won for them from their French comrades the name of "The Tigers."

Captain Gardner Greene, of Pell City, Ala., was gassed badly in the Château-Thierry drive. He was killed September 12, 1918, near Essey, in the St. Mihiel drive.



During the St. Mihiel drive one of the 167th's men was severely wounded in the leg. Two Hun prisoners had been taken, and, to save active fighters, he volunteered to take the captured men to the rear. A litter was found, the Alabamian sat in it, and with a .45 calibre pistol in one hand and a cigarette in the other, he forced the two Huns to carry him to the rear. Arriving there he turned his prisoners over to a guard and then was himself carried to the hospital.



During the crossing of the Ourcq River in the Château-Thierry drive, due to their rations having not gotten up, the officers and men of the "Fighting Fourth" had to crawl out and take food off bodies of dead Germans. Think of it!

Though seriously wounded by a machine gun bullet, Private Dee Robinson, from Cordova, Ala., of Company "L," delivered an important message to the fourth platoon during the Argonne drive. After carrying out his orders he said: "Tell Lieutenant Green I'll have to go to the hospital, but that I delivered his message."

Alabama doughboy: "The 'moment of inertia' of these Huns is too long. They first have to think a week and then move."

A Regular Army colonel was inspecting the trenches one day. Coming upon Major Dallas B. Smith, the colonel said: "Major, where's your insignia that belongs on your right shoulder?" The major replied, in effect, as follows: "Don't know and don't give a d——, sir; haven't time to think about frills out here."

Doughboy from Alabama: "No wonder the English call the Huns 'squareheads.' All over this land along the Rhine one sees signs telling the people how to walk, what they can and what they can't do. I guess it's all a part of the German efficiency system."

The "Distinguished Service Cross" in war does not always go to those who earn it, as is shown by the case of Sergeant Arthur Lutes, from Attalla, Ala., of Company "L."

Lieutenant L. W. Green, of Chicago, an officer of the company, recites this act of Sergeant Lutes as follows:

"In the advance of the Third Battalion through the eastern part of the Forêt de Fere, in the Château-Thierry drive, Sergeant Lutes was wounded three times in the right arm, and so badly that he could not move it. He stayed with the platoon the rest of the day, helping to consolidate the position, and would not go to the rear until constant loss of blood had put him in such a state that he was only semi-conscious most of the time.

"It has always been a source of regret to me that he was not awarded the D. S. C. for his wonderful bravery under that terrible fire from the artillery and machine guns."

Company "E" had only about twenty of the original number who went with the company to France. Many of them were killed, some died of disease and others were transferred to other organizations after reaching France.

Captain Raymond R. Brown, who is now the commanding

officer of the company, was a first lieutenant when the company landed on French soil, and Captain Jackson was then the commander of the company. Later Captain Jackson was promoted to the rank of major, and Lieutenant Brown was raised to the rank of captain.

This company, like many of the other companies of the regiment, has within its ranks many replacements. A number of Mobile boys are now with the company, as are also some men from the States of Georgia and Tennessee.

As an organization, Company "E" is the oldest in North Alabama, and the original personnel of the company was from Decatur and Albany.

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After having been wounded in the back during the Château-Thierry drive and refusing to go to the rear, First Lieutenant Otho W. Humphries, Company "M," Oxford, was struck a second time in the foot. This time he was obliged to leave and was making his own way back to the dressing station when he saw a "Boche" sniper in a tree. Though weak from loss of blood, the lieutenant (later captain) shot the Hun from his high position and the latter tumbled down to the ground.

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With her head buried on his shoulder, and her arms clasped around his neck in loving embrace, the brave little mother, trying in vain to restrain the recreant tears, clung to her boy.

The bitter experience of the long, hard months of waiting, the anxious days and sleepless nights were all forgotten. The yearning heart at last had found the peace for which it craved.

"Mother! Mother!" the boy's eyes grew dim. He drew the trembling form closer in his strong embrace. The crowds surged by. The hurrahs of the multitude continued.

Safely encompassed by his love, the little mother, oblivious of the curious crowd, kissed him and uttered a silent prayer of thanksgiving to the all wise Father for His goodness to her and hers.

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Private R. Howell, of Evergreen, Company "E," wore an unusual decoration when he arrived in Montgomery, Sunday night, with the Fourth Alabama. An *Advertiser* man stopped to talk

to him in order to get a closer view of the "order" in an effort to identify it. Nothing doing; he had not seen or heard of any such order, American or foreign. Nevertheless, it did look somewhat familiar. Curiosity got the better of the newspaper man at last, so he boldly asked:

"What kind of a decoration is this you have, Howell? It looks unusual to me."

"Ah, yes," he replied. "I got that in Birmingham. Captured it from the dress of one of the prettiest girls in town," as he smoothed out a big bow of vari-colored ribbons.

Joe F. McCartney, of Samson, went to Birmingham to greet his old comrades and came to Montgomery with them on the troop train. He was invalided back to the states a few weeks ago and had secured his discharge, but he had to be with the old Rainbow in their homecoming. His father, Editor W. F. McCartney, of the Samson *Ledger,* came to Montgomery to enjoy the reception with his son.

Corporal A. A. Holly, Company "D," 167th Regiment, stated Sunday night that he and three other men entered a town that had been recently evacuated by the artillery and found a dugout containing 101 Germans who surrendered. Corporal Holly was wounded by a machine gun sniper during the operations in the Argonne Forest. His home is at Albany, Ala.

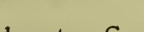
"You just can't kill a man from Lowndes County, Alabama. They are as resilient as a rubber ball," said Private Hugh Haynes, of Sandy Ridge.

Despite the fact that Private Haynes was reported dead on the battle-field three consecutive times, he has come home to tell his own story of the thousand natural shocks of soldier's life, and to be warmly welcomed by his own dear ones again.

Private Haynes, who left the states a rollicking happy-go-lucky boy, has returned with a wound stripe, a taste of German gas, and a broader outlook on life as a whole.

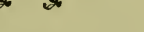
He was warm in his praise of the French people. "Great tribute should be paid to our sister nation," he said.

"The French loved the American boys. And they are truly appreciative of the great aid rendered them by America."



Lee West, a member of Headquarters Company, whose home is in Birmingham, was highly pleased with the reception given the regiment in his home city Saturday. "But from what I have been able to see since arriving to-night, it looks to be like Montgomery is going to do herself proud to-morrow," he said.

Continuing, he said: "I tell you we had the finest bunch of officers and men of any regiment that went to France. Our officers, from Colonel Screws all down the line, could not be excelled by any company."



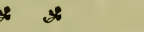
Private H. G. Golden, of Phœnix City, Company "I," was one of the men to get in Sunday night on the last train. A newspaper man stopped him for a chat and got out his note pad.

"What's your name, Old Pal?" the newspaper man asked.

"Wait a minute, what kind of a paper is that you are making out?" Golden asked as the newspaper man began to write.

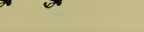
"Just writing your name and company to have something in The *Advertiser* about you in the morning."

"Oh, that's all right. I just wanted to be sure they weren't no enlistment papers."



"I scratched cooties fourteen months" says Sergeant Roy G. Ellis, Co. "G," Ozark, Ala. Sergeant Ellis was wounded at the battle of Château-Thierry on July 28th. He was sent home with a casual detachment and received his discharge in time to visit his home at Ozark before coming to Montgomery for the welcome.

When asked how he liked France he said that he supposed he was like most of the Americans that went over there, "satisfied with the trip."



A Georgian who happened to get into the famous Alabama regiment was asked what he thought of the welcome.

"All I gotta say is that if Germany had known what this regiment was fighting for—she'd a stopped quicker ern she did!"

Private John Harrison, of Fort Deposit, who was wounded in the battle of Château-Thierry, was pleased beyond measure to be back in Montgomery again. He said that their success in the field was due almost entirely to Col. Screws, and that no man had ever looked after his men as had Col. Screws. He was proud of him and he felt sure that Montgomery should be proud to claim him as her son. Private Harrison was a member of the old First Regiment, and was transferred to the old Fourth Alabama.

Private First Class W. C. Tarver, of Montgomery, was very proud of the record of his outfit and says that no finer man ever lived than Col. Screws. He was a member of Company "A," and went to the border with the company as a part of the old Fourth. He also had many words of praise for his commanding officer, Capt. L. R. Morgan, who was a sergeant instructor in the Alabama National Guard before he was commissioned in the old Fourth.

"We go by the name of the 'Hell Cats of Alabama,' over there. The Germans class us along with the 'Devil Dogs.' And I really think that we have lived up to our names."

Thus did Joe B. Walker, of West Point, Ga., laconically summarize the fighting spirit of the old Fourth Alabama. He was weary and confused Sunday night when he came into Montgomery, "But just you wait until I can collect my thoughts," he cautioned, "and I can tell you enough to fill a history.

"And by the way we did make history. We made up our minds to whip the Germans and come home as soon as the fight was over. And here we are."

Private Walker, in speaking of the Germans, stated that when the American boys marched into Germany they were received with cheers and ovations. "The German people really liked the Americans. And many a fond farewell and sincere good-bye were wished us by the Germans when we left," he said.

"Chickens were mighty hard to get," says Calvin Ross, of Prattville, who did the cooking for "A" Company during their stay overseas, and who also engaged in swatting the Hun on the side. "The French people liked chicken as well as us, and maybe

a little better, so they kept them under lock and key while the 'Doughboys' were around.

"Now and then, though, an old hen would sneak out and roost by herself at night. The next morning she would generally come around the cook tent for breakfast. When she did, she always stayed to be at dinner with us. Not one ever got away.

"Sometimes the boys could make a raid at night and find a chicken house lock that could be coaxed, and the next day they'd have a feast. A lot of the Frenchmen got to complaining, though, and after a couple of companies and battalions had to come across with about four times as many francs as the chickens were worth, the guys who weren't in on the feast raised a holler. Chicken meat got kinda unpopular after that.

"There was a lot of racket raised about the Frenchies' rabbits too. 'Belgian hares,' they called them, and every house you came across had a yard full of them. My, but they were fine. Great big fat fellows. Seeing them running around loose that way with just a little low wire fence around them was too much for the boys, and all of a sudden the 'bunnies' began to disappear. Complaints kept coming in from the natives and an investigation was started. Odds and ends of bones of a familiar structure found hidden here and there told the story, and the regiment had to settle all claims forthwith.

"The geese were fine, too, and were the easiest marks of all, they being of a wandering disposition, and a fellow nearly always came across them out of sight of the farmhouse, and in less time than it takes to tell it some guy would have one by the neck and jam him down in a sack where he stayed until the next stop.

"I was at Champagne on the night of July 14th," said Ross, "when hell broke loose along the whole front. Every man was needed and I was in the trenches with the rest of them. Nearly got blinded, too, with mustard gas. When the alarm came, I grabbed my mask, shoved the mouthpiece between my teeth so I could breathe through it, but forgot to cover up my eyes. I was blind as a bat for days, but I guess I'm pretty well all right now, though my peepers is still hurtin' me some."

Private Bertram J. Vogel, from Mobile, and Company "K," was a very conscientious soldier. An officer, having forgotten that a sergeant was out on patrol in "No Man's Land," told

Vogel to take some rations to the non-commissioned officer. The order was strictly obeyed although it necessitated running great danger. Private Vogel, as a matter of fact, was hemmed in by some Germans but finally managed to escape.

PRESENTING THE FLAG, MAY, 1918

By Chaplain E. P. Smith

The 167th Infantry was holding a system of trenches in Lorraine, on what is known as the Lunéville-Baccarat sector. The headquarters of Colonel Screws was in the little town of Vacqueville about two kilometers from the enemy outposts. The long winter months had passed, beautiful spring weather had come to make amends for the rain, mud, and snows of winter. One day an army truck stopped in front of Regimental Headquarters, leaving two long narrow boxes. These boxes were quickly pried open, all the office force crowding around to see what they contained. Out came two lovely silk flags, one the National emblem of Stars and Stripes, the other a beautiful Regimental flag with a gold eagle and the name of the regiment in gold, this stand of colors being a gift from the Shriners of Alabama, made possible by the Shriners of Montgomery.

The following Sunday was set apart as "Flag Day," and Colonel Screws requested Chaplain E. P. Smith to arrange a suitable program and to present the flags to the regiment on behalf of the Shriners. The regiment received the flags with cheers that could be heard a mile, the band played the Star-Spangled Banner, after which the Chaplain said:

"Men of the Fourth Alabama, patriotic hearts back in the home State love you, they have sent these beautiful flags across the sea to their soldiers who are fighting for civilization and humanity on the fields of France. They have faith in you, they believe you will follow these flags to victory, they expect you to carry them to the Rhine, even to Berlin if necessary. These flags will float over many battlefields in the months to come, many among us must die before this horrible war shall end, but no man from Alabama will falter, and no man among us will dishonor these flags. No! We must and we shall by deeds of bravery, merit the love and the faith reposed in us by the loyal hearts who have given to us these flags. We of the

'Old Fourth' must be just as brave and just as heroic in carrying these flags to victory as the men who followed the battle flag of 'the Old Fourth' from Manassas to Appomattox. Let Alabama know by your deeds of valor that you are worthy of their trust and the blood of heroes now flowing in your veins will verify the old proverb, 'blood will tell.' Today we are a united country, our army is composed of men from all sections, and all the States are proud of their soldiers, but let it be the holy ambition of every officer and soldier in the 'Old Fourth' to make the name of his regiment second to none in honor and none in deeds of heroism, and Alabama citizens and Shriners will not have misplaced their faith in you.

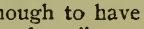
On behalf of Colonel Screws, the officers and men of the 167th United States Infantry, I formally present these flags to you as the gift from the Shriners. Now fix bayonets and hold them high and swear by every star in the flag that you will defend these colors with every ounce of strength and with every drop of blood in your heart, that, God being your helper, you will never dishonor it with defeat, but will carry it back to Alabama covered with the glory of victory as worthy sons of noble sires." (Every bayonet was held high as they took upon themselves this solemn obligation.) The band played "Dixie," and after a short prayer by the Chaplain the soldiers returned to duty. Two battalions being in the trenches, it was necessary to repeat these ceremonies upon their relief.

The *Advertiser* man stopped a soldier and asked for a story.

"Say, reporter, your paper is an up-to-date paper, ain't it?"

"Why—er—I suppose so," replied the astounded reporter.

"Well, if it is up-to-date enough to have a pretty young lady reporter it can get a story out of me."



"The happiest wounded man I ever saw on the battlefield was a chap during the St. Mihiel drive," said Private Currie, of Company "F." "We had a little skirmish at a small place called Haumont, where we took a lot of prisoners. This boy had his left foot shot clear off, while his right leg from just below the knee was shattered and swinging lifelessly. The stretcher bearers were out of step and this guy commenced

cursing them. '—— —— you, get in step there. Right, left, right, left.' The bearers got step and the chap pulled out a cigarette, lighted it, and went on his way to the hospital perfectly happy."

"Strange how some men 'got their Hun';" continued Currie. "I remember in another fight, one of our men got his death blow just as he was lunging forward at a German. As he fell, his bayonet was driven clear through the German's body, and the Alabamian fell on his knee, the bayonet pinning the German to a tree stump."

One Fourth veteran was greeting his girl when a comrade said:

"Kiss 'er, Bill!"

"No, I better not," replied the returned one.

"How disappointing," sighed the girl.

HEADQUARTERS, 42nd DIVISION,

American Expeditionary Forces, Germany

April, 1919.

General Order No. 21-C:

As the Rainbow Division has reached the closing days of its military service, the commanding general desires to recite in orders the salient features of the service of the 167th Infantry Regiment.

After an arduous training period in France and a march from the Vaucouleurs to the Rolampont area in severe winter weather, which called forth the admiration and praise of the French, the regiment was put into line in the Lunéville sector in conjunction with French units.

After a short period of training in this sector the 42nd Division took over the Baccarat sector, it being the first complete divisional sector to be taken over by any American division. Through approximately 100 days the 167th held the sub-sectors of Grand Bois and Neuviller, and, as a portion of the division, helped hold the sector for a longer continuous period than any other American division held any sector.

With the division the regiment was withdrawn from this

sector and moved to the vicinity of Chalons, where, with certain of its units holding the first line and with others on the second position, it, as a part of the French Fourth Army under General Gouraud, broke the German offensive of July 15th and paved the way, as military experts agree, for the great Allied offensives which followed and finally ended the war.

The French general, commanding the sector of Suippes, related with pride for its actions and with amusement for the surprise of the Germans, the fact that men of this regiment, in the first line, when attacked by approaching masses of the enemy, did not wait for the Germans to come upon them but went over the top and attacked the enemy in violent hand-to-hand fighting. A staff officer of the French general headquarters stated that the French had named the 167th Infantry "les Tigres" (the tigers), and it was probably from the fierce fighting qualities, as displayed in this action, that the name was applied.

When the enemy's attack was stopped the regiment was withdrawn, and immediately thrown into the French and American offensive in the vicinity of Château-Thierry. Here it advanced 15 kilometers, overcoming strong points whose names will go down to history, among which may be mentioned La Croix Rouge Farm and La Croix Blanche Farm. It then forced the crossing of the Ourcq, where, in conjunction with the 168th Infantry, the other regiment of the 84th Brigade, it took and retook Sergy and finally retained possession of it, forcing the enemy's retreat through sheer aggressiveness. The regiment was continuously under heavy shell and machine gun fire, but held its positions valiantly and was ever willing to go forward to the attack when called upon.

After being withdrawn from the line overlooking the Vesle, the 167th was moved back into the Bourmont area, but had hardly become settled before orders came directing that it should proceed by night marches to take up positions for the jump-off in the St. Mihiel attack. In this attack the division progressed rapidly, overcoming all resistance, and when the final objective had been reached the 167th organized and held its sector. A few days later it participated in what was one of the most successful raids ever executed by troops of the American Expeditionary Forces—the Haumont raid.

The next field of action was on the American battle line in the Argonne. Here, in savage fighting through thick woods, this regiment, with the other elements of its brigade, took the Côte

de Chatillon, which may be considered the key of the powerful "Kriemhilde Stellung," organized and held it, and thus permitted it to be used as part of the line of departure for the jumping off in the attack of November 1st. In the attack of November 1st it supported by its fire action units of a fresh division, which passed through the 42nd Division, and then was thrown in to press the attack in the direction of Sedan. On November 8th, when the order came for the relief of the 42nd Division in the front line, the Regiment was on the heights overlooking the Meuse River and dominating the city of Sedan.

After the signing of the armistice it was marched into Germany as part of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine, where it remained until it was returned to the United States.

It is with a keen sense of satisfaction that the division commander reviews the proud soldierly record, excellent discipline and fighting ability of the 167th United States Infantry, the old 4th Regiment of Alabama.

By command of Major General Flagler:

Wm. N. Hughes, Jr., Colonel, General Staff, Chief of Staff.
Official: James E. Thomas, Major, A. G., U. S. A., Division Adjutant.

While both were lying in a shell-hole during the Château-Thierry drive, with the lieutenant's arm about the sergeant, at the same time the latter shaking with nervousness, a shell exploded and blew Lieutenant Henry L. Griggs, of Montgomery, and Sergeant "Red" Thompson, of Hartford, out of the cavity, the two alighting on the ground and in the same position, with the officer's arm about the soldier's shoulders.

It was a close call. At first the sergeant couldn't talk, though he tried very hard to do so, until finally the words came out of his mouth: "I'm not hurt."

Private Henry C. Wilhite, from Natural Bridge, Ala., of the 167th Infantry Machine Gun Company, was never known to become excited.

During the battle for Chalons, on the Champagne front July 15, 1918, about seven o'clock in the morning, the Huns were coming over pretty thick and fast. Private Wilhite's curiosity

got the best of him, so he put his head up over the parapet, "to see the Boches better," he said.

Presently the first things to come into view were a couple of German tanks. "Look!" he said, "look at those d—— dry land battleships coming over the hill!"

Cook Leach, of Selma, who was a member of Company "K," had a large audience around him as he told of his experiences. He paid the highest tribute to Capt. Mortimer Jordan, who was killed in action. He said that Capt. Jordan did not stay back and order his men over, but he was always to be found in the front line, and his command was always "Let's Go." In discussing his beloved captain, he said that when a drive was to be made, Capt. Jordan would tell the men to prepare for it, and when the time came every man would say, "I got a cootie, so let's go," and over they would go. He also told of the company calling on the widow of their deceased captain, when they were in Birmingham.

Lieutenant J. N. Bryan, of Company "L," was born and reared at Cullman, Ala. He is an old army man, having served for the past twenty-one years in the army of the United States. He went to France several weeks before the Rainbow Division landed there and later was transferred to the Rainbow Division. For some time he was an instructor in the schools of military in France.

"I want to tell you that the Germans are fighters, no matter what anyone may say to the contrary. I have seen them stay by their machine guns until our men killed them with bayonets."

Lieutenant Bryan spoke in the most complimentary manner of Col. William P. Screws. "He is brave. He is a fine commanding officer," he said.

"Just before the armistice was signed," said one of the boys of Company "E," "Capt. Raymond Brown came very near losing his life." He told how a shell struck the ground within three feet of the captain, but failed to explode, and buried itself in

the ground. "Damn, that was a close one. Those Germans should know I haven't time to be blown to pieces now; I've too much to attend to just now," Captain Brown is quoted as saying.

Major W. I. Cole, of Birmingham, recalled a statement by Major General Summerall, the regiment having served in France under the distinguished soldier, as follows:

"Of all the things mentioned in the history of the American Army, the most exacting it was ever called upon to do was to take the Côte de Chatillon in the Argonne, the key to the 'Kriemhilde Stellung," or strong line of defense of the German army. That the Alabamians did, and without that accomplishment the American Army's advance on November 1st would have been utterly impossible. Of all things I have pride in, it is the fact that I was in command of the troops who brought about that wonderful feat of arms."

Through the gruelling fights of the 167th, from Château-Thierry to the victorious end, without a scratch, was the happy fortune of Private C. J. Stoner, of Company "H," whose home is at Fort Payne, Ala. His battalion, the Second, was in support during July 25th and 26th, but moved up to the front after the First and Third battalions had been almost cleaned out in the attack on the La Croix Rouge farm. "We charged the morning of the 27th. The Germans were on one side of a hill and we on the other. We advanced across the wheat field, and the Germans kept still until we reached the crest of the rise, and then they let us have it.

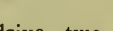
"Men fell on all sides, but we shot back and thus we had it out for nearly four days, until the Huns got enough and retreated about 15 miles. The passage of the Ourcq was another stiff fight, where we encountered the Prussian Guards. St. Mihiel was a snap. The Germans were not expecting an advance for a week. We had to fight hard in the Argonne. Do you know, I'm mighty glad to travel in a Pullman again after the 'Eight horses and 40 men' cars in France. Still, I expect that was the best the French could do for us. At least, they cleaned out the cattle cars for us."

While everybody was supposed to be having a good time

at the trains where the men of the Fourth Alabama were detraining Sunday night, and groups and crowds stood talking and shaking hands as old friends met for the first time in many months, the strong voice of a lusty-lunged doughboy was suddenly heard above all the chatter. He had his head stuck out of a window of a car in the train of the First Battalion and set the crowd in a roar of laughter as he called:

"Won't some pretty girls come over here and talk to a lonesome soldier?"

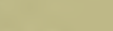
"Hey, you Nut," one of his comrades, who was outside talking to two girls, replied, "you can't have any luck sticking up there in that window. Come out where the girls are."



At Bulson, in the Sedan drive, two officers of the 167th United States Infantry, one of them wounded, got into a bed, the first for many days. Shells came in great numbers, clipping off the corners of buildings.

Said the injured one, who had that morning been urged to go to the hospital, "I knew I was a fool for not going to the hospital this morning."

They moved out of the town to the open space. Soon the shelling stopped and they went back to their bed, but found it occupied. Lieutenant Peter Eide, from Minnesota, a Norwegian by birth and an officer of the regiment, had climbed into it as soon as the two officers had left, had fallen asleep, and had not been awakened by the shelling.



Private "Bullet" Smith, of Company "E," Decatur, went to see his brother, a first lieutenant of artillery, in France. The latter inquired of "Bullet" what branch of the service he was in, whereupon the private said, "I am in the Tank Corps." The lieutenant was very much pleased and congratulated the private brother, whereupon "Bullet" said: "Yes, I am driving the water tank of Company 'E.'"

Corporal Gary Roberts, Company "M," 167th Regiment, of Bay Minette, Ala., has returned from overseas service, wearing a D. S. C. When asked concerning this tribute of valor, Corporal Roberts immediately became dumb. "It's nothing," he

said. "And to be perfectly frank with you, we that have these crosses happen to be the men who were seen in some particular line of action on the field. Many a man in the Fourth Alabama Regiment has returned without decoration, whose deeds of bravery and heroism would cause my little exploit to look insignificant."

Corporal Gary Roberts was cited for bravery and extraordinary heroism in action at Château-Thierry, July 26-27. Three times wounded in action; nevertheless he continued an attack under heavy enemy fire from artillery and machine guns.

In the Château-Thierry drive Lieutenant Payton C. Dees, of Skipperville, Ala., in Company "G," being dangerously wounded, refused assistance in getting to the first aid station, although the distance to be traveled was about two miles. "Oh! I can make it," he said. He did, but died later.

It got the Huns "goat" to see the American soldiers driving the surrendered German trucks over the roads during the time the Alabamians were billeted along the Rhine. Too, the "Square Heads" didn't like to be referred to as "Boches."

"A sergeant of the Fourth Prussian Guards captured on Hill 212 in the Château-Thierry drive," said Major Norris, "would not, at first, give his captors of Company 'M,' of Oxford, any information. He sneered at the very idea of Americans asking him questions."

"Finally," continued the major, "he answered that in his company there were 46 men left and about 20 machine guns, and gave some information as to the latter's emplacements."

Sergeant Frank W. Malone, of Mobile, whose last name indicates his nationality, lost none of his native wit just because he didn't happen to be born on the Emerald Isle. It is rare indeed that a man, and especially a soldier who knows the game, can find any humor in war, but "Bum," as he is familiarly known, seems to have gotten himself in more humorous situations, and

to have seen more things from a humorist's standpoint, than any doughboy that has yet been interviewed by an *Advertiser* reporter. The story of his most exciting experiences "over there" are best told in his own words, so here it is.

He got his one and only wound in his right arm, early on the morning of July 26, 1918, when a shell fragment searched him out in his trench. "I felt right dizzy," he said. "It seemed like the German guns were roaring in my arm instead of over on the other side of No Man's Land. I knew I was hit hard and thought I was gone, and I said to myself, 'It's too late to pray now. I'm on my way to Heaven or H——, I don't know which, but I've got to do something for myself quick.' So I hollered to 'Brownie,' my bunkie, and told him they'd got me and where was the nearest first aid station. Brownie stood up, too, and then I cussed him out and made him sit down, because I was afraid they'd get him too. So we both fell flat in the trench, me with the blood pouring out of my arm like a faucet. In a couple of minutes Brownie commenced cussing me, said I was getting his blanket all bloody, but I knew Brownie. He thought I was gone and was cussing me out to keep from crying. I made it to a first aid station, though, before the next advance, and I was glad I'd got hit, when I found some 'tinned willie' a guy had left behind, for I was mighty near starved, and if I'd gone on I'd have missed that feast."

Asked who "Brownie" was, he replied: "Brownie and me are 'Duck Buddies'; have been from the first. Don't know what a 'Duck Buddie' is? Well, you see, if a man has some 'makin's' and his buddie hasn't, the buddie always gets the 'ducks'—the last half inch or so of the cigarette, I mean. Makes no difference how much the other guy begs, a man always saves his cigarette stump for his 'Duck Buddie.' That's the way Brownie and I always were and are yet.

"We used to have some pretty exciting times when the 'egg wagons' came over. 'Egg wagons' are German aeroplanes, you know. They'd come over every now and then and lay an egg—a big high explosive bomb. Most of them went wild, but some others hit the mark, and when they did it was an awful mess."

"Bum" had other reminiscences which he told at great length, but there was none of the horror that the world has grown so accustomed to. He has always seen the humorous side of life, even those days he spent in France, and that's the reason he came back looking not a day older than when he left.

Private Louis W. Phelps, from Dallas, Texas, of Company "M," near the Côte de Chatillon, Argonne drive, was searching for a shell-hole in which to sleep for the night, but was somewhat disappointed when at last he located one and could get no reply from the occupant. Reaching down into the hole he touched a cold hand—that of a dead German.

That was sufficient reason for his having received no answer to his inquiry if he might sleep in the trench. Later he succeeded in finding an unoccupied hole and crawled into it.

Almost "gassed" from the scent coming from his shoe, which in the excitement he had seized for his gas mask and placed in front of his nose, Sergeant Burl Haynes, from Anniston, of Company "M," only came to his senses when his comrades shouted "Pas gaz!" (Not gas). The incident happened on the Lorraine front. After that the sergeant was more cautious.

Alabama soldiers of the old "Fighting Fourth" had no fear of Hun submarines. Such a small thing as Emperor Bill's undersea assassins had no terrors for them, and in particular was this true when they played "craps" out on the high seas.

On the trip over in November of 1917, while the "bones" were rolling, the captain of the ship came up and said to the little crowd around the ring: "Be on the alert, boys, ready to go to lifeboats any minute. We have sighted a submarine."

The reply came back: "To hell with the submarines and the kaiser, too." The game continued with unabated interest.

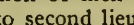
At the Croix Rouge Farm fight, in the Château-Thierry drive, where the Alabamians of the 167th United States Infantry, under Colonel W. P. Screws, won for themselves and their state undying fame, a platoon of Company "K," under Lieutenant Royal Little, passed several Boches, all apparently dead. Afterward, fire having come from their rear, the men of Alabama looked back and discovered one of the Huns operating a machine gun. He was promptly killed.

The above story was told by Major Ravee Norris, of Birmingham, to Colonel Thomas, division inspector, who was investigating a report that the Alabamians would not take prisoners.

Major Norris, further commenting on this matter, said:

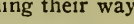
"We took nine prisoners off Hill 212 in that fight, the majority having been wounded. These were brought to the first-aid dressing station by our men, and afterward the 'Boches' were placed on litters by our men and by them carried to the rear dressing station."

Just before the Alabamians attacked at the Croix Rouge Farm fight in the Château-Thierry drive on July 26, 1918, Private Gus Eichelberger, of Anniston, a member of Company "M," Oxford, was killed by a shell. Sergeant Rufus Eichelberger, of the same company, went up, looked at his brother's lifeless body, wiped the tears away, and took a section of men "over the top." He was promoted soon afterward to second lieutenant as a reward.



Private Gus Eichelberger, of Anniston; Private Grady Cochran, of Oxford, and Private Clarence Swindle, of Birmingham, the morning before the Château-Thierry attack by the 167th Infantry, were standing up in front of their fox-holes talking when they heard a big shell coming their way. They jumped into a fox-hole on top of two other men, one of whom was Grady Jones, of Oxford.

The shell hit the side of the hole, knocked Swindle's head off, cut Cochran's body half in two and also killed Eichelberger. The two men underneath were not hurt.



On the afternoon of August 1, 1918, during the Château-Thierry drive, the enemy artillery was pulling a nice bead on the 167th Infantry. The regiment was being relieved by the 47th Infantry.

Corporal George W. Burt, of Montgomery, and of the 167th's machine gun company, was listening to some of the 47th's men tell about enemy 77's falling among the latter and not hurting anyone.

"That's nothing," said Burt; "do you see that shell-hole out there (at the same time pointing at one big enough to put an army truck in)?"

"Yes," said the man from the other regiment.

"Well,' continued Burt, "yesterday I was sitting here in this trench when a big 12-inch shell hit between me and that hole out there. I expected a terrible explosion, but it failed to go off. After a while I felt something pushing me from behind, so reaching back my hand came in contact with the big shell rooting its way out of the ground. I gave it a couple of loving pats with my hand and said, 'Bon jour, monsieur; au revoir! See you later.'"

Private Sam McCombs, of Company "M," Oxford, a long country boy, was put on guard in St. Maurice in the Baccarat sector. His post was at one end of a street. Two or three large shells exploded near him, whereupon, without orders, he changed to the other end of the street. Just about that time another "whizzbang" went off close by, but Private McCombs didn't move this time. One of the officers of the guard passing by saw the sentinel was not where he had been originally placed. "What are you doing here?" he demanded of McCombs. "Wal, yer see, Cap'n, two uv dem big bullets sploded down der street where I wuz an' so I jest moved. Anudder one done hit here, so now I doesn't know where ter go."

First Lieutenant Alan K. Smith, Sergeants J. T. Trainer and Mabry Woodall, and Corporal Floyd Hughes, all of Company "K," Birmingham, were in a shell-hole in the Château-Thierry drive. Lieutenant Smith and several privates, also in the hole, had been wounded. No one could leave the place on account of the heavy shell fire. Germans were surrounding the Alabamians. Finally, two guns of the 151st Machine Gun Battalion opened up on the enemy and the Huns fled. It was a mighty close call for the men in the shell-hole. "C'est la guerre!"

"Ever since we entered the State of Alabama it has been one grand reception. At Decatur, my home city, we walked on roses, and the people of Decatur and Albany joined hands and it appeared to me everyone in the two cities was present. At Birmingham we had a grand and glorious time," said Captain Raymond R. Brown, commander of Company "E," whose home is Decatur.

At Decatur, Captain Brown was joined by his wife, who accompanied him to Montgomery.

"Colonel Screws is one of the finest officers it has ever been my good fortune to know, and he is a fighter, too, believe me," said the Captain as he and his wife stepped into a taxicab at the Union Station Sunday night and drove to the home of friends, where they spent the night.

One night during an air raid on the 167th's Supply Company on the Château-Thierry front, Sergeant Ross Deitz, "D" company's brave supply sergeant, while trying to make his way out from the bombing area was kicked in the chest by an army mule. He thought a piece of shrapnel had hit him, and from then on he decided to stay in his hole, as he said bombs are less harmful than army mules.

S. M. Massengill, of Gadsden, who fought in every engagement and got a piece of shrapnel in his foot at Château-Thierry, says he wouldn't want to live in Germany on a bet, but he's got to hand it to them, for they sure have got some wonderful scenery along the Rhine.

"The Germans where we were treated us good," he said. "But of course, they had to anyhow, because what we had a right to and they wouldn't give us, we took anyhow. The old woman where I stayed scrubbed the floor in my room every day. Guess she thought it was good policy not to take any chances."

The night of July 26, 1918, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Bare, of Gadsden, Ala., was in command of the advance regimental "P. C." (post of command), and Captain Mortimer H. Jordan, of Birmingham, Ala., operations officer of the 167th, was with him. Both were following closely behind the First and Second Battalions, which were assaulting, and were trying to keep in touch with the movements in a very thick wood.

Due to the thickness of the woods a great many men became disconnected from their companies. Colonel Bare and Captain Jordan assembled them into a sort of support line. The men were from eight companies.

On July 27th Colonel Bare was still in command of the advanced "P. C." and with the Second Battalion. The battalion did not meet with resistance that day and advanced almost to

the Ourcq River. That night, due to new instructions received from a colonel, who gave them in the name of the general commanding the division, there was a stop in its advance against an enemy position across the river which the battalion had originally been ordered to take. However, patrols were pushed forward that night, but none of the enemy were found south of it.

The next day Colonel Bare continued in the same position, and when the Second Battalion reached the top of the hill across the stream and was there held up, he established his "P. C." in a clump of woods alongside a tributary of the Ourcq. The enemy planes located his position, also the Hun artillery found it, and sent a great many gas shells into it. Colonel Bare finally, on July 31st, was seriously burned by mustard gas and was sent to the hospital.

In the Château-Thierry drive Lieutenant Willett C. Barrett, Company "G," of Newport, R. I., the morning he went "over the top" with his men had a "hunch" that it was to be his last fight. Turning to Lieutenant Abner Flowers, of Ozark, Ala., he said: "Well, here's where I get mine. Goodbye." Ten minutes later he was killed.

The Supply Company of the Fourth Alabama had the honor of numbering among its enlisted personnel the oldest man and the youngest in the regiment.

Private Lamar F. Gray, of Centreville, was the youngest fighting man in the ranks. "He said he was 17," said one of his bunkies, "so we let it go at that, but honest, he didn't look it. He's a fighting little piece of humanity, too. Went through all of it without a scratch. He liked the army so well that as soon as we got back to New York he re-enlisted."

Montgomery claims the distinction of furnishing the oldest piece of fighting material to the famous regiment. Saddler Billy Dunn is his name, and he has hosts of friends here who were with his family last night at the depot to welcome him home. "I don't know," said one of the boys who had seen Dunn every day for the past eighteen months, "some of the fellows say he's about 45 and others say he's older, but anyhow he's a regular fighting man and his age ain't hurtin' him any."

Private Leonard O'Shield, of Company "D," 167th, is only 17 years of age and is another "youngest man" in the regiment.

He enlisted over two years ago at Anniston. "When we reached New York," he said, "the officers tried to send me home, but I wouldn't go. I just lied about my age; told 'em I was eighteen, for I certainly wanted to get into that scrap—and I did. And I'm glad I was in it, too," he added with a smile.

Private O'Shield was badly wounded at the battle of Château-Thierry and was sent to the rear, but refused to be sent back home and remained with his company through it all.

First Lieutenant Daniel M. Dwiggins, who is the oldest officer in the "Fourth," has the honor of bearing the name of his native town, or rather Dwiggins, Miss., has the honor of being named after him. His exact age still remains a mystery, but it doesn't really matter anyhow. His years don't affect his fighting qualities any.

He is a ringleader in handling one of the 37 millimetre guns, appropriately christened "Bama," which was used with telling effect against Hun machine gun nests and tanks in the Argonne fighting. The lieutenant himself helped man this wicked piece of ordnance on numerous occasions and in the last affair was seriously wounded.

An event of more than passing interest occurred during the parade of the 167th Regiment over the streets of Montgomery, Monday, in which Lieut. Edward R. Wren was the center.

Located on a bandstand just east of South Lawrence Street, on Dexter, the Auburn military band, which had been rendering efficient service and good music, beheld the form of Lieut. Edward Wren, of Talladega, leading his company. At once the music stopped and the Tiger cry "Touchdown, Auburn," rang out on the air, followed immediately by the band striking up that familiar gridiron tune.

The point of the situation hinged around the fact that some years ago Lieut. Wren was a familiar figure on Auburn's gridirons and hundreds of times he has heard that stirring battle-cry with its stimulating effects. The result yesterday was almost similar—the lieutenant, who came home with a Distinguished

Service Cross, a Croix de Guerre, the Belgian Order of the Crown, and a handful of distinguished citations in his knapsack, stopped in his tracks, appeared the least bit confused, then smiled and continued on his journey up the avenue.

The "Scrapping Lieutenant," one of the bravest men of the regiment, E. R. Wren, of Talladega, wearer of many war decorations and the idol of his men, had great things to say about others, but nothing about himself.

"Beyond all doubt, the men from Alabama, the plain doughboys of the 167th, were widely known throughout the Allied armies. It was, one might say, a 'kid' regiment, for we had mostly youngsters. They all fought like veterans—like 'les tigres,' as the French said. Their whole idea was to wade through and win the war quickly. I never saw a man who did not die like a man."

"Shoestring" Wren wears many honors with much modesty. He was like that when he was a football hero at Auburn, and there be those at Montgomery who now recall that Lieutenant E. R. Wren cared more for the game than for the reward when he was a boy at Starke's University School for Boys in this city, and not so many years ago.

Lieutenant Wren wears the Distinguished Service Cross and owns another decoration, the Belgian Order of the Crown, which he sent home to his mother. Many of his friends from home who were here to celebrate the return of the "Old Fourth Alabama," expressed regret that he did not wear the Belgian one, which is quite large and decorative. Few of them have seen that particular kind; in fact, the D. S. C. is a novelty at Talladega as elsewhere in Alabama.

Officers of the 167th Infantry can't tell which of the many exploits of the Talladega boy won him his decorations. Early in the game Major Carroll noticed that he had that peculiar faculty that is referred to as leadership, and during the training period he was put on a pivot, then made a corporal and soon advanced to the grade of sergeant.

When the Alabama men gained contact with the enemy the fact was soon developed that Sergeant Wren had the several peculiarities that go to make a real patrol leader. He had the faculty of understanding his orders and never losing sight of the mission upon which he was sent. His platoon believed in him and was willing to follow his leadership. He is credited with

having done his share in giving the 167th Infantry its remarkable record for raiding operations against the enemy. He was commissioned a second lieutenant while serving as a sergeant.

Once Lieutenant Wren heard his regimental and battalion officers express a wish that they had a few of the German sharpshooters' plates, or snipers' shields, which are heavy steel plates with a loop hole through which a rifleman may fire with a degree of safety to himself.

"I saw some of those things in a German dugout," said Lieutenant Wren. "Let me take my patrol out and I will bring you back a few of them."

And he did.

There are many similar stories going about in the regiment, but Lieutenant "Shorty" Wren, so-called because of his six feet and more of length over all, refuses to tell the story. He tells about what the other fellows, who ought to be decorated, did.

Captain Bryant, of Cullman, told an interesting story about a fight which took place in Germany between an American soldier and a German prisoner.

"An American was guarding some German prisoners one day," he said, "and the German had pinned to his blouse a German iron cross. The American wanted the cross and asked the German to give it to him. The German said he would not part with it for anything. The American discarded his rifle and in an attempt to take the cross away from the German a fist fight started between the two. Finally they were parted by other American soldiers, but not until the American had the iron cross in his possession, and he still has it as a much-prized trophy of the war."

Major Ravee Norris, of Birmingham, relates this story about the wounding of Major John W. Carroll, of Ozark:

"Colonel Bare, on account of some information needed in the Château-Thierry drive, was recalled to regimental headquarters, and I was told to tell Major Carroll, whose battalion was in support, to come back and assume command of the advanced regimental post of command. About an hour and a half after the major came back he was wounded by a shell that exploded

in front of his fox-hole. The shell killed the major's orderly and severely wounded another man.

"Major Carroll and I were in a little fox-hole wide enough for two men. We were lying down side by side, the major being on my left. I was facing the entrance. The fragment passed over me and hit Major Carroll, who said:

"'Oh! That got me,' but insisted he was able to walk back to the dressing station. However, after we got him out of the hole, it was necessary to place him on a litter and send him back. The shell split a part of my wrapped legging, but I didn't notice that until the next morning. It was night."

Andrew Brady, of Selma, started out with the machine gun company of the 167th Regiment on the Mexican border, and went to France with Captain Julien M. Strassburger. When the company needed a cook, Brady was transferred to the kitchen. His age was against him as a private with the gun, as he was under eighteen when he went overseas.

"Did you get in any tight places?" Brady was asked.

"No more than any of the others," said Brady. "I put down the 'slum' barrage for them."

"Were you hit at all?"

"No. I came through without a scratch. I got a little gas in the Lorraine, but it didn't hurt much, and I guess everybody got some of it."

But Brady's chums say that he was a conscientious cook and that he got the grub to the boys in the fighting and took desperate chances doing it. On several occasions shells fell close enough to knock him down and his kitchen was nearly shot away four or five times. But Brady "carried on" and the boys of the machine gun company say that if it hadn't been for his nerve they would have gone short of food many a time.

"I would certainly love to know just how it feels to be a hero," exclaimed a stalwart doughboy to his companion as he swung off the troop train at the Union Station Sunday night. "You know, we read those signs placarding Birmingham and Montgomery—'Welcome Alabama heroes!' and somehow, boy, it makes me feel queer."

Private Ernest A. Hise, of Birmingham, who was thus confiding his inmost thoughts to his boon companion, had served in the trenches since March 1, 1918. Through anxious days and sleepless nights, with bullets flying and bombs bursting, in rain and sunshine, this Alabama boy stuck to his post.

He participated in the thick of the fight at Château-Thierry; he saw the blood of his comrades flow freely at the St. Mihiel sector; he fought and bled at the Toul sector and on the Lorraine front; and he gave the best that was in him at the battle of Chalons.

This Alabama boy, a member of the "Fighting Fourth," zealous of the record of his regiment, ever eager to sacrifice self for the cause of country, has faced an experience that has given him a look into the great beyond. And he quietly returns to his native state, where his compatriots are rife with his praise, and wonders how it must feel to be a real hero.

A bashful member of the Fourth Regiment was introduced to his chum's sister. He listened to her profuse compliments for about a minute and then excused himself. As he staggered out of the crowd he was seen to wipe his face with a khaki handkerchief.

"Golly, she was pretty! A little more and I'd croaked. She was so nice. I wish—drat it all, I didn't get a shave this morning."

Quinn C. Goodman, of Barber County, who served several months in France with Company "E," in speaking of Colonel William Screws, said: "He is a fine officer, and I want to tell you he is not afraid of shot and shell, either."

As showing the ever-present consideration Captain Mortimer H. Jordan, "K" Company, from Birmingham, Ala., had for others, which endeared him to all who knew him, the following story is told of the wounding which later caused his death:

Captain Jordan was making his way up a wooded strip along a tributary of the Ourcq River in the Château-Thierry drive, July 29, 1918, to see Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Bare. The

Huns were shelling the area. One shell landed near the captain and he was knocked down.

At first Captain Jordan thought he was only shell-shocked. "Don't trouble about me," he said, "look after those wounded men out there." Finally he consented to be removed, and on August 2d died in the field hospital from the effects of a serious wound.

During the Château-Thierry drive Lieutenant Ernest E. Bell, from Bessemer, Ala., of Company "D," came running up to Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Bare and said:

"I am shot all to pieces—shot in the back."

It was very dark, so Colonel Bare ran his hand up and down the lieutenant's coat, but failed to feel any blood. Then the latter went back to the dressing station. There it was found that a hot shell splinter had entered his coat and lay up against his back. No harm had been done the officer.

Lieutenant Farrell D. Minor, of Beaumont, Texas, an officer of Company "K," but attached to Company "I" in the Croix Rouge Farm fight, was shot through the head. It was thought to be a hopeless case, but the officer lived two months after receiving the wound. When he was being carried back in an ambulance it appeared that he wanted to say something. He would raise his head now and then and count, "1, 2, 3, 4."

During the first heavy shell fire on the Lorraine front, Sergeant (then Corporal) Floyd Hughes, of Company "K," Birmingham, Ala., was sitting back against the side of a trench. A sergeant going along inspecting the trench asked Hughes how he was getting along, to which the latter replied: "Fine, but I was just thinking what a fool I was to let a man hold me up with a 32-calibre pistol back in Birmingham."

During a gas alarm in the Lorraine sector, Cook William Gaffney, from Birmingham, Ala., a member of Company "K," put on over his face a rubber hip boot, not being able to find a gas mask.

G. S. Maddox, of Dothan, was in the same platoon with Sergeant Atkinson, of Montgomery, who won the Distinguished Service Cross. He says this same platoon engaged a whole German battalion in the Argonne.

Within a few minutes the Americans brought their machine guns into action, and the Germans, though outnumbering them overwhelmingly, retreated in disorder, leaving over 30 dead "Boches" behind them.

"Most of the boys are going back to their old jobs, they say. Some do not know yet what they will do," said a sergeant of Company "E."

"I think, however, that they will all take up their old work just as soon as they rest up a while and get tired of loafing. They want to see their kinsfolk and friends, and take a while off before doing anything."

"What are you fellows going to do when you are mustered out—go back to your same job?" an *Advertiser* man asked Quinn C. Goodman, of Bakers Hill, Barbour County, and Clifton Swan, of Silas, both members of Company "E."

"I am going back to my farm. I like farming," replied Goodman.

"Me too," said Swan. "I am going back just as soon as I get out."

Goodman was a member of the first squad of drafted men from Barbour and Swan was one of the first volunteers from Silas.

Private Cole, of Madison County, a Company "E" boy, was known in France as the "Little Devil," so the boys say. He was given this name because of his utter disregard of fear. He made a reputation as a marksman, and there was not a man in his company who killed more Germans than did Private Cole, they say.

Corporal C. Goddard, Company "M," 167th Regiment, brought many souvenirs with him from Germany. Among them are a

German cigarette lighter, some rings and different pieces of German money.

Corporal Goddard is very enthusiastic over his trip and expressed the opinion that every member of the regiment liked Colonel Screws very much. While talking to the *Advertiser* representative he mentioned something about Colonel Screws' good qualities, and a comrade from the same car spoke up with the assertion that "Colonel Screws was the best man in the world."

"Yes, sir," said H. L. Elmore, of Dothan, who was in every battle, "I know I killed one German, because there didn't happen to be anyone else around to shoot at him right then. He and his pal were working a machine gun when I plugged him.

"The bullet hit him in the left side and he keeled over and never moved again. I was figuring on getting the other one, but he beat it away from there too fast."

Sergeant Winston Moorer, Mobile, Company "D," 167th Regiment, stated Sunday night that he had only been overseas 26 days when he went into the battle of Château-Thierry. He was not wounded in any of the engagements, but has brought back with him a very interesting souvenir in the shape of a dagger fashioned from a piece of shell that killed his brother. Sergeant Moorer said he was right near his brother when he was killed.

While in Germany, Sergeant Moorer said that he and some of his friends went deer hunting several times. He stated that some parts of the forest near the Rhine had considerable game.

"No, I never got to use my bayonet, the durn suckers wouldn't give me a chance," says Private M. M. Davis, of Company "M," Atmore. Davis was gassed during the fighting in the Argonne forest, but that wasn't until after he and four of his comrades captured 21 German prisoners in a dugout in the St. Mihiel drive.

"We spied their dugout in a little railroad cut," he says, "and proceeded to close in on them. I couldn't see but one, who was in the doorway, but we knew there must be more.

Well, we rushed 'em. They had a machine gun mounted and ready for business, but they never fired a shot. The guy behind the gun threw up his hands and yelled 'Kamerad,' and when he did there came 20 more 'Boches' out of that hole in the ground behind him, all with their hands over their head.

"I thought they might try to start something, they outnumbered us so, and I was wishin' they would. But they were scared, I think, and went along back to our lines like lambs."

That Colonel William P. Screws is the idol of his regiment, as well as their "ideal" of everything that a man and soldier should be, is a fact that is borne out by every man in his command whose conversation never fails to include an expression of their love and esteem and admiration of "The Colonel."

Here's what just a few of them say about him, which reporters managed to hear in the crowd at the station on Sunday night:

Earl Bumpus, Selma, wounded by a shell fragment in the left shoulder during the Champagne fight: "He is sure a fine man."

E. A. Baker, Roanoke, in every battle, but never hit: "Everyone loves him."

H. A. Knowles, Mobile, in every fight but one, which happened when he had the "flu": "He's a d—— fine colonel."

Sergeant C. M. Williams, Birmingham, who never missed a battle except Château-Thierry, and was hit hard in the left leg by a shell fragment in the Champagne, July 14, 1918: "The colonel is a dandy. He can't be beat."

W. L. Brinson, Montgomery, in every fight except Château-Thierry, gassed in the Champagne, July 19, 1918: "The colonel is the finest and best man in the world."

John Vickery, Atmore: "Everybody loves the colonel."

Willie McCune, Columbus, Ga., in all fights but one: "The colonel is sure a good man."

Sergeant W. M. Robinson, Jasper, in every fight: "He's a good man and a fine colonel."

Sergeant E. S. Campbell, Burnsville, in every fight: "The colonel is all right, believe me."

John B. Jarvis, Dothan, wounded in both thighs by a German hand grenade at Champagne, July 15, 1918: "He's one of the best men there is."

Joe Adams, Pell City, hit in right leg at Château-Thierry: "He's sure one good man."

F. J. Jones, Pell City, in every fight: "The colonel is a good fellow and a fine soldier."

Floyd Homer, Carbon Hill, in every fight, gassed at Champagne: "Take it from me, he's a fine man."

Lester Coates, listed as missing in action on October 17, 1918, was later located in a German prison and is now at his home in Grove Hill, Ala., hale and hearty.

A recent issue of the Clarke County Democrat gives the following account of Private Coates' reference on the Western Front while with the Fighting Fourth:

Lester has had a wonderful experience since enlisting as a lad of seventeen in what at that time was the Fourth Alabama Regiment. *The Democrat* on previous occasions has published some of his experiences, as for instance the day when he, with three companions, took seven Boches prisoner. On this same day he, in company with John Lucas, another Clarke County boy, and twelve others, offered to undertake the task of driving a party of Germans from a trench which they had occupied after the Alabama lads had been compelled to evacuate it under heavy bombardment. That they made a good job of it is attested by the fact that seventy dead Germans were counted in the trench after these boys had reoccupied it. Lester states that so intense was the excitement at the time and so fast were events crowding one upon another that now it all seems like a dream. The boy standing next to him was "bumped off" and he had his helmet dented with a bullet.

The Germans started fifteen tanks toward their lines in the battle of St. Mihiel, he states, and no one of them ever got nearer than one mile of the American lines. Lester, who belonged to the intelligence corps, stated that he happened to be watching one of these tanks when a fifteen-inch shell hit directly beneath its nose. After it had stopped tumbling, he said it lay very quiet during the rest of the engagement.

Lester was captured in October and spent two months in a German prison, but if he suffered privations while there he shows no signs of it now, as he is in the pink of condition. After being released he was sent to a base hospital and from

there transferred to the 91st Division, which accounts for his reaching home ahead of his comrades.

It was on the Champagne front, July 15, 1918, and in the early morning hours of that bitter fight, that Private G. C. Morgan, of Pine Hill, was wounded in the neck. He was known in the machine gun company as "J. Pierpont," but later the nun in the hospital said "he talked like a girl."

The corporal of the gun crew ordered Morgan, when the latter was struck, to go to the first-aid station. At the place he was marked up "hospital," but he did not go, saying, "I'll see the colonel."

"Sir," he said to the colonel, "I have a slight wound and they are trying to send me to the hospital. My squad needs me, the gun crew is short of men, and I am needed up there."

"All right, young man," the colonel replied, "go tell them I said you may stay until the battle is over."

After that the nun didn't think a man's voice had anything to do with his fighting qualities.

Having dug a comfortable and fairly safe "fox-hole" for himself during the Champagne fight, John Red Buffalo, an Indian from Rapid City, South Dakota, and a private in Company "M," was almost suffocated by having it cave in on him. Another soldier had "dug in" in rear of the Indian and caused the collapse of the latter's shelter.

For crawling out into a wheat field during the Château-Thierry drive and attempting to rescue a wounded comrade, Sergeant Patrick Collins, of Company "M," gained a regimental citation and later a "Distinguished Service Cross," finally being promoted to lieutenant for his bravery.

The machine gun bullets were flying thick and fast, but the sergeant crawled out there and was bringing in the wounded man when a bullet struck the latter and killed him instantly.

Prominent among the Montgomery men who were cited for special acts of gallantry was Color Sergeant Eugene Alexander, of the Fourth Alabama Infantry.

Sergeant Alexander, when the regiment entered the Château-Thierry salient on July 26th, was a sergeant of the Personnel Section. His duties were strictly clerical. So, when the regiment took over the front line for the assault on July 26th, he was left with other non-combatants with the regimental échelon, a safe distance behind the firing line.

The cannon platoon of the Headquarters Company was badly cut to pieces in the fight of July 26th. On the 27th, Lieutenant Evant Dwiggins, the platoon commander, sent back a call for more men. At this time all combatants had been absorbed into the line, and no men were available.

Sergeant Alexander, learning the condition of affairs, although a noncombatant, and by reason of his position imposed by no duty to enter the fight, promptly and unselfishly volunteered to go forward to the cannon platoon to perform the work of a private as an ammunition carrier.

With absolute disregard for personal safety, he voluntarily left his position with the échelon and passed through the fire-swept area to the exposed position of the front line, where he remained on duty until the platoon was withdrawn.

Sergeant Alexander is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Alexander, South McDonough Street.

Still suffering from mustard gas burns and with slightly defective speech caused by inhaling the acid, W. T. Brinson, Montgomery boy, was at the union station to be a witness to the demonstration upon the arrival of his comrades from Birmingham. Brinson got leave to come to Montgomery, Sunday morning, from the Magic City, spending the day with home people. His father is Robert Brinson, member of the city detective squad. Other relatives live in the city.

Brinson received severe burns in one of the fiercest of the fights with the Germans. The mustard gas, used first by the Huns, will penetrate through steel, it is said, and this is the acid that burned Brinson. He believes he will not suffer from the burns.

"Don't forget to say that members of the 167th worship Colonel Screws," was what the Montgomery soldier said. "All officers are among the best we have ever seen." He then named all officers of the regiment who are worshiped by the soldiers of Alabama.

Many of the boys of the 167th declare that before and after going into battle they saw very distinctly a rainbow in the distance ahead of them as if beckoning them forward toward the enemy.

Talmage May, of Dothan, said that on one occasion seven American air ships hovered over them during a battle, that these ships caused a large cloud of smoke to form in the shape of a large crown, and that through the crown appeared, in all its glorious colors, a large and distinct rainbow.

The boys declare that the rainbow followed them all over the fields of France and to them was a token of good cheer before a battle, and became to be as a welcome friend after the firing had ceased and the smoke of battle had cleared away.

One of the first of Alabama's beloved heroes to reach Montgomery Sunday was Chaplain Emmett P. Smith of the 167th, better known as the "Fighting Chaplain." "Tell you about Colonel Screws?" he said, "Why, I could exhaust my vocabulary and then never tell you half enough good things about him. A stern disclipinarian, a man of iron, and yet he has never lost the milk of human kindness, and the men adore him.

I shall never forget the scene at the grave of the first Alabama soldier who died on French soil. He was a mere lad of eighteen, and after an illness in a French hospital, where he was carefully tended by Sisters of Mercy, he made the supreme sacrifice. As Colonel Screws stood at the head of the newly made grave, the tears streamed down his face, and no woman could have shown greater emotion, and I say that it takes a brave man to cry and that he was braver at this time than when leading his men.

The French military authorities paid great homage to this soldier and Major-General Pau, a noted French officer, was present.

This young soldier was Clarence J. Smith, of Ozark. A month later, I visited his grave, and it was banked with fresh flowers, and at the head was a white cross with his name, company and the date of his death, and the inscription "He died for France." The grave is constantly tended, and no one could doubt the great love of the French people for these American soldiers who have given their all."

And again Chaplain Smith spoke of a pathetic little incident,

of a homesick Alabama soldier who confided to him one day before leaving his native state, that he was homesick and was going, without leave, to see his mother. "I talked to him," said the Chaplain, and advised him not to do that, and then, what do you suppose he said, with tears rolling down his cheeks. "Well, I'll not go, for Colonel Screws is my father, and the regiment my mother, and I could not desert them, so I'll stay to the finish."

And in that speech, this soldier struck the keynote of feeling in the regiment, for they all regard Colonel Screws as a father.

One of the great reasons the Chaplain stated for the men loving the Colonel as they do, was because of the fact that there was never a time when even a private could not have an audience with Colonel Screws, for he never secluded himself from his men.

"He who laughs last laughs best" is an old saying, and during the battle in the Champagne, Sergeant Edward Nolen, from Anniston, of Company "M," was the last to laugh.

In the regiment, it is said, the sergeant was considered up to that time to have "weak nerves," but on this occasion he stood up in the heaviest kind of shell fire and laughed at the men who were running about from one shell-hole to another in their efforts to find shelter. The sergeant retained his "strong nerve," so the men say, until he was wounded in the crossing of the Ourcq River in the Château-Thierry drive.

Talmage May, of Dothan, who was presented with a Distinguished Service Cross in Montgomery, Monday, was one of the best marksmen in the 167th, according to a number of his company "pals."

Some of the members of May's company told how May and six other members of his company killed 200 Germans in one engagement. May, they said, used two repeating rifles, that he shot one rifle and held the other between his knees while some comrades loaded it for him.

With his right leg torn from his body by a German shell, Private Chauncey Eagle Horn ("Big Chief"), during the Croix Rouge Farm fight, Château-Thierry drive, cried out to his advancing comrades not to stop, and the Indian continued to do so until the last breath left him. Thus died one of the

most widely known soldiers of the "Rainbow" Division. He was an Indian and from Rapid City, South Dakota.

Private Rufus J. Sims, from Birmingham, of Company "M," seemingly worried about the probability of a gas attack, carried both the French and the British mask. Suddenly three rockets went into the air instead of the usual signal of one for a gas attack, whereupon he came running out of his dugout crying: "What am I going to do now? Three kinds of gas and only two masks. All of us will be killed."

Corporal SIDNEY E. MANNING
167th U. S. Infantry
One of the two Medal of Honor men of the regiment

APPENDIX B

CITATIONS AND AWARDS, DEATHS AND WOUNDS

The exploit of Corporal Sidney E. Manning, of Flomaton, Ala., stood out for nine months of continuous fighting as the most striking in the traditions of Company "G," of which he is a member, according to the commanding officer of the company, Lieut. Richard B. Kelly. The following description of the daring deed is contained in a letter from Lieut. Kelly to the commander of the Forty-Second Division, in which the corporal was recommended for a Medal of Honor:

"Circumstances: On the morning of July 28, the second battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry forced a passage of the River Ourcq on the center of the front of the Forty-Second Division in the face of accurately placed artillery fire from guns of all calibres executed from the rear and from both flanks, and despite machine gun fire from the bald slopes north of the Ourcq, which dominated the river-bed and all creases and swales in the terrain leading to the northern heights of the Ourcq.

"This battalion was under orders to seize a foothold on the northern heights of the Ourcq at a point between Sergy and the town of Nesles and exploit the successful passage of the river. Company "G" was in the center. The entire battalion, in the face of the most violent machine gun concentrations from commanding positions on the steep heights above, carried the assault over the crest of the hill, which was taken by storm in hand-to-hand fighting. At this stage, about 10:30 in the morning, the platoon commander of the second (right) platoon of "G" Company, in which Platoon Corp. Manning was in command of an automatic rifle squad, was killed and the sergeant in command of the platoon was severely wounded.

"In Corp. Manning's squad, the automatic rifle gunner was killed and all but 35 men of the second platoon were either killed or severely wounded. Corp. Manning was himself severely wounded. He assumed command of the platoon. He pushed over the crest of the hill and led the platoon against

an enemy strong point which dominated the entire valley of the Ourcq, and was wired, entrenched and strongly defended with machine guns.

"During this time he was repeatedly and again severely wounded. He still pushed forward, and though isolated and far in advance of the assaulting troops of his battalion, took a foothold at the strong point and remained there until all of his platoon except seven men had been killed or wounded and no member of his automatic rifle squad remained. He himself, at their head and encouraging the survivors by his indomitable resolution, had received nine wounds in all parts of his body, of which at least four were serious. Alone and severely wounded, he directed the surviving members of his platoon to return to the rest of their company while he covered their movement. This was finally and successfully accomplished, during which he held off the enemy who were not more than 50 yards away through his own unassisted efforts, with his automatic rifle which, with the necessary ammunition, he had, while still leading the platoon, taken from the fallen members of his automatic rifle squad, and, with the greatest self-sacrifice and unspeakable heroism, covered the return of the survivors of his fallen platoon.

"This done, he with difficulty made his way to the crest of the hill, from where he was dragged to safety.

"This exploit stands out, after nine months of constant fighting of this company, as the strongest of its company traditions.

"RICHARD B. KELLY,

"First Lieut., U. S. A., One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry, commanding Company 'G'."

ACT FOR WHICH PRIVATE THOMAS O. NEIBOUR, 98595, COMPANY "M," 167th INFANTRY, OF SUGAR CITY, IDAHO, WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL OF HONOR.

In the attack on Côte de Chatillon, after his company had reached its objective, Private Neibour was sent out on patrol with his automatic rifle squad to enfilade enemy machine gun nests, and while the other members of the patrol were endeavoring to capture a few German prisoners, the enemy launched a

counter-attack on his company. Private Neibour jumped into a shell hole, setting up his automatic rifle under a hail of bullets from his own men, as well as from enemy machine guns. Four Germans rushed upon him to take him prisoner; he killed all four of them, continuing to operate his automatic rifle on the enemy, on whom he had established enfilading fire, thereby greatly assisting in beating off the counter-attack launched by the enemy. After the enemy attack had failed, Private Neibour advanced alone to adjacent shell holes, capturing eleven of the enemy at the point of his automatic pistol and taking them back to our lines, this act being performed by Private Neibour after he had been himself twice wounded.

COLOR SERGEANT GOES TO AID OF SORELY PRESSED DETACHMENT

Color Sergeant Eugene Alexander, of Montgomery, is mentioned as follows:

Name, Color Sergeant Eugene Alexander; address, Montgomery, Ala.; parent, Mrs. D. Alexander (mother), Montgomery; enlisted, April 1, 1916, Machine Gun Co., Fourth Alabama Infantry; sailed, November 6, 1917 (with organization); service, all campaigns of 167th Infantry; special act of gallantry.

When the regiment entered the Château-Thierry salient campaign on July 26th, Sergeant Alexander was a sergeant of the Personnel Section. As such his duties were strictly clerical at regimental headquarters and he was a non-combatant. Hence, when the regiment took over the front line for the assault of July 26th, Sergeant Alexander was, with other non-combatants, left with the regimental échelon several kilometers back of the lines. The cannon platoon of the Headquarters Company was attached to the First and Third Battalions in the fight of July 26th, during which all concerned were very badly cut up, the casualty list for some two hours of fighting approaching 1,200. When the Second Battalion relieved the Third on the 27th, the cannon platoon remained in the line, although it had suffered in manner similar to the troops of the First and Third. On the 27th, the line of the Ourcq River had been reached, following heavy fighting, and the cannon platoon was still in the front line. Casualties had cut the gun crews down to a number about necessary to operate the guns, and ammunition carriers were badly

needed. Lieutenant Dwiggins, the platoon commander, therefore sent back a call for more men. At this time all combatants had been absorbed into the line and there were few men available for the required duty.

In this situation Sergeant Alexander, although a non-combatant, and although his duty imposed on him no sort of obligation to enter the fight as a combatant, immediately and unselfishly volunteered to go forward to the cannon platoon to perform the work of a private as an ammunition carrier. Deliberately disregarding the personal danger to which he thus became exposed, he voluntarily left his place of safety with the échelon and passed through the heavily fire-swept area to the exposed position of the front line, where he remained on the duty described until the platoon was withdrawn.

GEORGE A. GLENN,
Major, U. S. A., One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry.

PORTER, ALA., MAN SILENCES MACHINE GUN NEST IN BITTER ENGAGEMENT

Another exploit is described as follows:

Name, Sergeant William A. King, Cannon Platoon. Address, Porter, Ala. Parent, Mr. C. L. King, Porter, Ala. Enlisted, April 16, 1916; Battery "A," Ala. Nat. Guard. Sailed, Nov. 6, 1917, with organization. Service, all battles and campaigns of 167th Inf. Special act of gallantry:

On July 29, 1918, our lines were in a wheat field just over the crest of Hill 212, near Beuvardes, Château-Thierry salient, and were being swept by a murderous and destructive fire from enemy machine gun nests and from his light artillery, rendering occupation of this position nearly impossible and inflicting large casualties. In the face of this heavy fire, Sergeant King led his section of the one-pounder platoon from its protected position on the reverse slope of the hill and carried it over the forward crest and down the slope toward the enemy, setting the gun in position in the wheat field. Being daylight and observation perfect, the section was an excellent target for enemy machine guns, which were immediately turned upon the position.

In spite of the intense, sweeping fire turned upon him, Sergeant King placed his gun in position, himself observing and directing the fire, and using direct fire, engaged in a duel with

STOKES' MORTAR PLATOON, HEADQUARTERS COMPANY
167th U. S. Infantry

Standing—Left to right: Sergeant Claude Smith, Florence, Ala. Private Hugh Mayfield, Sycamore, Ala. Private John T. Martin, Fayetteville, Ala. Private Ira A. Luta, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio. Corporal Eugene Blankenship, Birmingham, Ala. Private Menzo Shierling, Talladega, Ala. Private Noah R. Galloway, Bluff Springs, Fla. Corporal Harry Rasmussen, Rio Vista, Cal. Platoon Sergeant Ralph Atkinson, Montgomery, Ala.

Kneeling—Left to right: Corporal Sherman E. Sayer, Burley, Idaho. Corporal Emerson Thompson, Calvert, Ala.

an enemy machine gun nest until the nest was silenced and all guns in it put out of action. By the acts here set forth Sergeant King succeeded in silencing a machine gun nest which had persisted in pouring into our infantry a heavy and disconcerting fire and had inflicted many casualties, and by his reckless disregard of personal safety exhibited an inspiring example of absolute devotion to duty under heavy fire and extreme danger. For these acts Sergeant King has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

GEORGE A. GLENN,
Major, U. S. A., One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry.

MONTGOMERY MAN SPREADS DEATH AMONG CHARGING GERMANS WITH STOKES

Another Atkinson, this time Sergeant Ralph M., of Montgomery, figures:

Name, Sergeant Ralph M. Atkinson. Address, 914 Highland Avenue, Montgomery, Ala. Parent, Mrs. O. R. Atkinson (mother), Montgomery, Ala. Enlisted April 24, 1917, Headquarters Company, One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry. Sailed, November 6, 1917, with organization. Service, all battles and campaigns of the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry. Wounds: Wounded in right knee by high explosive shell on July 26, 1918, in first fight of Château-Thierry salient.

Special Act of Gallantry: On October 14, at noon, our Second and Third Battalions, together with two battalions of the 168th from Iowa, delivered a most determined assault against the enemy, who was entrenched in his strong "Kreimhil-Stellung" position in the "Côte de Chatillon," Argonne Forest. The fighting was extremely severe, casualties were heavy, and the enemy was driven from his position in the direction of Landres-St. Georges only after the most determined fighting and the most reckless advances against machine gun nests.

In command of the Stokes Mortar Platoon Sergeant Atkinson advanced into that attack close behind the front wave, and after the attack had proved successful and the objective had been attained, found himself, with a part of his platoon, at the most advanced point reached by our troops. Not long after our troops had been in this position and before they had even started the work of digging in, the alarm was sounded. Coming over

the hill out of Landres-St. Georges, about 800 yards distant, suddenly appeared about 200 of the enemy, advancing in counter attack. Our troops were confused, disorganized by the heavy fighting of the afternoon, and liaison was greatly disturbed by the tangled underbrush of the almost impenetrable forest. Our troops were not in even fair position to receive a counter attack.

In this situation Sergeant Atkinson acted with alacrity and cool precision. Assisted by Sergeant Talmage May, Dothan, Ala., and by Corporal Austin, he placed one Stokes in position, not taking time to dig in or to attach the barrel to the elevating stand. Crouching and placing the gun barrel between his knees, he called for his assistants to load for him. They responded quickly, and Atkinson, holding the barrel with his hands and guiding and directing the fire by eye, soon had a downpour of deadly and high explosive Stokes mortar 12-pound shells dropping and exploding among the advancing enemy. A few such shells were enough; they couldn't face that reception and they turned in rapid retreat. Atkinson coolly lifted his range and showered the retreating forces with his 12-pound pellets as long as they were in range.

For the work as described Atkinson was recommended for and has received the Distinguished Service Cross.

GEORGE A. GLENN,
Major, U. S. A., One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry.

CORPORAL WALL BRAVES DEATH ON TWO TRIPS TO AID MATES

Concerning Corporal Wall, the headquarters document reads:

Name, Corporal James L. Wall, Birmingham, Ala. Parent, Mr. W. L. Wall, 1131 Cullom Street, Birmingham, Ala. Enlisted, June 16th, Battery C, Alabama National Guard. Sailed, November 6, 1917, with organization. Service, all battles of 167th Infantry.

Special act of gallantry: On October 18th our troops were in the Argonne forest, having four days before relieved elements of the First Division. Our front line was in the Bois de Romagne, a low flat woods just opposite the Côte de Chatillon. The woods lay about two kilometers in front of Hill 263, a high steep hill on the steep reverse slope of which the reserve battalion

of the regiment lay sheltered. The two kilometers were continually swept with a searching and annihilating fire from enemy machine guns and artillery.

On the date named the cannon platoon was, as usual, in the front line with the infantry, and for four days they had lain in wet fox holes in the Romagne woods, being continually exposed to destructive fire. By reason of this tremendous fire and the deep sticky mud which made roads impassable for any sort of transportation, it was practically impossible for food, water or any kind of supplies to be gotten up to the troops in the forward areas. The men in these positions, therefore, were, after the two days' reserve rations carried on the person had been consumed, without food and water. On the 14th these troops had been four days on two days' rations and matters appeared to be alarming. In view of this situation, Corporal Wall volunteered to crawl back through the two kilometer flat and exposed area and bring food and water up to this platoon. Accordingly, he came out of his hole, laboriously made the long trip through the deep mud and through the continual barrage of machine gun and shell fire of the enemy to Hill 263, where he secured his heavy load of supplies, which he carried back over the same dangerous route to the great relief and refreshment of his platoon.

GEORGE A. GLENN,
Major, U. S. A., One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry.

SERGEANT HUTTO DASHES INTO BATTLE WHEN UNDER NO OBLIGATION

Regarding Sergeant Hutto the headquarters article says:

Name, Sergeant John B. Hutto, cannon platoon. Address, 2231 Bessemer Boulevard, Birmingham, Ala. Parent, Mrs. Millie S. Hutto (same address), Birmingham, Ala. Enlisted, April 15, 1916, Battery "A," Alabama National Guard. Sailed, November 6, 1917, with organization. Service, all battles and campaigns of 167th Infantry.

Special Act of Gallantry: On July 29, 1918, our lines were in a wheat field just over the crest of Hill 212, north of Bouvardes, France (Château-Thierry salient). On the afternoon of this day our lines were being swept by a murderous destructive fire from enemy machine gun nests and from his light artillery, rendering

occupation of this position nearly impossible and inflicting many casualties. When Sergeant William A. King, Birmingham, Ala., was ordered forward with his section of the .37 M. M. platoon, Sergeant Hutto, although his own sections and gun were with the Reserve Battalion and he was therefore under no obligation to enter the action himself, did, nevertheless, volunteer to accompany the crew into action, and did leave his place of protection behind the steep reverse slope of Hill 212, cross the crest of that hill and go into action with the section of Sergeant King in the wheat field, which was then being subjected to an intense sweeping machine gun fire, thereby displaying great heroism under fire. His platoon commander, Lieutenant Dwiggins, of Mississippi, being wounded in another section of the field, Sergeant Hutto made his way to that place and, together with Private Drysdale, Birmingham, Ala., administered first aid to the lieutenant, and then carried him up the hill and behind its reverse slope to safety, all being performed while a direct target for enemy machine guns and under heavy fire.

By the acts herein enumerated Sergeant Hutto manifested an inspiring example of unselfish disregard of personal safety and of devotion to his platoon commander, and for these acts he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross.

GEORGE A. GLENN,
Major, U. S. A., One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry.

SERGEANT ATKINSON, UNDER RAIN OF SHELLS, STAYS BY GUN THREE DAYS

The headquarters company's reference to Sergeant Atkinson follows:

Name, Sergeant Percy L. Atkinson, cannon platoon. Address, 2001 Twenty-seventh Street, Birmingham, Ala. Parent, Mrs. Abie Atkinson, Birmingham, Ala. Enlisted, June 24, 1916, Battery "A," Alabama National Guard. Sailed, November 6, 1917, with organization. Service, all campaigns of regiment. Wounded: Gassed July 15, 1918, at defense of Chalons in Champagne.

Special Act of Gallantry: On the night of July 15, 1918, Sergeant Atkinson was a corporal of the Cannon Platoon, and was with a gun crew in position in the trenches in the Champagne sector before Chalons. These trenches were held by Third Bat-

talion. Here the Forty-Second Division was in position in conjunction with the French, and the position was a defensive one in anticipation of an expected offensive of the enemy in the direction of Rheims and Chalons. About 10.30 P. M., on the night of July 14th, runners from the regimental P. C. carried information through the lines that the expected attack would occur on the following morning at 5 A. M., that the preparatory bombardment of the enemy would fall at 10 minutes after midnight, and that it would be furious and destructive. The information was absolutely correct. The bombardment fell at the time stated and it was thoroughly furious and destructive. Frenchmen who had been at Verdun told us later that they had never seen anything more annihilating at Verdun than the fire which that night fell upon our troops in open trenches in Champagne.

Sergeant Atkinson's gun position was just to one side of the main road to Chalons, and French light artillery positions were to one side and in his rear proximity. This high road and these artillery positions, as well as the trenches themselves, were the targets of the heavy shell fire which started at 12:10 A. M., and which continued for three days. In all of this fire, which included both high explosives of all calibres and gas shells, these soldiers were in open trenches with no protection of dug-outs or shelter-proofs. Early after daylight on the morning of the 15th, it was reported to Sergeant William A. King, Birmingham, Ala., who was in command of that gun section, that Sergeant Atkinson had been gassed during the shell fire and that he was sick from the effects of the gas. Sergeant King made investigation and found Atkinson lying in the trench, apparently suffering intensely, whereupon King ordered Atkinson to the dressing station for treatment. Atkinson refused to go, even when the order was insistently repeated, and remained with his gun section in its exposed position in the open trench through the rest of the intense artillery bombardment until the division was relieved three days later, when, and not until then, he received medical treatment.

GEORGE A. GLENN,
Maj., U. S. A., 167th Inf.

For extreme heroism in the Champagne battle, Company "F" of the Alabama Regiment, under Captain Frederick L. Wyatt, of

Gadsden, was cited for the "Croix de Guerre." The official citation was as follows:

P. C. OF FIRST BATTALION OF 109TH FRENCH INFANTRY REGIMENT

Major de Beaucoudrey to Captain Wyatt:

I ask that Company "F," of the 167th U. S. Infantry Regiment, be given the Croix de Guerre and mentioned in the orders of the 109th Regiment with the following citation:

On the 15th of July, under the command of an energetic chief, Captain Wyatt, in close union with the French units, has served, in critical circumstances and under a violent bombardment, with the finest fighting ardor, and the greatest valiancy, and has thrown back the Germans, who, though they attacked in great strength, never could reach its position. Choice officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, who have forced the admiration of their French comrades.

By order of MAJOR DE BEAUCOUDREY.
Lt. R. Puttei.

July 16, 1918.

Two men of the 167th were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor; 36 the Distinguished Service Cross; 13 the French Croix de Guerre; 1 the Croix de Guerre with Palm and Military Medal; 1 the Order of Leopold; 1 the Order of the Crown, and 1 the Military Medal, as follows:

AWARDED CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

MANNING, SIDNEY S., Corp., G., Flomaton, Ala.
NEIBOUR, THOMAS S., Pvt., M., Sugar City, Idaho.

AWARDED DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

ATKINSON, RALPH, Sgt., Hq., Montgomery, Ala.
BALDWIN, MOSES E., Corp., G., Midland City, Ala.
BERG, JOSEPH, Pvt., G., Mt. Vernon, Wash.
BROWN, BILL, Sgt., G., Ozark, Ala.
CHRISTENBERRY, CURN, Pvt., L., Lauderville, Ala.
COLLINS, PATRICK, Second Lieut., El Paso, Texas.
DASCH, CARL W., Pvt., Hq., Weiser, Idaho.
DUKE, ARY A., Pvt., H., Dozier, Ala.
ESPY, ROBERT, First Lieut., B., Abbeville, Ala.
FALLAW, THOMAS, Capt., I., Opelika, Ala.
FILLINGEM, LINNIE, Pvt., H., Victoria, Ala.

GENTRY, NORMAN, Pvt., G., Huntsville, Ala.
GREEN, DONALD W., Second Lieut., Chicago, Ill.
HALL, VARNER, Sgt., D., Birmingham, Ala.
HAWIE, SCHAD, Pvt., F., Jackson, Miss.
HOPER, BEN, Pvt., F., Huntsville, Ala.
HOWE, MAURICE W., Capt., Fitchburg, Mass.
FREEMAN, EDGAR H., Corp., D., Huntsville, Ala.
LEVINSON, ABE, Pvt., G., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MASS, CHARLES S., Corp., F., Selma, Ala.
MILNER, JACK W., Sgt., H., Alexander City, Ala.
NORRIS, RAVEE, Maj., Birmingham, Ala.
PARRISH, GRADY, Sgt., G., Daleville, Ala.
PITTS, WILLIAM S., Pvt., M., Anniston, Ala.
RICHARDS, SAMSON, Col., H., Montgomery, Ala.
ROBERTS, CLAIR C., Second Lieut., Altoona, Ala.
ROBERTS, GARY A., Corp., B., Hurricane, Ala.
SEALE, MITCHELL J., Sgt., K., Birmingham, Ala.
TESKE, AMOS, Corp., D., Coal Valley, Ala.
THORNTON, ROBERT N., Corp., L., Central, Ala.
WADSWORTH, LEE A., Sgt., G., Mulberry, Ala.
WALTERS, JOHN B., Pvt., F., Attalla, Ala.
WEST, JAMES H., Sgt., F., Hokes Bluff, Ala.
WHITED, HOMER, Corp., D., Bessemer, Ala.
WOOD, ALTON P., Second Lieut., Boston, Ala.
WREN, EDWARD R., Second Lieut., Talladega, Ala.

AWARDED CROIX DE GUERRE (French War Cross)

ABLES, CRAWFORD, Pvt., Gadsden, Ala.
BURT, GEORGE W., Corp., Montgomery, Ala.
FAIRCHILD, LESLIE W., First Lieut., New York City.
FENN, OLLIE, Corp., E., Hartselle, Ala.
FREEMAN, EDGAR H., Corp., D., Huntsville, Ala.
HALL, VARNER, Sgt., D., Birmingham, Ala.
HUGHES, SCOTT, Corp., Marion, Ala.
JOHNSTON, WILLIAM M., First Lieut., Brooklyn, N. Y.
SEITZ, C. R., Sgt., M. G.
TESKE, AMOS, Corp., D., Coal Valley, Ala.
WEST, JAMES H., Sgt., F., Hokes Bluff, Ala.
WHITED, HOMER, Corp., D., Bessemer, Ala.
WYNN, RUSH P., Corp., Montgomery, Ala.

AWARDED CROIX DE GUERRE WITH PALM AND MILITARY MEDAL

BERG, JOHN W., Corp., B., Pine Barren, Fla.

AWARDED ORDRE DE LEOPOLD

HOWE, MAURICE W., Capt., Fitchburg, Mass.

AWARDED ORDER OF THE CROWN

WREN, EDWARD W., Second Lieut., Talladega, Ala.

AWARDED MILITARY MEDAL

MAAS, CHARLES S., Corp., F., Selma, Ala.

Seventy-seven soldiers in the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh were cited by the Commander-General of the "Rainbow" Division. Those cited follow:

AUSTIN, JOHN C., Pvt., 1st class, Sylacauga, Ala.
BOWEN, JOHN A., Mech., Anniston, Ala.
BREEDING, DICK B., Second Lieut., Holdenville, Okla.
BROWN, CLYDE, Pvt., Phoenix, Ala.
BROWN, HARRY H., Pvt., Salt Creek, Wyo.
CARDILLO, LUIGI, Pvt., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CARTER, JOHN W., Sgt., Prattville, Ala.
CARTLEDGE, GROVER H., Pvt., Jacksonville, Ky.
COLLINS, PATRICK, Sgt., El Paso, Texas.
COUCH, HARRY P., Pvt., Birmingham, Ala.
CROPPER, BEN., Pvt., Gadsden, Ala.
CRUSE, HENRY F., Corp., Huntsville, Ala.
DAVID, CHARLES J., Pvt., 1st class, Pensacola, Fla.
DISMUKES, JOHN L., Pvt., 1st class, Nashville, Tenn.
FAIRCHILD, HOXIE N., Second Lieut., New York, N. Y.
FARRELL, CECIL D., Mech., Anniston, Ala.
HARLESS, LEE D., 1st Sgt., Huntsville, Ala.
HARRINGTON, JAMES C., Pvt., Lineville, Ala.
HOLCOMB, RALPH P., Pvt., Ponce de Leon, Fla.
HOWARD, JOHN M., Pvt., Osborne, S. C.
HOWE, MAURICE W., Capt., Fitchburg, Mass.
HUGHES, JOSEPH H., Sgt., Mobile, Ala.
HUGHES, WILLIAM R., Pvt., Huntsville, Ala.
HUGHES, WILLIAM S., Pvt., Marion, Ala.
HULL, JOHN L., Pvt., Templeton, Ala.
JOHNSON, GEORGE S., Pvt.
JOLLY, ERNEST C., Pvt., Birmingham, Ala.
JORDAN, MORTIMER H., Capt., Birmingham, Ala.
KILLOUGH, JOSEPH C., Pvt., Prattville, Ala.
KILPATRICK, JOHN J., Corp., Luverne, Ala.
KING, JAMES T., Pvt., Peachtree, Ala.
KNIGHT, WALTER, Corp., Palos, Ala.
LOOMIS, CHARLES W., Pvt., Alto, Mich.
LUTES, ARTHUR, Sgt., Attalla, Ala.
MAAS, CHARLES S., Corp., Selma, Ala.

MARVIS, PETER H., Pvt., McGill, Nevada.
MAXWELL, ROY L., Pvt., Manhato, Minn.
MAY, TALMADGE, Sgt., Dothan, Ala.
McCAIN, JOHN B., Pvt., Wetumpka, Ala.
MERRILL, JIM, Pvt., Warrior, Ala.
MOUCHETTE, ROBERT W., Pvt., Aliceville, Ala.
NEWTON, JOHN G., Pvt., Slocomb, Ala.
NORTON, BIRGE, Corp., Albertville, Ala.
PARKER, PRESTON P., Second Lieut., Helena Station, Ky.
PATTERSON, WILLIAM, Pvt., Dinung, Cal.
PILCHER, ROBERT R., Corp., Ozark, Ala.
PITTS, WILLIAM, Pvt., 1st class, Anniston, Ala.
RAYMOND, WILLIAM F., Corp., Ipswick, S. Dak.
RICHARDS, SAMPSON N., Pvt., Manicopa, Cal.
SANDERSON, DAVID D., Pvt., Eutaw, Ala.
SAUNDERS, CURTIS, Pvt., Echo, Ala.
SCOLLICK, JOSEPH E., Pvt., Mobile, Ala.
SEITZ, CLYDE R., Corp., Los Angeles, Cal.
SHIPMAN, ENLOWE, Corp., Halleyville, Ala.
SIMS, ALBERT, Pvt., Chattahoochee, Fla.
SITZ, BOB, Pvt., Attalla, Ala.
SMART, ROY W., Pvt., Houston, Texas.
SMITH, JOHN P., Pvt., Montgomery, Ala.
SMITH, JOSEPH E., Sgt., Mobile, Ala.
SMITH, JOSEPH E., Pvt., Detroit, Mich.
STEELE, FRANK S., Pvt., Abernant, Ala.
TAYLOR, CLARENCE, Pvt., Oakman, Ala.
THIGPEN, OTHO Y., Pvt., Greensboro, Ala.
THOMPSON, HORACE, Sgt., Attalla, Ala.
THOMPSON, W. H., Sgt., Gadsden, Ala.
TILSON, AARON A., Corp., Lead, S. Dak.
WARE, LAMAR M., Second Lieut., Marshallville, Ga.
WESTGATE, CHARLES E., Pvt., Fall River, Mass.
WHITMORE, CHARLES L., Pvt., Attalla, Ala.
WHITWORTH, THOMAS J., Sgt., Gadsden, Ala.
WINGERSON, CARL, Second Lieut., Pittsburg, Ala.
WINN, ROWLAND W., Pvt., 1st class, Birmingham, Ala.
WITTMAN, ARTHUR G., Sgt., Poley, Ala.
WOMACK, PERCY, Pvt., McComb, Miss.
WORD, CLAUDE G., Pvt., Wedowee, Ala.
WREN, EDWARD R., Second Lieut., Talladega, Ala.
WREN, HARMON E., Pvt., Birmingham, Ala.

Ninety men in the One Hundred and Sixty-Seventh Infantry were cited by their regimental commander, Col. W. P. Screws, as follows:

AMMONS, THOMAS J., Pvt., Ozark, Ala.
ARANT, CHARLES O., Pvt., Selma, Ala.
AUSTIN, PAUL W., First Lieut., Toledo, Ohio.
AUSTREY, HENRY M., Pvt., Sunny South, Ala.
AYRES, ORIN P., Corp., Headland, Ala.
BANKS, HARLEY E., First Lieut., Columbus, Ohio.
BARBAREE, JOHN H., Pvt., 1st class, Dawson, Ga.
BARE, WALTER E., Lieut.-Col., Gadsden, Ala.
BREEDING, DICK B., Second Lieut., Holdenville, Okla.
BUNKLEY, FRANK K., Sgt., Montgomery, Ala.
BURNS, EDWARD J., Sgt., Clintonville, Ala.
BURNS, ROBERT A., Capt., Alabama City, Ala.
CARROLL, JOHN W., Major, Ozark, Ala.
CHAMPION, JAMES, Mech., Munford, Ala.
CLEMENTS, JOHN H., Pvt., Opelika, Ala.
COBB, ALTO, Pvt., Dothan, Ala.
COLE, JAMES L., First Lieut., West Hartford, Conn.
COLE, WILLIAM I., Capt., Birmingham, Ala.
CONVILLE, DAVID H., Mech., Sylacauga, Ala.
COX, WILLIAM C., Sgt., Elmore, Ala.
CRENSHAW, CLARENCE W., Pvt., Leroy, Ala.
CROSBY, JOHN B., Corp., Smithville, Ga.
DAVIS, JOHN P., 1st Sgt., Freeport, N. Y.
DAVIS, TOM W., Pvt., 1st class, Headland, Ala.
EDWARDS, ELMER L., Pvt., Indianapolis, Ind.
ELLIOTT, HARVEY LEE, Sgt., Aberdeen, La.
EWING, JOHN L., Corp., Gardendale, Ala.
FALDUTO, ANTONIO, Pvt., 1st class, Barnesboro, Penn.
FALLIN, FOY W., Pvt., Montgomery, Ala.
GAMBLE, SHELBY V., Capt., Lamar, Col.
GOFF, HANSEL M., Bugler, Ozark, Ala.
HALL, ROSS, Pvt., Chapman, Ala.
HAMIL, EARL, Pvt., Yazoo City, Miss.
HARVILLE, BRAXTON B., Corp., Johns, Ala.
HOLLOWELL, LUTHER V., Corp., Bessemer, Ala.
HOUSTON, NEWELL S., Pvt., Statesville, Ala.
HOWARD, CULLEN, Pvt., Gardendale, Ala.
HUGHES, FLOYD, Pvt., Embry, Miss.
JOHNSON, WILLIAM W., First Lieut., Brooklyn, N. Y.
JORDAN, MORTIMER H., Capt., Birmingham, Ala.
KELSO, DAN., Pvt., Pigeon Creek, Ala.
KING, FRED L., Sgt., Bessemer, Ala.
KNIGHT, WALTER, Sgt., Bessemer, Ala.
LIGHTSEY, FRED H., Corp., Childersburg, Ala.

LLEWELLYN, DAVE., Pvt., Diamondville, Wyo.
LONG, WILLIAM W., Capt., Birmingham, Ala.
LOVE, PRESLEY E., Sgt., Birmingham, Ala.
LOWE, OSCAR H., Pvt., Sacramento, Cal.
LOWE, PAUL A., Pvt., East Chattanooga, Tenn.
LYNN, JOHN T., Pvt., Brewton, Ala.
MARVIS, PETER H., Pvt., 1st class, McGill, Nevada.
MATHIS, JOHN, Pvt., 1st class, Dora, Ala.
MATTHEWS, HERBERT D., Pvt., 1st class, Whittier, Ala.
MAY, HERBERT B., Capt., Montgomery, Ala.
McAFEE, FREDERICK W., Capt., Detroit, Mich.
McCOURRY, THOMAS A., Sgt., Anniston, Ala.
McDADE, JOSEPH W., Pvt., Montgomery, Ala.
McFALLS, HARRY P., Pvt., Hollins, Va.
McGEE, JESSE G., Pvt., Enterprise, Ala.
MELASKEY, EMANUEL, First Lieut., Pittsburgh, Pa.
MILSTEAD, JOHN H., Pvt., 1st class, Riderville, Ala.
MILSTEAD, RUSSELL, Pvt., 1st class, Calera, Ala.
MOURNING, GEORGE B., Capt., Montgomery, Ala.
NIBLET, DAIL F., 1st Sgt., Kellyton, Ala.
NUGENT, LANEY E., Pvt., Columbus, Ga.
PARKER, EDWARD B., Sgt., Wedowee, Ala.
PITTS, JAMES F., Pvt., Barfield, Ala.
POWELL, JOHN H., First Lieut., Opelika, Ala.
RHODES, ALBERT A., Mech., Sylacauga, Ala.
RICHARDS, SAMPSON, Pvt., 1st class, Maricopa, Cal.
RUSSELL, WALTER F., Mech., Anniston, Ala.
SAMPSON, WILLIAMS P., Pvt., Rapid City, S. D.
SANDERSON, DAVID D., Pvt., Eutaw, Ala.
SHORTNACY, LEE, Mech., Anniston, Ala.
SLEDGE, THOMAS P., Pvt., Ponce de Leon, Fla.
SMITH, DALLAS B., Major, Opelika, Ala.
SMITH, JOHN M., Capt., Montgomery, Ala.
STRASSBURGER, LEO M., Capt., Montgomery, Ala.
SYKES, LESLIE B., Pvt., 1st class, Columbus, Miss.
THOMPSON, HERMAN W., Capt., Alexander City, Ala.
TRAINOR, JAMES T., Sgt., Walthall, Miss.
TUCKER, JOE, Pvt., Selma, Ala.
WATSON, DAVE, 1st Sgt., Eufaula, Ala.
WATTS, JOHN W., Major, Montgomery, Ala.
WESSON, ABNER R., First Lieut., Kansas City, Mo.
WESTGATE, CHARLES E., Pvt., 1st class, Fall River, Mass.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, Pvt., Wilsonville, Ala.
WOOD, WILEY H., Corp., Tallassee, Ala.
WORD, CLAUDE G., Sgt., Wedowee, Ala.
YARBROUGH, CUMBY, Pvt., Dadeville, Ala.

APPENDIX C

COMPLETE ROSTER

ORIGINAL REGIMENT AS IT LEFT ALABAMA, INCLUDING CORPS OFFICERS ADDED AT CAMP MILLS

167th Regiment (4th Alabama) Infantry

Regimental Staff and Field Officers

Colonel WILLIAM P. SCREWS, 30 S. Goldthwaite St., Montgomery, Ala..
Lieut.-Colonel WALTER E. BARE, 721 Walnut St., Gadsden, Ala.
Major HARTLEY A. MOON, 1703 14th Ave., S., Birmingham, Ala.
Major DALLAS B. SMITH, Opelika, Alabama.
Major JOHN W. CARROLL, Ozark, Alabama.
Captain ROBERT JOERG, JR., 639 Broad St., Columbus, Georgia.
1st Lieut. HERBERT B. MAY, Montgomery, Alabama.
1st Lieut. JOHN H. POWELL, Opelika, Alabama.
2nd Lieut. JAMES L. COLE, 862 Farmington Ave., West Hartford, Conn.

Medical Corps

Major JOHN W. WATTS, Birmingham, Alabama.
Captain ROBERT A. BURNS, Alabama City, Alabama.
Captain JAMES Y. HAMIL, Troy, Alabama.
Captain ISHAM KIMBELL, Auburn, Alabama.
Captain WILLIAM W. LONG, Birmingham, Alabama.
Captain WILLIAM M. PETERS, Centerville, Alabama.
1st Lieut. EMMETT P. SMITH, Auburn, Alabama.
1st Lieut. ALBERT G. SIMS, Talladega, Alabama.
1st Lieut. D.C. MALCOLM G. DABNEY, Birmingham, Alabama.
1st Lieut. D.C.U.S.R. LUTHER C. WHITLOCK, Lake City, South Carolina.
1st Lieut. D.C.U.S.R. WILLIAM A. CALVERT, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
2nd Lieut. GEORGE F. SPANN, Autaugaville, Alabama.
ARANT, WINSTON, Pvt., Mt. Creek, Alabama.
BAXLEY, GROVER, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
BEASLEY, EUGENE T., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
BRUCE, ODUS, Pvt., Attalla, Alabama.
BUNNEN, LOUIS, Pvt., Schenectady, New York.
BURNS, LAWSON, Pvt., Piedmont, Alabama.
BUSBY, MILTON, Pvt., Pittsview, Alabama.
CALHOUN, CURTIS T., Pvt., Grove Hill, Alabama
CARTER, HARRY L., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
CARR, OSCAR J., Pvt., Moulton, Alabama.
CHISM, LEON T., Pvt., North Port, Alabama.
COWLING, ALEX E., Pvt., Benton, Alabama.

DUKE, WILLIE, Pvt., Pritchard, Alabama.
ELLIS, JESSE E., Pvt., Marbury, Alabama.
ERNEST, GEORGE F., Pvt., Benton, Alabama.
FORBES, WILLIAM C., Pvt., 2320 Highland Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
FORWOOD, FRANK P., Pvt. 1st class, Monroeville, Alabama.
FRANKENBERGER, IRVIN, Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
FREEMAN, OTIS C., Pvt., Phoenix, Alabama.
FULLINGTON, LAWRENCE T., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
GOODRICH, CHARLES S., Sgt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HALL, CLAUDE E., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
HAMEL, EARL G., Pvt., R.F.D. No. 2, Box 14, Yazoo City, Mississippi.
HAMIL, WAYMAN R., Pvt., Griffin, Georgia.
HILL, ERSKIN R., Pvt., 1st class, Birmingham, Alabama.
HORNSBY, JOSEPH A., Pvt., 308 E. Powell St., Dothan, Alabama.
LANGFORD, HENRY L., Pvt., 941 Adams St., Montgomery, Alabama.
LEE, BISHOP M., Pvt., 701 3d Ave., N. Birmingham, Alabama.
LESSLEY, MELVIN, Pvt., Green Station, Alabama.
LOWE, PAUL A., Pvt., R.F.D. No. 3, Box 29, E. Chattanooga, Tennessee.
McDADE, JOE W., Pvt., 419 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Alabama.
NELSON, LOUIS, Pvt., 1030 W. 14th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
NORWOOD, ONUS, Pvt., Leoma, Tennessee.
OTWELL, JOSEPH M., Sgt., 1st class, 2320 17th St., Ensley, Alabama.
PARKER, WILLIAM O., Sgt., New Castle, Alabama.
PEAK, JAMES C., Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
PHILLIPS, HARRY, Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.
PRUITT, WALTER, Pvt., 2507 15th St., Ensley, Alabama.
RICHARD, LESLIE J., Pvt., 353 S. Georgia Ave., Mobile, Alabama.
SAUNDERS, CABELL C., Pvt., 1st class, Birmingham, Alabama.
SHERMAN, CLARENCE W., Pvt., 612 Jefferson St., Montgomery, Ala.
SIMS, EDWARD C., Pvt., Jemison, Alabama.
SYKES, LESLIE B., Pvt., 1st class, Birmingham, Alabama.
VAN ALLER, GODFREY H., Pvt., 210 S. Broad St., Mobile, Alabama.
WARREN, MORRELL S., Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
WHITT, ERNEST T., Pvt., 1st class, Alabama City, Alabama.

Headquarters Company

Captain JOHN W. WALDRON, 8 St. Nicholas Terrace, New York City.
1st Lieut. WILLIAM I. COLE, Birmingham, Alabama.
1st Lieut. HERMAN A. LORENZ, Washington Ave., Meriden, Conn.
1st Lieut. DANIEL M. DWIGGINS, Drew, Mississippi.
2d Lieut. FRANK R. OTTE, E. Northville, Massachusetts.
2d Lieut. BEN MOORE, Birmingham, Alabama.
AGERTON, SILAS, Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
ALLEY, LOUIS B., Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
ATCHISON, DAN J., Pvt., Maplesville, Alabama.
ATHANASAW, FEMMIE, Pvt., Tampa, Florida.
ATKINSON, PERCY L., Pvt., 2001 27th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
ATKINSON, RALPH, Sgt., 314 California St., Camden, Alabama.
AUSTIN, JOHN C., Pvt., Sylacauga, Alabama.
BACHMAN, WILLIAM L., Pvt., 4202 Sycamore St., Birmingham, Alabama.
BAILEY, FOREST, Pvt., Sycamore, Alabama.
BARKSDALE, ELTON L., Pvt., Athens, Alabama.
BEASLEY, CHARLES B., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
BECKER, JOSEPH, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
BELL, CHARLES A., Pvt., Range, Alabama.

BENTLEY, HOMER J., Musician 2d class, Phœnix City, Alabama.
BENNETT, GEORGE F., Pvt., 2116 N, 5th Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
BERGWALL, CARL, Pvt., Willington, Alabama.
BERGWALL, RAGLAND W., Pvt., Montberry, Georgia.
BIDEZ, PAUL R., Band Leader, Auburn, Alabama.
BITTLE, JOHNNIE, Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
BIXLER, HENRY E., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
BLACKWOOD, BEN G., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
BLANKENSHIP, EUGENE, 408 N. 24th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
BOHANNAN, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Mobile, Ala.
BREWER, CHARLES M., Pvt., Florence, Alabama.
BRITT, JOHN M., Musician 3d class, Eufaula, Alabama.
BROCK, JAMES A., Pvt., Sylacauga, Alabama.
BROWN, ARTHUR C., Pvt., 209 44th St., Fairfield, Alabama.
BRUCE, ROBERT D., Pvt., Wellington, Alabama.
BRUCE, ROY, Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
BUCHANNON, FREDERICK H., Sylacauga, Alabama.
BURRELL, ARTHUR C., Pvt., Alexander, Alabama.
CAREY, CLINTON W., Pvt., Centerville, Alabama.
CARROLL, WILLIE, Pvt., Sycamore, Alabama.
CARTER, ALLEN M., Pvt., Marion, Alabama.
CARTLEDGE, GRAVES, Pvt., Jacksonville, Alabama.
CARTWRIGHT, CHIPLEY, Pvt., Jay, Alabama.
CHAMBERS, WILLIAM B., 1100 12th St., Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala.
CLARK, JEWELL M., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
CLARK, HOMER N., Musician, 3d class, 3113 4th Ave., Columbus, Georgia.
COCHRAN, OSCAR, Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.
COGBURN, FRANK, Corp., Notasluga, Alabama.
CORLEY, JOHN R., Pvt., Whistler, Alabama.
COURTNEY, HUGH E., Pvt., Centerville, Alabama.
COVIN, CHARLES V., Pvt., Oakman, Alabama.
COX, CLARENCE W., Pvt., 927 S. 18th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
COX, HARVEY H., Pvt., Fairfield, Alabama.
CRAWSON, WILLIAM, Pvt., Calera, Alabama.
CROPPER BEN, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
CROSBY, CLARENCE, Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
CROSTHWAITE, MARION G., Musician, 3d class, Birmingham, Alabama.
CULURIS, APOSTAL, Cook, Montgomery, Alabama.
DANIELS, LeROY, Pvt., Lanet, Alabama.
DAVIS, ARCHIE B., Pvt., R.F.D. Oxford, Alabama.
DAVIS, CHARLES J., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
DAVIS, HOMER A., Pvt., Eufaula, Alabama.
DAVIS, JOE A., Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
DEAN, GEORGE D., Musician, 3d class, Anton, Alabama.
DEES, MACE, Pvt., 733 Bell St., Montgomery, Alabama.
DICKINSON, STERLING L., Pvt., Hurtsboro, Alabama.
DODD, ARNOLD W., Pvt., Eastern and O'Donnell St., Mobile, Alabama.
DRYSDALE, GEORGE, Pvt., Pratt City, Alabama.
DUNSON, WALKER, Pvt., Canoe, Alabama.
DUNSON, HENRY, Pvt., Canoe, Alabama.
DWYER, ROBERT D., Musician, 3d class, Butte, Montana.
EDDINGS, BAILEY C., Pvt., Piper, Alabama.
ELLENBURG, ROSS W., Pvt., Montevallo, Alabama.
ELLIOTT, HOWARD C., Bn. Sgt.-Major, Opelika, Alabama.
ELLIOTT, LUTHER D., Cook, Mobile, Alabama.
EMMONS, JESSE, Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.

EMMAL, THOMAS M., Pvt., 2612 Ave. H, Ensley, Alabama.
FARR, JAMES H., Musician, 3d class, 2101 1st Ave., Columbus, Georgia.
FERGUSON, ARVEL, Pvt., Anniston, Ala.
FOSTER, WARE, Musician, 3d class, 612 Randolph St., Montgomery, Ala.
FOX, JEROME A., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
FOXWORTH, CHARLES E., Pvt., 1115 Selma Ave., Selma, Alabama.
FULCHER, FRANK F., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
GARDNER, JOHN H., Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
GLESS, HARVEY, Pvt., Maplesville, Alabama.
GLENN, EDWARD H., Pvt., 2500 William Ave., Anniston, Alabama.
GOLDEN, ROSS L., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
GOODMAN, WILLIAM O., Pvt., Eclectic, Alabama.
GOREE, HARPER, Pvt., Opelika, Alabama.
GOTHARD, BENNETT W., Pvt., Randolph, Alabama.
GUY, RALPH, Pvt., Mulberry St., Montgomery, Alabama.
HARMON, JOHN S., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HARVEY, WALTER, Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.
HAYDEN, WILLIAM W., Corp., Huntsville, Alabama.
HAYNIE, CHARLES R., Pvt., Jacksonville, Alabama.
HEATH, LUTHER Z., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HENDRICK, JIM W., Pvt., Jacksonville, Florida.
HENDRICK, HORACE E., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HENSLEY, FRANK C., Pvt., Sheffield, Alabama.
HIGDON, FRANK, Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
HILL, HUGH H., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
HILL, JOHN R., Musician, 2d class, East Lake, Alabama.
HINTON, GRAHAM S., Pvt., Carrolton, Alabama.
HINTON, HAYES R., Pvt., Carrolton, Alabama.
HOLDERFIELD, TOMMY G., Pvt., Fairfield, Alabama.
HOLDERITCH, BEN, Pvt., Eoline, Alabama.
HOLLIDAY, CLAUDE A., Reg. Sgt.-Major, 902 S. Decatur St., Montgomery.
HOLLOWAY, DAVID, Musician, 3d class, Lanett, Alabama.
HOLMES, HENRY G., Pvt., 707 1st St., Birmingham, Alabama.
HOLSENBACK, FLOYD, Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
HOWARD, EMMET, Pvt., Acmar, Alabama.
HOWELL, FRANK L., Mechanic, 1107 2nd Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
HUBBARD, HENRY, Pvt., Grandville, Georgia.
HUGHES, WILLIAM R., Huntsville, Alabama.
HUNT, ALFRED M., Pvt., 812 Woodland Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
HUTTO, JOHN B., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HUTTON, GEORGE, Pvt., Spring Hill, Alabama.
JARRETT, MANUEL, Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
JELLISON, JOHN R., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
JENKINS, PERCY, Pvt., 323 Dexter Ave., Montgomery, Alabama.
JOHNSON, CLAUD T., Pvt., Cullman, Alabama.
JOHNSON, HOWARD M., Musician, 3d class, Girard, Alabama.
JONES, CHAS. C., Pvt., Centerville, Alabama.
JONES, EDGAR M., Bn. Sgt.-Major, Bufton, Alabama.
JONES, HENRY E., Pvt., Centerville, Alabama.
JONES, RICHARD A., Pvt., Centerville, Alabama.
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LAWRENCE, HENRY, Pvt.
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LEE, EDDIE W., Pvt., Black Rock, Alabama.
LEE, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Forche, Alabama.
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LOCKE, WALLACE B., Brewton, Alabama.
LUCAS, JOSEPH, Pvt., Prattville, Alabama.
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MILTON, LESTER, Pvt., Prattville, Alabama.
MILTON, MARVIN M., Pvt., Prattville, Alabama.
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PERKINS, JESSE, R.F.D. No. 6, Heflin, Alabama.
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PETREY, WILLIE, Pvt., Petrey, Alabama.
PATRICK, THOMAS J., Pvt., Parrish, Arkansas.
PLATTS, EARL P., Pvt., Northport, Alabama.
PLIER, PORTER M., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
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ROBINSON, PETER, Pvt., Plateau, Alabama.
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STEWART, JIMMIE J., Pvt., Old Spring Hill, Alabama.
STROUD, FITZHUGH L., Pvt., Canoe, Alabama.
STUBBS, OCIE O., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
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THOMPSON, JAMES T., Pvt., Roanoke, Alabama.
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2d Lieut. HOWARD J. CONKLIN, Monroe, New York.
2d Lieut. JOHN M. DONALDSON, Fairfield, Connecticut.
2d Lieut. W. C. HORNADAY, Austin, Texas.
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BELL, FRED, Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
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BEVERLEY, GROVER C., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
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FAULK, VANDER, Pvt., Haleburg, Alabama.
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MADDOX, HORACE S., Pvt., Abbeville, Alabama.
MADDOX, LONNIE, Pvt., New Brockton, Alabama.
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MING, J. H., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
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MILSTEAD, HOMER B., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
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MILTON, LEE, Pvt., Oakystreak, Alabama.
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MORING, BENJAMIN, Pvt., Abbeville, Alabama.
MORRISON, GROVER, Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
MORRISON, LESTER, Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
NELSON, ZACHARIA, Pvt., Walnut Hill, Florida.
NOBLE, RALPH, Pvt., 6614 Georgia Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
NOLEN, BUSEY, Pvt., Bratt, Alabama.
NORTHRUP, ALBERT F., Pvt., East Lake, Alabama.
NORTON, ROBERT, Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
ODOM, ERNEST B., Pvt., Armore, Alabama.
OWENS, BURL, Pvt., Edwin, Alabama.
PARKER, CLYDE, Pvt., Perdido, Alabama.
PARKER, SAMUEL, Pvt., Perdido, Alabama.
PATTERSON, BOB, Pvt., Black, Alabama.
PAYNE, JOHN W., Pvt., Attala, Alabama.
PENUEL, LUTHER, Pvt., Abbeville, Alabama.
PERDUE, JAKE, Pvt., Opp, Alabama.
PRATT, JOHN E., Pvt., 7811 Hilman Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
PRESLEY, DANIEL O., Pvt., Pine Barron, Florida.
QUILLEN, JEFF, Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
QUISENBERRY, WILLIAM Y., Pvt., Pine Apple, Alabama.
RAY, AUBREY C., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
REYNOLDS, HENRY, Pvt., Abbeville, Alabama.
RHODES, CARL, Corp., Capps, Alabama.
RICHARDSON, SIBLEY B., Pvt., Stockton, Alabama.
ROBERTS, GARY A., Corp., Bay Minette, Alabama.
ROBERTS, GREIL, Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
ROBERTS, THOMAS, Pvt., Capps, Alabama.
ROY, JOHN J., Pvt., Millry, Alabama.
SCOTT, BEN H., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
SCROGGINS, RUFUS, Corp., Louisville, Alabama.
SEARCY, SAMUEL R., Pvt., Skipperville, Alabama.
SHIRLEY, LOYD, Sgt., Abbeville, Alabama.
SIMMONS, REX O., Pvt., Malone, Florida.
SIMS, COY V., Pvt., Sycamore, Alabama.
SMITH, ERNEST T., Pvt., Prattsville, Alabama.
SMITH, ERNEST M., Pvt., Stapleton, Alabama.
SNELLINGS, WILLIE I., Pvt., Gurley, Alabama.
STARNES, ORR, Pvt., 1st class, Pell City, Alabama.
STEADHAMS, ORIE D., Pvt., Daphne, Alabama.
SULLIVAN, MAURICE G., Pvt., Charlotte, North Carolina.
TAYLOR, ALEXANDER G., Corp., Silas, Alabama.
TAYLOR, ANDREW C., Pvt., Molino, Florida.
TAYLOR, DOUGLAS M., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
TAYLOR, HENRY F., Corp., Gilberton, Alabama.
TAYLOR, JOHN T., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
TAYLOR, PERRY A., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
THOMPSON, GIDEON P., Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
THOMPSON, ROBERT, Pvt., Stockton, Alabama.

TILLER, BENJAMIN L., Sgt., Headland, Alabama.
TOLER, FLETCHER C., Pvt., Carpenters, Alabama.
TOWNLEY, WALTER B., Pvt., Muscogee, Florida.
TURNER, NEWMAN, Mech. Pvt., Collinsville, Alabama.
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WATSON, CLYDE, Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
WEEKLEY, BUFORD, Pvt., Perdido, Alabama.
WELLS, ARTHUR, Pvt., Albertville, Alabama.
WEST, CULLEN, Corp., Baker Hill, Alabama.
WHATLEY, HARVEY, Pvt., Headland, Alabama.
WHITE, FRANK B., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
WHITE, KINNON R., Pvt., Muscogee, Alabama.
WHITE, LOYD R., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
WHITE, MARSHALL N., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
WHITEHURST, ALTO L., Sgt., Clopton, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, C. B., Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, JAMES, Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
WINGATE, ROSIER K., Pvt., Camilla, Georgit.
WILSON, WALTER E., Pvt., Jackson, Alabama.
WILSON, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Cullonburg, Alabama.
WOODHAM, TERREL C., Cook, Pvt., Capps, Alabama.
WREN, EDWARD R., Sgt., Talladega, Alabama.

Company C

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1st Lieut. BENJAMIN L. CURTIS, 61 Paradise Rd., North Hampton, Mass.
2d Lieut. STEPHEN W. HARRIS, Huntsville, Alabama.
2d Lieut. O. R. C., BRYAN SNYDER, Jr., Marshall, Texas.
2d Lieut. DONALD W. PHILBRICK, Skowgegan, Maine.
2d Lieut. RALPH GRIFFIN, Traer, Iowa.
ACKLEN, RAYMOND, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
ADAMS, JOSEPH, Corp., Pell City, Alabama.
ALDREDGE, JOHN F., Corp., Noma, Florida.
ALLDREGE, EVERT A., Pvt., Route 2, Guntersville, Alabama.
ARNOLD, FRANK B., Pvt., Falkville, Alabama.
AUTREY, OSCAR L., Pvt., Pine Hill, Alabama.
BAILEY, OTIS, Pvt., Thomaston, Georgia.
BANISTER, JOHN M., Pvt., Gwin, Alabama.
BARNARD, HARRY, Pvt., Samson, Alabama.
BEARDEN, ALVIN C., Pvt., Helen Best Mine, Birmingham, Alabama.
BEARDEN, JOHN T., Pvt., Woodland, 67th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
BEAN, ELMER, Pvt., Easonville, Alabama.
BECK, CECIL C., Pvt., Fort Payne, Alabama.
BELL, LOIS, Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
BOWDIN, GUY, Pvt., Elba, Alabama.
BROWN, HENRY W., Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
BROWN, OLLIS C., Corp., Eden, Alabama.
BROWN., PRESTON, Pvt., Coffee Springs, Alabama.
BROWN, RUBEN O., Corp., Pell City, Alabama.
BRENNERMAN, AMOS, Pvt., Winfield, Kentucky.
BURNETT, CAULIA, Pvt., Ocampo, Alabama.
BURTON, WILL H., Pvt., Daviston, Alabama.
BUTLER, CLEVE, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.

BUTLER, COVOSO, Pvt., Cordova, Alabama.
CALAHAN, SAM, Pvt.
CALE, ROBERT W., Corp., Pratt City, Alabama.
CALLAHAN, EDGAR, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
CAMERON, FRANK H., Pvt., West Grun, Alabama.
CANTRELL, HERMAN, Pvt., 39 Dallas St., Huntsville, Alabama.
CARTER, LESTER, Pvt., Hawk, Alabama.
CASH, SAMUEL R., Pvt., Winfield, Alabama.
CAUDLE, BERT, Pvt., Gwin, Alabama.
CAUSEY, GEORGE, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
CAUSEY, JAMES H., Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
CHAMBERS, FRANK, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
COATS, BRITT, Pvt., Newtonville, Alabama.
CONGER, CHARLES C., Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
CORNETT, JOSEPH C., Sgt., Talladega, Alabama.
CROFT, LEWIS, Pvt., Dawson, Alabama.
CRUNK, PERCY, Pvt., 413 C St., Merrimac Mills, Florence, Alabama.
CURRENCE, GILBERT, Pvt., Cuba, Alabama.
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DAVIDSON, MARCUS, Corp., Lincoln, Alabama.
DAY, CLAUDE, Pvt., 721 1st Ave., West End, Birmingham, Alabama.
DEAUX, WALTER D., Pvt., Poarch, Alabama.
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DOPSON, RICHARD F., Pvt., Wetumpka, Alabama.
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DUNN, LEONARD, Pvt., Black, Alabama.
DUNN, MARVIN, Pvt., Black, Alabama.
DYE, JAMES A., Corp., Pell City, Alabama.
FANT, GEORGE, Sgt., Eden, Alabama.
FITZGERALD, EDWARD, Pvt., Omaha, Georgia.
FORD, JOHN E., Pvt., Manbreno, Texas.
FOREMAN, EDGAR E., Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
FORMAN, GRADY D., Pvt., Springville, Alabama.
FOUGHT, LESTER, Pvt., Carbon Hill, Alabama.
GENTRY, HERMAN D., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
GIBBONS, MARRELL, Pvt., Red Level, Alabama.
GILLETTE, RICHARD W., Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
GLASGOW, JACK E., Pvt., Blountstown, Florida.
GOLD, CLYDE O., Pvt., Chase, Alabama.
GORE, PRESTON, Corp., Hurtsboro, Alabama.
GOZA, CALVIN W., Pvt., Fyffe, Alabama.
GRAHAM, GRADY, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
GRIFFITH, RALPH, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
HANEY, OWEN C., Pvt., Winfield, Alabama.
HANNER, EUGENE, Pvt., Elkwood, Alabama.
HARMON, WASSON, Sgt., Pell City, Alabama.
HASSELL, JOHN T., Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
HATHCOX, WALLACE, Pvt., Ragland, Alabama.
HAYWOOD, STERLING, Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
HEFLIN, FRED, Pvt., Moulton, Alabama.

HELTON, SAM, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
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HESTERLY, BRUTON, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
HIBBS, JESSE B., Pvt., 7918 Underwood, Birmingham, Alabama.
HICKS, SHELLY S., Pvt., White City, Alabama.
HIGGINBOTHAN, GEORGE, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
HILL, FLOYD J., Pvt., Moulton, Alabama.
HOMER, ART, Pvt., Brilliant, Alabama.
HOMER, FLOYD, Pvt., Brilliant, Alabama.
HOLCOMB, JAMES L., Pvt., Kansas, Alabama.
HOLLIS, KELCIE, Pvt., Brilliant, Alabama.
HOLMAN, SAM, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
HOWARD, CLAUDE S., 1st Sgt., Cropwell, Alabama.
HUDSON, AUDREY, Pvt., Thomasville, Alabama.
HUTCHINSON, EVERETT H., Pvt., Salies, Alabama.
HUTTO, ALLAN, Pvt., Hartford, Alabama.
JARRETT, OSCAR, Corp., Easonville, Alabama.
JOHNSON, ROBERT H., Pvt., Brilliant, Alabama.
JOHNSON, ROBERT S., Pvt., Kimberly, Alabama.
JOHNSTON, JEFF, Pvt., McIntosh, Alabama.
JOHNSTON, HENRY P., Pvt., Luverne, Alabama.
JONE, FRED, Pvt., Walkers Crossing, Alabama.
JONES, CLAUDE W., Pvt., Cowper, Alabama.
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LACEY, PHILLIP, Pvt., Gardendale, Alabama.
LAMBERT, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Jasper, Alabama.
LAND, COLUMBUS C., Pvt., Dixonville, Florida.
LANIER, JOHN C., Pvt., Chatton, Georgia.
LASTER, HORTON, Pvt., Taft, Tennessee.
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LEGGETT, MELVIN, Pvt., Hartford, Alabama.
LINAM, ABNER, Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
LONGCRIER, PAUL J., Pvt., Sulligent, Alabama.
LUKER, THOMAS, Pvt., Lacey Springs, Alabama.
McDANIEL, JAMES D., Pvt., Springville, Alabama.
McGEE, GEORGE W., Pvt., Fyffe, Alabama.
McGOWAN, EARLY, Pvt., Hartford, Alabama.
McKINNON, WALLACE, Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
MANNING, BERTO, Pvt., Majestic, Alabama.
MARSH, CHARLIE M., Pvt., Mt. Pinson, Alabama.
MATHEWS, GEORGE M., Pvt., Mathews, Alabama.
MATTINSON, CHARLEY, Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
MATHIS, JOHN, Pvt., Dora, Alabama.
MERRILL, JIM, Pvt., Warrior, Alabama.
MITCHELL, ERNEST V., Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
MIZE, LEONIDAS, Mech., Odenville, Alabama.
MONCRIEF, TILLMAN H., Pvt., Gardendale, Alabama.
MONCRIEF, WILLIAM F., Pvt., Gardendale, Alabama.
MORGAN, ACIE, Pvt., Edgewater, Alabama.
MORTON, ROBERT L., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
MOORE, DWIGHT, Pvt., Leeds, Alabama.
MORRISON, HARVEY, Sgt., Pell City, Alabama.

MOSS, JOHN, Pvt., Buffalo Valley, Tennessee.
MOWERY, PAUL, Pvt., Eden, Alabama.
NORTH, HARWELL, Sgt., Lathrop, Alabama.
O'BRIEN, THOMAS E., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
O'NEAL, DANIEL H., Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
O'NEAL, JOHN D., Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
OSBURN, CHARLIE, Pvt., Darrington, Florida.
OTTLEY, HARMON F., Corp., Geneva, New York.
PARKER, JOHN H., Pvt., East Gadsden, Alabama.
PARTAIN, GEORGE T., Corp., R.F.D. 3, Birmingham, Alabama.
PATTERSON, CARLYLE W., Corp., Huntsville, Alabama.
PATTERSON, FRED, Cook, Cropwell, Alabama.
PATTERSON, WILLIAM A., Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
PITTS, JOE, Pvt., Union Springs, Alabama.
PRITCHETT, HENRY G., Pvt., Dozier, Alabama.
RAY, FRED, Pvt., Bell Mills, Alabama.
RAYBORN, ELMORE, Pvt., Thomasville, Alabama.
REYNOLDS, ROY, Pvt., Taft, Tennessee.
RHEA, RAYMOND, Pvt., Somerville, Alabama.
RILEY, ALLEN, Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
ROBERSON, JAMES, Corp., Pell City, Alabama.
SANDERS, FINUS, Corp., Huntsville, Alabama.
SANDERS, JAMES, Corp., Pell City, Alabama.
SCHELL, WILLIAM M., Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
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SEALS, CHARLIE, Bugler, Pell City, Alabama.
SEARCY, LARRY P., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
SELF, FRED H., Pvt., Mt. Pinson, Alabama.
SHAW, JOHN F., Pvt., Blocton, Alabama.
SHEETS, WILLIAM C., Pvt., McCullough, Alabama.
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SNELL, EDWARD, Pvt., Lewisburg, Alabama.
SMITH, CHARLES C., Pvt., Jasper, Alabama.
SMITH, LEROY, Pvt., Pell City, Alabama.
SMITH, ROBERT S., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
SMITH, SAM, Pvt., 7432 1st Ave., Birmingham, Alabama.
SMITH, WILLIE, Pvt., Hartford, Alabama.
SOMERSET, HENRY B., Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
SPRADLEY, MANNON T., Bugler, Pell City, Alabama.
STEELE, FRANK S., Pvt., Risingfawn, Georgia.
STEPHENS, JAMES, Pvt., Daviston, Alabama.
STEPHENS, OSCAR D., Corp., Lincoln, Alabama.
STEWART, LEE, Pvt., Cullman, Alabama.
STUBBLEFIELD, JOHN W., Pvt., Columbus City, Alabama.
SULLIVAN, BERRY, Pvt., Echola, Alabama.
SULLIVAN, MIT M., Sgt., Echola, Alabama.
SWAN, JOHN D., Pvt., Wellington, Alabama.
TALLEY, WILLIAM E., Cook, Torey, Alabama.
TENNEY, ROSTON, Pvt., Coalmont, Alabama.
THOMPSON, DAVID, Pvt., Chavies, Alabama.
THUNDERBURK, GEORGE W., Pvt., Sulligent, Alabama.
TRAPP, ELMER R., Corp., Galaten, Tennessee.
TROTTER, FRED B., Pvt., Warrior, Alabama.
TURNER, BUELL S., Pvt., Americus, Georgia.

WADE, HARRISON C., Pvt., Cropwell, Alabama.
WADE, ROBERT L., Pvt., Dallas Mills, Huntsville, Alabama.
WALKER, HOUSTON E., Pvt., Springville, Alabama.
WALKER, ROBERT B., Pvt., Cropwell, Alabama.
WALKER, WILLIE, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
WATSON, BERT, Corp., Eden, Alabama.
WEEMS, JESSE J., Pvt., Courtland, Alabama.
WILLINGHAM, GEORGE H., Pvt., Cropwell, Alabama.
WILLINGHAM, JAMES B., Cook, Pell City, Alabama.
WILLINGHAM, RAN, Corp., Cropwell, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE, Pvt., Wilsonville, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, JAMES, Pvt., Manchester, Georgia.
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WILLIAMSON, ABNER, Cook, Odenville, Alabama.
WILLIAMSON, HOWARD, Sgt., Pell City, Alabama.
WILSON, BENJAMIN F., Pvt., Ardell, Alabama.
WILSON, HENRY, Pvt., Canton, Georgia.
WILSON, OSCAR E., Geneva, Alabama.
WINDHAM, CUTHBERT T., Pvt., Black, Alabama.
WOLF, CLAUDE, Pvt., Oakman, Alabama.
WOLF, JOE, Pvt., Dora, Alabama.
WOLF, SIM, Pvt., Dora, Alabama.
WRIGHT, JEFF D., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
WRIGHT, WILL N., Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
WYATT, WILLIE S., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
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Company D

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1st Lieut. WILLIAM A. JEFFERY, 101 Rankin St., Andalusia, Alabama.
1st Lieut. SHELBY V. GAMBLE, Lanar, Colorado.
2d Lieut. ERNEST E. BELL, Bessemer, Alabama.
2d Lieut. PETER L EIDE, 112 Robert St., Crookston, Minnesota.
2d Lieut. FARRELL D. MINOR, JR., 2290 Calser Ave., Beaumont, Texas.
2d Lieut. LOUIS E. YOUNGBLOOD, Woodlawn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.
AARON, LOYD, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
ALOMS, HENRY, Pvt., Ft. Deposit, Alabama.
ALVERSON, BENJAMIN F., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
ARDOYNO, JOHN E., Pvt., 454 S. Cedar St., Mobile, Alabama.
ARNOLD, JIM, Mechanic, Huntsville, Alabama.
ATCHISON, JOHN W., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
AYCOCK, BERNARD G., Pvt., R.F.D. 3, Paris, Tennessee.
BAILEY, ANDREW, Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
BAKER, McCLEVELAND, Pvt., Canoe, Alabama.
BALDRIDGE, ARTHUR E., Pvt., 332 Butler St., Memphis, Tennessee.
BARCROFT, JOHN, 1st Sgt., Brownsville, Tennessee.
BARRON, ORAN, Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
BELL, JOSEPH, Pvt., Oak Grove, Alabama.
BETHANY, ROGER H., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
BIRCH, WILL, Pvt., Red Star, Alabama.
BOOTH, LONNIE, Pvt., McCullough, Alabama.
BOUYER, MITCHELL, Pvt., Elba, Alabama.
BOYINGTON, COLBERT W., Pvt., Robertsdale, Alabama.
BRADLEY, RUFUS G., Mechanic, Chatman, Alabama.
BRIGHTMAN, WILLET T., Pvt., Haynesville, Alabama.

BRIGHTWELL, ARTHUR, Pvt., Sellers, Alabama.
BRUMLEY, JAMES S., Pvt., Harvest, Alabama.
BULLARD, REX, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
BURGIN, JOSEPH A., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
BURNETT, HENRY I., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
BURNETT, USRY, Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
BURT, ALBERT, Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
BURT, HENRY O., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
BURT, HERBERT, Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
BUSH, AMOS, Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
CAMPBELL, WILLIAM E., Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
CANOLES, CARL, Pvt., 110 18th St., Bessemer, Alabama.
CAPPS, ELIJAH, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
CASEY, HERBERT, Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
CHAVIS, MARVIN, Pvt., Black, Alabama.
CHEATHAM, WILLIAM T., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
CHILDRESS, REUBEN, Pvt., Chapman, Alabama.
CHISM, CARL, Pvt., Calera, Alabama.
COCHRAN, STEWART H., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
COFFEE, CARL, Pvt., Yolande, Alabama.
COKER, EUGENE, Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
CONE, CLAYTON, Pvt., Lagrange, Georgia.
COPELAND, ROY N., Pvt., Mulberry, Alabama.
COSTELLO, JACKSON, Pvt., Tampa, Florida.
COTTINGHAM, CHARLES J., Pvt., Ramer, Alabama.
COULTER, GEORGE D., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
COWART, VIRGIL, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
CROSBY, WILLIS J., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
CROSS, ISAAC, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
CROSS, DAN, Pvt., Letohachee, Alabama.
DAVIS, DEWEY, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
DAVIS, NEWTON J., Pvt., Adger, Alabama.
DAVIS, PAUL W., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
DAVIS, SAMUEL H., Pvt., Adger, Alabama.
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DEITZ, ROSS, Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
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DIXON, JOSEPH G., Pvt., Bromley, Alabama.
DOCKERY, WILL, Pvt., Brookwood, Alabama.
DOUGHTRY, COLUMBUS, Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
DOUGLASS, JOHN, Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
EDWARDS, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
EVANS, JOHN, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
FITZPATRICK, DeLOACH, Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
FLIPPO, JOHN E., Pvt., Corona, Alabama.
FORSHEE, BARNEY, Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
FOWLKES, ROBERT, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
FRANKLIN, JOHNNIE, Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
FRAZER, WILLIAM J., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
FREDICK, PAUL, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
FREEMAN, E. H., Corp., Montevalo, Alabama.
FREEMAN, JOHN I., Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
GAFFORD, STEPHEN F., Pvt., Pratt City, Alabama.
GASTON, CLYDE L., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.

GAULT, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
GLAZE, COLUMBUS C., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
GLOVER, OTHEL, Pvt., Jonesboro, Alabama.
GODFREY, ANDREW J., Pvt., Ashford, Alabama.
GOODWIN, CHARLIE, Pvt., Palmyra, Alabama.
GRAY, FRED, Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
GRAY, HAROLD J., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
GRAY, JESSE S., Pvt., Range, Alabama.
GREENLEE, SAM, Pvt., Epps, Alabama.
GRUBBS, McTHIAS L., Pvt., Black, Alabama.
GRUMBLES, DAVID, Pvt., Lownsboro, Alabama.
HALL, VARNER, Sgt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HARDY, ADRIEN F., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
HARPER, JAMES, Pvt., Columniana, Alabama.
HARRELL, ROBERT D., Pvt., Appiachicola, Florida.
HARRISON, THOMAS L., Pvt., Slocomb, Alabama.
HASTING, CHARLIE B., Pvt., Pineville, Florida.
HATCHER, CLYDE, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
HAYNES, PUGH, Pvt., Sandy Ridge, Alabama.
HENDRICK, JAMES C., Pvt., Montevalo, Alabama.
HILL, RUFUS W., Pvt., Honoraville, Alabama.
HIRES, EMMIT M., Pvt., Beatrice, Alabama.
HIRES, HOMER R., Pvt., Beatrice, Alabama.
HOLCOMB, BURGIN, Pvt., Meridenville, Tennessee.
HOLLAND, WILL, Pvt., Sirees, Alabama.
HOLLEY, ALFRED, Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
HOLLOWELL, LUTHER V., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
HOPE, BEN, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
HOWTON, IVEN, Pvt., Yolande, Alabama.
HOWELL, RUEL E., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
HUBBARD, WILLIAM F., Pvt., Thompson, Alabama.
HUEY, TELMAN, Pvt., Quinton, Alabama.
HUGHES, CLARENCE M., Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
HURST, FRANK D., Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
IVEY, REUBEN, Pvt., Chattanooga, Tennessee.
JACKSON, JEFFERSON R., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
JOHNS, ALBERT L., Pvt., Brantley, Alabama.
JONES, CARL, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
JONES, CLIFTON V., Pvt., Johns, Alabama.
JONES, HENRY W., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
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JONES, ROBERT, Cook, Jemison, Alabama.
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KING, FRED L., Pvt., McCalla, Alabama.
KNIGHT, LEROY, Pvt., Dyas, Alabama.
KNIGHT, WALTER, Corp., Polas, Alabama.
KYSER, PERCY, Pvt., Canoe, Alabama.
LANE, SAM E., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
LANEY, ERNEST, Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
LANTRIP, HERMAN E., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
LEAGUE, WILL, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
LEE, JOSEPH, Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
LEE, SAM, Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
LEE, WILLIAM J., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
LEWIS, JIMMIE O., Pvt., Sweetwater, Alabama.

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LOCKHART, JOHN T., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
LOCKHART, ZEB., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
LOYD, ROY W., Corp., Eusley, Alabama.
McANALLY, ERNEST G., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
McCORKLE, JOHN A., Pvt., Columbia, Alabama.
McCREARY, ERNEST R., Pvt., Beatrice, Alabama.
McDANIEL, JAMES W., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
McFOGLESONG, FRANK P., Pvt., Memphis, Tennessee.
McGILL, JOHN H., Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
McGUIRE, FRED, Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
McKINNEY, JOHN, Pvt., Coopers, Alabama.
McLANE, JIM W., Mechanic, Ensley, Alabama.
MANNING, MALACHI, Mechanic, Foley, Alabama.
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MARLAR, HERBERT, Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
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MARVIN, CHARLES O., Pvt., Cullman, Alabama.
MASTIN, GEORGE C., Pvt., Fort Deposit, Alabama.
MARTIN, PHILIP, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
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MATHEWS, HARDY E., Pvt., Geneva, Alabama.
MAYES, TURNER, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
MAYS, HENRY, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
MERRITT, WARREN L., Bug., Bessemer, Alabama.
MILLER, ISOM, Pvt., Plevna, Alabama.
MILLER, GUY, Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
MITCHELL, CLARENCE E., Pvt., New Decatur, Alabama.
MITCHELL, LEONARD, Pvt., Robertsdale, Alabama.
MOORER, JOHN W., Cook, Bay Minette, Alabama.
MOORER, MINTER M., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
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NERREN, SAM, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
NEWTON, CLAUDE W., Pvt., Pulaski, Tennessee.
NEWTON, ROY, Pvt., Decatur, Alabama.
NICHOLSON, HARVE, Pvt., Hopewell, Alabama.
NILES, WILFRED, Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
NORRIS, CLAUDE M., Sgt., Honoraville, Alabama.
OGLESBY, JIM, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
ONEAL, MORRIS, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
OVERTON, HOMER B., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
OVERTON, VERNON D., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
PARKER, SLOAN, Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
PARSONS, CEE, Cook, Johns, Alabama.
PETEETE, OAKLEY, Pvt., Tyson, Alabama.
PETERSON, CHARLIE C., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
PETTY, PAUL, Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
PICKEL, ROBERT, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.

PINKARD, CHARLES D., Pvt., Memphis, Tennessee.
POSEY, SEAB, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
POUNDS, WILLIS E., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
POWELL, FRANK A., Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
PRICE, JAMES W., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
REYNOLDS, WALLACE, Corp., Bessemer, Alabama.
RIDNER, BEN C., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
RIGSBY, HORACE, Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
ROBERTS, OPAL H., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
ROGERS, FRED, Sgt., Ensley, Alabama.
ROGERS, ROBERT, Ensley, Alabama.
ROLLAN, C. C., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
ROMANO, JOE, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
ROPER, JERRY, Pvt., Ft. Deposit, Alabama.
ROPER, JOHNSY O., Pvt., Honoraville, Alabama.
ROY, NEWTON W., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
ROY, WILL, Sgt., Morgan, Alabama.
RUFF, AUSTIN, Corp., 1912 Ave. F, Ensley, Alabama.
RUSSELL, BARNEY, Pvt., Yolande, Alabama.
RUSSELL, S. T., Pvt., Kimbrough, Alabama.
SATIFIELD, ALBERT, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
SATIFIELD, KIRK, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
SAMPLEY, JAMES L., Pvt., Honoraville, Alabama.
SAWYER, ROBERT D., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
SCOTT, CHESTER K., Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
SHINGLEBAR, HENRY E., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
SHIRLEY, ALONZO S., Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
SLINKER, JESSE, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
SMITH, HARRY, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
SPEAKES, BERNICE, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
SPENCE, LEONARD, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
STAGGS, ROBERT, Pvt., Maxine, Alabama.
STEWART, OSIE C., Pvt., Flinville, Tennessee.
SULLIVAN, JAMES C., Pvt., Mt. Vernon, Alabama.
SULLIVAN, JOHN L., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
SYPHURS, HERMAN G., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
TATUM, ERNEST F., Pvt., Deatsville, Alabama.
TESKE, AMOS, Pvt., Coal Valley, Alabama.
THEEDE, WILLIAM, Pvt., Memphis, Tennessee.
THOMLEY, JOSEPH W., Pvt., Perdido, Alabama.
THROWYER, LAWRENCE, Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
TIDWELL, GIDEON, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
TURNER, ISAAC J., Pvt., Red Level, Alabama.
TURNER, ROBERT J., Pvt., Billingsly, Alabama.
TURNER, RUFUS, Pvt., Billingsly, Alabama.
VANN, ROBERT, Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
WATSON, MITCHELL, Pvt., Jonesboro, Arkansas.
WALKER, JOHN R., Pvt., Paris, Tennessee.
WALLER, TOM, Pvt., Honoraville, Alabama.
WEIR, WILLIE, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
WHEELER, WILLIE F., Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
WHITED, HOMER, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
WHITEHEAD, SAM, Pvt., Bessemer, Alabama.
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WILCOX, CURTIS P., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
WILLBANKS, ROLGIER, Pvt., Walnut, Mississippi.

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WOODS, OSCAR L., Pvt., Coal Valley, Alabama.
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CLARDY, BEN J., Pvt., Moulton, Alabama.
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CLEMENTS, HUGH, Pvt., Hartselle, Alabama.
COATE, LESTER L., Pvt., Grove Hill, Alabama.
COBB, RUFUS F., Pvt., Brooklyn, Alabama.
COESENS, FREDERICK, Pvt., Foley, Alabama.
COKER, JAMES W., Pvt., Prichard, Alabama.
COLE, KIRBY, Pvt., Harvest, Alabama.
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FRANKLIN, MILLARD N., Pvt., Lockhart, Alabama.
FREE, JOHN E., Florala, Alabama.
FREE, JOSEPH J., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
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GOODMAN, CHARLIE B., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
GOVER, JESSIE, Pvt., Falkville, Alabama.
GRADY, HOWARD J., Pvt., Decatur, Alabama.
GREEN, VINTON R., Pvt., Silas, Alabama.
GREGORY, JAMES R., Pvt., Whalley, Alabama.
GRIMES, DEWEY L., Pvt., Laurel Hill, Florida.
GRIMES, GRADY B., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
GWIN, ROBERT E., Pvt., Walker Springs, Alabama.
HADAWAY, RICHARD D., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
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HARRIS, FLAVE F., Pvt., Arlington, Alabama.

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HEARN, ANDREW J., Pvt., Prichard, Alabama.
HEARN, HENRY T., Pvt., Prichard, Alabama.
HEINE, ROBERT L., Pvt., Cottage Hill, Alabama.
HENDRIX, HERBERT H., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
HENDRIX, LESTER E., Pvt., Whistler, Alabama.
HETHCOAT, JESSIE, Pvt., Decatur, Alabama.
HILL, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Winchester, Tennessee.
HINOTE, GROVER C., Pvt., Milligan, Florida.
HOLESAPPLE, COLE F., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
HOWELL, RALPH, Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
HUNT, EDWARD L., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
HURST, WALTER R., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
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KELLY, NICK A., Sgt., Toney, Alabama.
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McCORD, ROSCOE M., Pvt., Slate Springs, Mississippi.
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McSWEEN, JOHN, Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
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MAYTON, JAMES, Pvt., Thomasville, Alabama.
MAYTON, THOMAS K., Pvt., Thomasville, Alabama.
MEANS, WILLIE D., Pvt., Decatur, Alabama.

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QUALLS, DOZIER D., Pvt., Laurel Hill, Florida.
RABBY, HENRY T., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
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SMITH, LEE, Pvt., Hartselle, Alabama.
SMITH, SHARP, Pvt., Obion, Tennessee.
SNELL, CLIFFORD J., Pvt., Grove Hill, Alabama.
SNELL, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Grove Hill, Alabama.
SNOW, JAMES T., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
SNYDER, EDWARD, Pvt., Kahn's Brick Yard, Selma, Alabama.
SOUTHERN, WILLIAM B., Pvt., 1st class, Albany, Alabama.
SPENCER, EDWARD, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
SPOONER, WILLIAM E., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
STEGALL, JESSIE J., Pvt., R.F.D. No. 1, Pensacola, Florida.
STOCKTON, FRANK R., Pvt., Albany, Alabama.
STUBBLEFIELD, WILLIAM, Pvt., Memphis, Tennessee.
STUCKY, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Garland, Alabama.
SWAN, CLIFTON, Pvt., Silas, Alabama.
TACKETT, LOUIE, Pvt., Decatur, Alabama.
TARDY, EDWIN, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
TAUBE, SAMUEL, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.

TAYLOR, AMOS R., Pvt., Tibbie, Alabama.
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TEW, HENRY H., Mobile, Alabama.
THROWER, CHALMERS, Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
TISDALE, HENRY L, Pvt., Opp, Alabama.
TOLBERT, PERRY, Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
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1st Lieut. SAMUEL WIENER, Duluth, Minnesota.
2d Lieut. JAMES A. WEBB, Birmingham, Alabama.
2d Lieut. ALTON P. WOODS, Boston, Massachusetts.
2d Lieut. WAFWICK POTTER, Smithtown, New York.
ABLES, CRAWFORD Z., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
ADAMS, HALBERT, Pvt., Nauvoo, Alabama.
ADAMS, JOE F., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
ADKISON, KNICHE D., Pvt., DeFuniak Springs, Florida.
AIKEN, CHESTER E., Pvt., Cordova, Alabama.
ALEXANDER, GEORGE, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
ALLEN, LOYD, Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
ALLEY, CARL G., Cook, Attalla, Alabama.
ANDREWS, J. C., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
ARRINGTON, WILLIAM D., Pvt., 1st class, Murry Cross, Alabama.
AUTREY, EVANS, Pvt., Flatwood, Alabama.
AUTREY, LESLIE W., Pvt., Lamisen, Alabama.
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BAKER, ROBERT H., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
BARNETT, HOMER, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
BATCHELOR, HARRY H., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
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DANDRIDGE, W. B., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
DAVIS, GEORGE S., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
DAVIS, WILLIAM F., Pvt., Lockhart, Alabama.
DILL, BELAND, Pvt., Cordova, Alabama.
DODD, JASPER A., Pvt., Russellville, Alabama.
DONALDSON, THOMAS J., Pvt., Opp, Alabama.
DOUGHTIE, PORTER R., Pvt., Eufaula, Alabama.
DRAKE, JOHN C., Cook, Attalla, Alabama.
DUKE, JOSEPH W., Pvt., Cullman, Alabama.
EATON, JAMES W., Pvt., Camilla, Georgia.
ELMORE, HENRY, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
EMMONS, WILL, Pvt., Jay, Florida.
ENGLEBERT, CHARLES S., Pvt., Holt, Alabama.
EPPS, JAMES G., Pvt., Oneaniah, Alabama.
ESSARY, MARVIN S., Pvt., Greensboro, Alabama.
ESSARY, SILAS G., Pvt., Greensboro, Alabama.
EVANS, JOHN, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
EVERETT, MALLIE L., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
FARLEY, JAMES C., Pvt., Northport, Alabama.
FAULK, GROVER E., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
FAULK, PLEZ. C., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
FERGUSON, THOMAS E., Pvt., Attalla, Alabama.
FIELDING, JESSIE N., Pvt., Ochlocknee, Georgia.

FLOYD, MATHEWS, Pvt., Lineville, Alabama.
FOSTER, FRANK L., Pvt., East Thomas, Alabama.
FOSTER, WESTLEY B., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
FRAZIER, THOMAS M., Pvt., Union Springs, Alabama.
FREEMAN, IRVIN, Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
GAFFORD, ZEAK R., Pvt., Holt, Alabama.
GAMMON, CHARLIE, Pvt., Cordova, Alabama.
GARRETT, DAN P., Corp., Gadsden, Alabama.
GEORGE, HENRY H., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
GERTSEL, HENRY, Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
GILBREATH, JUNIOUS, Pvt., Sylvania, Alabama.
GLEN, PERRY A., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
GOODE, FRANK, Pvt., Lipscomb, Alabama.
GOSS, JAMES W., Pvt., Piedmont, Alabama.
GRAMLING, JOHN, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
GRAMMAR, EARL, Pvt., Brookwood, Alabama.
GRAY, CUE G., Pvt., Hockaday, Alabama.
GRAY, TOLBERT H., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
GREEN, JOHNNIE, Pvt., Guntersville, Alabama.
GRIFFIN, CARL H., Sgt., Gadsden, Alabama.
GROGAN, JULIUS, Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
GULLEDGE, HENRY M., Pvt., Center, Alabama.
GWIN, PAUL L., Corp., Gadsden, Alabama.
HALL, ROBERT, Pvt., Warsaw, Florida.
HAMAKER, OTTO, Pvt., Benait, Alabama.
HAMMETT, JULIUS, Pvt., Jacksonville, Alabama.
HAMMETT, WALTER, Pvt., Pallas, Alabama.
HARKINS, LONNIE, Pvt., Rogers Mill, Alabama.
HARLESS, LEE D., Sgt., Gadsden, Alabama.
HARRINGTON, JAMES C., Pvt., Lineville, Alabama.
HARRIS, MILLER, Cook, Gadsden, Alabama.
HARRISON, JOHN, Pvt., Ft. Deposit, Alabama.
HATCHER, CLAYTON A., Pvt., Headland, Alabama.
HAWIE, ASHAD G., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
HAYES, HUBERT, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
HEATH, ROBERT, Pvt., Marbury, Alabama.
HERRING, SHANNON C., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
HICKS, OTHEMA, Pvt., 1st class, Gadsden, Alabama.
HILL, BROCK, Pvt., Attalla, Alabama.
HOCKADAY, ANDREW C., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HODGE, WALTER, Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
HOLLEY, GROVER C., Pvt., Lawley, Alabama.
HOLLOWAY, WILLIE, Pvt., Shelby, Alabama.
HUGGINS, JOHN H., Pvt., Mountain Creek, Alabama.
HUNT, B. H., Sgt., Gadsden, Alabama.
JACKSON, MILLARD F., Corp., Pine Apple, Alabama.
JACKSON, WILLIE L., Pvt., Ashford, Alabama.
JARVIS, JOHN B., Pvt., Kincey, Alabama.
JOHNSON, ERNEST, Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
JONES, RICHARD A., Lockhart, Alabama.
JONES, BURL, Pvt., Lineville, Alabama.
JONES, WALTER L., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
KEENE, TAYLOR, Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
KEMP, CLINTON, Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
KENNEDY, ARTHUR J., Pvt., Bradford, Alabama.
KNIGHT, JOSEPH L., Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.

LAND, ROBERT R., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
LARGIN, JAMES C., Pvt., Vance, Alabama.
LEACH, GILES, Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
LEE, WILLIAM L., Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
LOGAN, WALTER J., Pvt., 1st class, Gadsden, Alabama.
McALILEIY, ROY S., Pvt., Clinton, Alabama.
McDONALD, ERNEST J., Pvt., Chattanooga, Tennessee.
McDONALD, SAM, Pvt., Dadeville, Alabama.
McDOUGLE, NATHANIEL C., Pvt., Sampson, Alabama.
MAAS, CHARLES S., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
MacDONALD, GERALD, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
MADDOX, CLEVELAND C., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
MARCHAND, HENRY, Pvt., Nyland, Alabama.
MARLER, CLAUDIE J., Pvt., Lockhart, Alabama.
MARQUESS, LUTHER H., Corp., Gadsden, Alabama.
MARTIN, PETER T., Pvt., Greensboro, Alabama.
MATHEWS, WILLIAM G., Pvt., Crosville, Alabama.
MATHIS, RAYMOND, Pvt., Marbury, Alabama.
MAY, CHESTER D., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
MAYES, ROBERT H., Pvt., Hokes Bluff, Alabama.
MEEKS, LONNIE, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
MEEKS, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
MESSER, LEE, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
MORGAN, JUDGE T., Pvt., Holt, Alabama.
MOSES, JIM, Pvt., Brookwood, Alabama.
MOSS, DEWEY, Pvt., Boyles, Alabama.
MOUCHETTE, ROBERT W., Pvt., Aliceville, Alabama.
MURDOCK, LARKIN C., Pvt., Sampson, Alabama.
MURPHY, CHRISTOPHER, Pvt., Ashford, Alabama.
NAILS, ROBERT N., Pvt., Murry Cross, Alabama.
NEVINS, CHESTER, Pvt., Moundville, Alabama.
NEWBY, EDWARD C., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
NEWSOM, MARCUS F., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
NORRED, JASON, Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
NORWOOD, HOSEA, Pvt., Natural Bridge, Alabama.
O'BAR, ELLIHUE, Pvt., Piedmont, Alabama.
OTTS, OBIJA P., Pvt., Addison, Alabama.
PEACOCK, CALVIN C., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
PIERCE, CHARLES H., Pvt., Laurel, Mississippi.
POTTER, RUTLEDGE M., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
PRICKETT, FLORENCE D., Pvt., Jacksonville, Alabama.
PRUETT, JAMES A., Pvt., Round Mount, Alabama.
QUINN, BOB, Pvt., 1st class, Hobbs City, Alabama.
QUINN, JEFF D., Corp., Hobbs City, Alabama.
ROBERTSON, DEWEY, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
ROBINSON, ARTHUR H., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
ROBY, JOHN O., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
ROWAN, RICHARD S., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
RYAN, JOE E., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
RYAN, LEON M., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
SALMON, JOE, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
SANDERS, ELLIE G., Pvt., Lawley, Alabama.
SANTORA, JOHN, Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
SATTERFIELD, GROVER C., Pvt., Fort Payne, Alabama.
SCOTT, JIM K., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
SEAY, ROYAL, Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

SEYMORE, TARLETON T., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
SHIRLEY, BERNIE L., Pvt., Headland, Alabama.
SHORT, SHIRLEY, Pvt., Daubee Springs, Alabama.
SIGLER, ROY E., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
SIMPSON, LUTHER H., Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.
SIMS, JAMES C., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
SIMS, LEE, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
SITZ, BOB, Pvt., Attalla, Alabama.
SKIPPER, HAZY L., Pvt., Grimes, Alabama.
SMITH, ALBERT R., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
SMITH, CLARENCE J., Pvt., Eutaw, Alabama.
SMITH, EDDIE C., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
SMITH, EDWARD G., Sgt., Gadsden, Alabama.
SMITH, JACK, Pvt., Piedmont, Alabama.
SMITH, JOE, Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
SMITH, MARTIN L., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
SMITH, WILLIAM E., Pvt., Oakman, Alabama.
SNEAD, JOHN W., 1st Sgt., Carrollton, Georgia.
SOOTS, GEORGE, Pvt., Cordova, Alabama.
SOUTHERS, JOHN A., Pvt., Peechburg, Alabama.
SPRATLAN, MASON H., Pvt., Hardaway, Alabama.
SQUIRES, WILLIAM J., Pvt., Peterson, Alabama.
STAFFORD, JAMES D., Pvt., De Funiak Springs, Florida.
STEPHENS, MURPHY, Pvt., Greensboro, Alabama.
STRICKLAND, WILBUR C., Pvt., Eutaw, Alabama.
SUTTON, WILL R., Bugler, Gadsden, Alabama.
SYKES, HENRY P., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
TATUM, AMMON, Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
THOMAS, EDWARD B., Pvt., Weighton, Alabama.
THOMAS, RAY, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
THOMASTON, THOMAS, Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
THOMPSON, HORACE Cook, Attalla, Alabama.
THOMPSON, JAMES O., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
THORP, HUGH H., Pvt., Millville, Alabama.
TIERCE, ROBERT C., Pvt., Northport, Alabama.
TIERCE, WILLIE A., Pvt., Northport, Alabama.
TRIM, HIRAM B., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
UNDERWOOD, HUSTON, Pvt., Memphis, Tennessee.
VAUGHAN, JESSIE, Pvt., Bannockburn, Georgia.
VICKERY, CHESTER R., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
VICKERY, EARL W., Corp., Gadsden, Alabama.
VINSON, LUTHER, Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
VINYARD, LESTER, Pvt., Sayreton, Alabama.
WALKER, JOSEPH G., Corp., Gadsden, Alabama.
WALLACE, WALTER, Pvt., 1st class, Garland, Alabama.
WALTERS, JOHN B., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
WARD, JAMES, Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
WARE, LEON, Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
WATERS, JOE, Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
WATSON, JOHN C., Corp., Pine Apple, Alabama.
WEBB, FRANK, Corp., Gadsden, Alabama.
WEST, JAMES H., Sgt., Hokes Bluff, Alabama.
WEST, LEE, Pvt., Cullman, Alabama.
WHITEHURST, EMORY J., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
WHITEHURST, MARION A., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
WHITWORTH, THOMAS J., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.

WILLIAMS, FRANK W., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, JESSIE V., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, PATTON N., Pvt., Coker, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, ROBERT, Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
WILSON, DAVID F., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
WILSON, EMMETT C., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
WOOD, BUNYAN D., Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
WOOD, EDWIN M., Corp., Selma, Alabama.
WOODALL, JAMES T., Pvt., Florala, Alabama.
YEATS, JOE J., Sgt., Gadsden, Alabama.
YOUNG, GROVER V., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.

Company G

Captain OSCAR C. SPEIGHT, Eufaula, Alabama.
1st Lieut. ABNER FLOWERS, Ozark, Alabama.
1st Lieut. ARTHUR H. BEACH, Omaha, Nebraska, care of Y. M. C. A.
2d Lieut. PEYTON V. DEESE, Skipperville, Alabama.
2d Lieut. CLIFFORD H. BYRNES, North Cohasset, Massachusetts.
2d Lieut. WILLET C. BARRETT, 10 Gardiner St., Newport, R. I.
2d Lieut. WILLIAM E. HARDEN, Stockdale, Texas.
ADAMS, JOE L., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
ADAMS, LEWIE H., Pvt., 1st class, Midland City, Alabama.
ADAMS, WALTER M., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
ADCOCK, LEN K., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
AMMONS, THOMAS J., Pvt., Route 6, Ozark, Alabama.
AMMONS, WILLIAM T., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
ANDERSON, JOHN W., Pvt., Pineapple, Alabama.
ANDREWS, PRES H., Pvt., Midland City, Alabama.
ANDREWS, SAMUEL E., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
AVANT, LESTER, Corp., Midland City, Alabama.
BAGGETT, NICK, Pvt., Vellie, Alabama.
BALDWIN, SCHAFNER M., Corp., Midland City, Alabama.
BALLARD, EWELL F., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
BARBAREE, JOHN H., Pvt., 1st class, Dawson, Georgia.
BEDGOOD, IRA, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
BETTRESS, FRED D., Sgt., Newton, Alabama.
BLACKMAN, CLARENCE, Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
BLACKMAN, JOHN, Pvt., Foshee, Alabama.
BLOWERS, MARSHALL, Pvt., Malvern, Alabama.
BOYETT, ROBERT L., Pvt., Coleman, Georgia.
BROOKS, HIRAM B., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
BROWDER, CARL A., Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
BROWN, BILL, Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
BROWN, CHARLIE, Corp., Brewton, Alabama.
BROWN, CORNELIOS, Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
BROWN, EVERETT H., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
BRYAN, JOHN T., Pvt., Crenshaw, Alabama.
BULLARD, WILL, Pvt., De Funiack Springs, Florida.
BURNETT, HENRY G., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
CAIN, COLIE, Pvt., 1st class, Route 6, Ozark, Alabama.
CANTER, MOSES E., Pvt., Coffee Springs, Alabama.
CAPPS, JOE L., Pvt., Foshee, Alabama.
CARR, HENRY, Corp., Eufaula, Alabama.
CARROLL, ARTHUR A., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
CARROLL, EDWARD W., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.

CARTER, OSCAR J., Pvt., 1st class, Ariton, Alabama.
CASEY, LEMUEL A., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
CASON, BRANNON, Pvt., Route 7, Ozark, Alabama.
CHANDLER, WILLIAM, Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
CHESSER, FRANK M., Pvt., Route A, Atmore, Alabama.
CLARK, JOSEPH S., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
COE, DANIEL A., Mech., Dothan, Alabama.
COREY, JOHN A., Corp., Evergreen, Alabama.
COSKERY, HORACE C., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
COTTEN, SAMUEL, Mess. Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
COTTEN, WILLIE W., Pvt., Route 1, Ozark, Alabama.
COWART, EUGENE A., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
COWART, WILLIAM J., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
COX, SAMUEL L., Pvt., Local, Alabama.
CRAWFORD, LUTHER C., Pvt., Route 3, Ozark, Alabama.
CUTTS, ERNEST E., Corp., Brewton, Alabama.
DAVIS, WILLIE N., Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
DEAN, BARNIE J., Pvt., Route 3, Ozark, Alabama.
DEAN, TULLIE M., Pvt., Route 3, Ozark, Alabama.
DEESE, WILLIAM A., JR., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
DICK, LESLIE L., Pvt., 1st class, Midland City, Alabama.
DIGMAN, KEVIL, Pvt., Greenville, Alabama.
DIXON, CULLIE, Pvt., Route B, Brewton, Alabama.
DIXON, HARRY B., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
DIXON, HUBERT, Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
DIXON, JOHN P., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
DOWNING, JESSIE, Pvt., Wallace, Alabama.
EDWARDS, JAMES I., Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
ELLIS, ROY G., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
ENTREKIN, JOE L., Pvt., Canoe, Alabama.
EZELLE, CLAYTON, Pvt., Route 1, Ozark, Alabama.
EZELLE, HENRY I., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
FINDLEY, ALBERT L., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
FRANKLIN, EMERY B., Pvt., Route 3, Dothan, Alabama.
FREEMAN, JOHN H., Pvt., Route B, Brewton, Alabama.
FULLER, EDMOND, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
GANDY, ROBERT L., Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
GATWOOD, HOUSTON, Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
GATWOOD, OLLIE, Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
GATWOOD, MILLARD F., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
GILL, WILLIS, Bluff Springs, Florida.
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GODWIN, BARNEY C., Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
GOFF, HANSEL M., Bugler, Ozark, Alabama.
GRAY, LEONARD F., Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
GRIFFIN, DAVID A., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
HAMMAC, CAREY, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
HAMMOCK, HIRAM, Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
HARPER, FREEMAN L., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
HAWKINS, GLEN H., Corp., Ariton, Alabama.
HAWKINS, LEONARD, Pvt., Catown, Florida.
HAVEARD, CHARLIE L., Pvt., Roberts, Alabama.
HELMS, ALBERT W., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
HERNDON, WILLIAM H., Corp., Troy, Alabama.
HICKS, WILLIAM T., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
HOLLADAY, ESS B., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.

HOLLADAY, HENRY E., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
HOLLADAY, KENA, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
HOLLAND, CHESTER L., Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
JERKINS, RAYVONIE, Pvt., Columbia, Alabama.
JOHNSON, LOUIS D., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
JONES, CALLOWAY, Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
JONES, CLAYTON, Pvt., Mount Willing, Alabama.
JONES, GUS, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
JONES, JULE M., Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
JORDAN, BEN F., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
JORDAN, FOY D., Corp., Daleville, Alabama.
JUDAH, RICHARD H., Cook, Daleville, Alabama.
KELLY, SYLVANIA, Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
KELLY, SYLVESTER, Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
KENNEDY, BARNIE, Pvt., Foshee, Alabama.
KILLINGSWORTH, EASBY, Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
KING, EARLY, Pvt., Ariton, Alabama.
KIRKLAND, ALEXANDER, Pvt., Midland City, Alabama.
KIRKLAND, BRYANT, Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
KIRKLAND, SAMUEL O., Corp., Midland City, Alabama.
KNOWLES, HOSEA O., Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
LAMBERT, HENRY S., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
LAMBERT, JOHN F., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
LAMBERTH, CHARLIE W., Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
LEROY, HUGHIE, Pvt., Midland City, Alabama.
LOWERY, DONNIE D., Corp., Atmore, Alabama.
LYNN, JOHN T., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
McARTHUR, ROBERT G., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
McCOLLUM, JOHN C., 1st Sgt., Bessemer, Alabama.
McGEE, JESSIE G., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
McGLOTHERN, LEM, Pvt., Chmulka, Florida.
McKAY, JOHN C., Pvt., Skipperville, Alabama.
McKAY, WILLIAM A., Corp., Skipperville, Alabama.
McLAIN, DAN J., Pvt., Nakomis, Alabama.
McLAIN, HOSEA G., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
McLAIN, JOHN, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
McLAIN, MAX, Sgt., Dothan, Alabama.
McLAIN, WESLEY M., Pvt., Nakomis, Alabama.
McLEAN, OSCAR R., Pvt., Jay, Florida.
McREE, JOHN G., Pvt., 1st class, Ozark, Alabama.
MALONE, HALCOMB H., Supply Sgt., Brewton, Alabama.
MANCIL, JAKE, Pvt., Dixie, Alabama.
MANN, WILLIAM P., Corp., Midland City, Alabama.
MANNING, JAMES J., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
MANNING, LOUIS A., Corp., Brewton, Alabama.
MANNING, MATHEW G., Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
MANNING, SIDNEY E., Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
MARTIN, WILLIAM A., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
MASSINGILL, ISADORE, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
MASSINGILL, PARKER, Pvt., Kirkland, Alabama.
MELTON, LONNIE, Sgt., Ozark, Alabama.
METCALF, WILLIAM F., Mech., Ozark, Alabama.
MIDDLEBROOKS, CLYDE, Pvt., Midland City, Alabama.
MIDDLEBROOKS, THOMAS B., Pvt., 1st class, Midland City, Alabama.
MILLER, GREEN L., Pvt. 1st class, Ozark, Alabama.
MILLER, EDD., Bluff Springs, Florida.

MING, EDDIE C., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
MING, ERNEST J., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
MOONEYHAM, ERIE N., Pvt., Clio, Alabama.
MOONEYHAM, LESTER, Corp., Clio, Alabama.
MOONEYHAM, NEALIE, Pvt., Clio, Alabama.
MORRIS, CHARLIE, Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
MORRIS, DAVE, Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
MORRIS, JIM H., Pvt., Roberts, Alabama.
MORRIS, MARVIN, Pvt., Roberts, Alabama.
MORRIS, PITT R., Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
MORRIS, WILLIAM, Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
MORROW, CHARLES T., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
MYHAND, HOBSON P., Pvt., Auburn, Alabama.
NICHOLS, MARVIN, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
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PARKER, BRUCE A., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
PARKER, BODE S., Sgt., Brewton, Alabama.
PARKER, STEWART, Corp., Brewton, Alabama.
PARRISH, GRADY, Corp., Daleville, Alabama.
PARRISH, ZACK, Pvt., Pollard, Alabama.
PATTERSON, TRAVIS B., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
PENNINGTON, JOSEPH H., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
PETERS, BENJAMIN F., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
PILCHER, ROBERT R., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
POOLE, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Sellers, Alabama.
POWELL, CHARLES A., Pvt., Bay Minette, Alabama.
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RILEY, JOHN L., Mech., Ozark, Alabama.
RILEY, MAJOR D., Pvt., 1st class, Ozark, Alabama.
RUGGS, JUDGE A., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
SALIBA, GABRIEL, Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
SASSER, WILEY D., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
SAUNDERS, CURTIS, Pvt., Echo, Alabama.
SHIRAH, ANGUS M., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
SHIVER, LOUIS A., Pvt., Tennville, Alabama.
SIMMONS, GROVER C., Pvt., Daleville, Alabama.
SKIPPER, JAMES O., Pvt., Slocomb, Alabama.
SKIPPER, OLIVER O., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
SKIPPER, SIDNEY M., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
SLEDGE, MELTON, Pvt., Ponce De Leon, Florida.
SLEDGE, THOMAS P., Pvt., Ellisville, Mississippi.
SMART, VICTOR L., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
SMITH, HORACE, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
SMITH, JAMES I., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
SNELL, JOHN D., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
SNELLGROVE, CHARLIE, Pvt., New Brockton, Alabama.
STEELE, WALTER, Pvt., Foshee, Alabama.
STEVENS, PERRY H., Pvt., Midland City, Alabama.
STRICKLAND, EDGAR B., Corp., Ozark, Alabama.
SPURLOCK, HILLARY, Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.

TATUM, FREDERICK D., Pvt., Banks, Alabama.
TATUM, WILLIAM P., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
THAMES, EDWARD E., Pvt., Manster, Alabama.
THOMAS, DEE C., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
THOMAS, JAY H., Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
THORNTON, ORLIN, Pvt., Route B, Newton, Alabama.
THWEATT, HENRY, Pvt., Newton, Alabama.
TILLMAN, ARNOLD, Pvt., Clio, Alabama.
TRAMMELL, WILLIAM, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
TRAWICK, HAYWOOD J., Corp., Newton, Alabama.
YARBROUGH, FRED L., Corp., 213 West Troy St., Dothan, Alabama.
YEAL, FRANKLIN D., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
WALKER, HENRY C., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
WALKER, JOHN L., Pvt., Webb, Alabama.
WALKER, LEON G., Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
WALKER, WILLIE R., Corp., Atmore, Alabama.
WATSON, THOMAS G., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
WEAVER, ELTON P., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
WEAVER, LEVI P., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
WEAVER, WALTER C., Pvt., Flomaton, Alabama.
WEBB, JEPTHA A., Pvt., Columbia, Alabama.
WEEKS, SAMUEL E., Pvt., Kinston, Alabama.
WHITE, JAMES F., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
WHITE, LORAN, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
WHITTLE, JOHN B., Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
WIGGINS, CILBY, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, ERNEST W., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, HENRY C., Pvt., Catoma, Florida.
WILLIAMS, THOMAS E., Corp., Midland City, Alabama.
WOODALL, JOHN L., Cook, Route 7, Ozark, Alabama.
WRIGHT, MALLIE C., Corp., Route 4, Ozark, Alabama.

Company H

Captain HERMAN W. THOMPSON, Alexander City, Alabama.
1st Lieut. THOMAS F. JOERG, 16 E. 13th St., Atlanta, Georgia.
1st Lieut. GEORGE G. CHAPIN, 631 Ashland Ave., St. Paul, Minnesota.
2d Lieut. ARTHUR B. WARREN, Garden Terrace, Cambridge, Mass.
2d Lieut. ERNEST T. BELL, 820 1st Ave., W. Newton, Iowa.
2d Lieut. DONALD T. AYRES, 1905 Harwood St., Lincoln, Nebraska.
2d Lieut. JAMES B. WHEELER, Otto, Texas.
ABERNATHY, JOHN F., Pvt., Route 1, Hollins, Alabama.
ADAMS, SANFORD N., Pvt., Dadeville, Alabama.
ALLEN, WILLIAM E., Pvt., Brundidge Height, Troy, Alabama.
ANDERSON, ROBERT C., Pvt., 121 Lawrence St., Selma, Alabama.
ANDREWS, WALTER C., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
ARANT, CHARLIE O., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
ARMSTRONG, JAMES D., Pvt., Sanford, Alabama.
ATCHISON, GEORGE E., Mech., Bigbee, Alabama.
BAILEY, CLARENCE, Pvt., Stewart, Tennessee.
BAKER, A. A., Pvt.
BAKER, WILLIAM H., Pvt., 1st class, Doris, Alabama.
BARLEY, LUM, Pvt., 1st class, Coffee Springs, Alabama.
BATCHELOR, HENRY L., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
BATES, JOE H., Pvt., Belmont, Alabama.
BECK, GEORGE A., Pvt., Brundidge, Alabama.

BENSON, ROBERT L., Pvt., Alexander City, Alabama.
BENSON, WILLIAM I., Pvt., Moline, Florida.
BILLINGSLEY, HEZZIE, Pvt., 1st class, Goodwater, Alabama.
BLAIR, LONNIE W., Pvt., Brooklyn, Alabama.
BLAIR, SIDNEY, Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
BODDIE, HENRIE C., Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
BOSTIC, LENTON, Pvt., Dexter, Georgia.
BOUYDEN, GEORGE M., Pvt., 166 Battle St., Talladega, Alabama.
BOYETTE, PLEAS R., Pvt., Route 2, Enterprise, Alabama.
BOYLES, HOWARD H., Pvt., 1st class, Florida St., Mobile, Alabama.
BRANTLEY, ALPHUS, Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
BRIDGES, JAMES F., Pvt., 1st class, Fairfax, Alabama.
BROWN, DAVIS, Pvt., Route 2, Columbiana, Alabama.
BROWN, HOMER, Pvt., Alexander City, Alabama.
BROWN, MACK, Pvt., De Funiack Springs, Florida.
BROWN, VIRGIL, Pvt., Stevenson, Alabama.
BRUNSON, JOSEPH F., Pvt., 1601 Selma Ave., Selma, Alabama.
BRYAN, GUS J., Pvt., 1st class, Elba, Alabama.
BRYANT, JAMES F., Pvt., 1st class, Leeds, Alabama.
BULLARD, ALTO L., Pvt., Elba, Alabama.
BUMPERS, EARL, Pvt., Selma Ave., Selma, Alabama.
BUMPERS, LEON, Pvt., Selma Ave., Selma, Alabama.
BUNKLEY, FRANK K., Sgt., 106 Summit St., Montgomery, Alabama.
BURNS, EDWARD J., Pvt., Clintonville, Alabama.
BUXTON, SAMUEL E., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
BUXTON, WILLIAM B., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
BYRD, ACREL A., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
BYRD, JOE TOM, Pvt., 1st class, Enterprise, Alabama.
CAIN, JAMES T., Pvt., Lake City St., Macon, Georgia.
CALDWELL, THOMAS F., Pvt., Dadeville, Alabama.
CARLTON, GEORGE R., Pvt., Alexander City, Alabama.
CARROLL, JACOB E., Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
CARROLL, MARTIN E., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
CASSELS, MARION, Pvt., Sylacauga, Alabama.
CATCHINGS, EUELL, Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
CHALMERS, ISRAEL B., Corp., 434 Broad St., Columbus, Georgia.
CHAMPION, JAMES, Pvt., Munford, Alabama.
CLARK, WILLIAM B., Cook, Tallassee, Alabama.
CLOWD, GUSS, Pvt., Stevenson, Alabama.
COLLINS, EDWARD, Pvt., Dawes, Alabama.
COLLINS, GEORGE, Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
COLLINS, JAMES C., Pvt., 1st class, 518 Furniss Ave., Selma, Alabama.
COLYER, JULIAN F., Pvt., Glen Ridge, New Jersey.
COMMANDER, H. H., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
CONVILLE, DAVID H., Mech., Sylacauga, Alabama.
COPE, ELDRIDGE, Pvt., Route 2, Inverniss, Alabama.
CORDLE, LEHMAN C., Pvt., New Brocton, Alabama.
COTHERAN, HENRY C., Pvt., Deatsville, Alabama.
CROSBY, JOHN B., Corp., Smithville, Georgia.
CULBRETH, ARTHUR F., Pvt., Cotton Wood, Alabama.
CULVER, CLARENCE L., Pvt., Elber, Alabama.
DABBS, HENRY L., Sgt., 523 Glenaddie Ave., Anniston, Alabama.
DABBS, PATTIE P., Pvt., 1st class, Munford, Alabama.
DANIEL, ROY, Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
DASSINGER, EDGAR, Pvt., Route 2, Inverniss, Alabama.
DAUGHERTY, WALTER, Pvt., 1st class, R.F.D. 2, Gadsden, Alabama.

DAVIDSON, DANIEL C., Pvt., 1st class, Oakman, Alabama.
DAVIS, CHARLES, Supply Sgt., 214 S. Poplar St., Birmingham, Alabama.
DAVIS, CURTIS F., Pvt., Kenzie, Alabama.
DAVIS, LAWRENCE M., Pvt., Nashville, Tennessee.
DAVIS, RALPH C., Pvt., Archie, Florida.
DIAL, BOB, Pvt., Long Island, Alabama.
DIAL, FRANK, Pvt., Long Island, Alabama.
DILLARD, JESSIE M., Pvt., Notasulga, Alabama.
DIXON, NELO M., Pvt., Cusseta, Alabama.
DONALDSON, JAMES W., Pvt., 1st class, Red Level, Alabama.
DOUGLASS, JUDSON T., Pvt., 1737 East 19th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
DUKE, ARY A., Pvt., 1st class, Dosie, Alabama.
DUKE, CLETUS T., Mess. Sgt., Alexander City, Alabama.
DUNN, AUBREY, Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
DUNN, AUBREY, Pvt., 1615 Eugenia St., North Port, Alabama.
DUPREE, HENRY B., Sgt., Dadeville, Alabama.
EDISON, CLAUD K., Pvt., 70 Fowler St., Atlanta, Georgia.
EDWARD, CARMON E., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
ELLIOTT, HARVEY LEE, Corp., Aberdeen, Alabama.
EMMONS, ABRAHAM, Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
FAIRCLOTH, LEGAL, Pvt., Route 3, Tennille, Alabama.
FILLINGIM, LANIE G., Cook, Tennille, Alabama.
FINCHER, WILLIAM R., Sgt., R.F.D. 2, Alexander City, Alabama.
FLEMMING, WILLIAM B., Pvt., Waynesboro, Miss.
FRANKLIN, DOCK J., Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
FRANKLIN, EARL S., Corp., Goodwater, Alabama.
FREE, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
FULCHER, TOM, Route 1, Newton, Alabama.
FULLER, JOHN T., 1st Sgt., R.F.D. 1, Alexander City, Alabama.
GAMBLE, ROBERT R., Pvt., South Pitts, Tennessee.
GILLIS, JAMES, Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
GLOVER, FURMAN E., Pvt., 921 Assembly, Columbia, South Carolina.
GOLDEN, HENRY M., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
GRAHAM, RENIAL, Pvt., Eclectic, Alabama.
GRANT, CHARLIE W., Pvt., Route 2, Parrott, Georgia.
GREAGORY, JAMES M., Pvt., Goshen, Alabama.
GREEN, LEONARD R., Pvt., East Tallassee, Alabama.
GREY, EDGAR D., Pvt., Hacoda, Alabama.
GRIMSLEY, ARNOLD B., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
GRIMSLEY, JOSEPH H., Pvt., New Brocton, Alabama.
HAMILTON, ROBERT W., Sgt., Alexander City, Alabama.
HANCOCK, JAMES O., Pvt., 1st class, Alexander City, Alabama.
HARPER, CHARLES H., Pvt., 2316 Selma Ave., Selma, Alabama.
HARRIS, IVON N., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
HARRIS, JOHN L., Pvt., Banks, Alabama.
HEAD, ARTHUR, Pvt., Linwood, Alabama.
HELM, WILLIE, Pvt., 1919 Small St., Selma, Alabama.
HICKS, LEON, Pvt., 1st class, Andalusia, Alabama.
HILL, ROBERT W., Pvt., 1st class, Napoleon, Alabama.
HOLLAND, GEORGE, Pvt., New Brockton, Alabama.
HOLLOWAY, WILLIE, Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
HOOMES, LOUIS J., Pvt., Brooklyn, Alabama.
HORNSBY, JASPER L., Pvt., 1st class, Sylacauga, Alabama.
HUGES, ELLIS, Pvt., Rabelle Mfg. Co., Selma, Alabama.
HUGHES, EUART C., Pvt., Route 2, Enterprise, Alabama.
HUTCHINSON, ROSCOE R., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.

HYSMITH, LOUIS J., Pvt., Elba, Alabama.
JACKSON, ERNEST, Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
JARRETT, MARSHALL H., Pvt., 1st class, Childersburg, Alabama.
JOHNSON, CARL, Pvt., China Grove, Alabama.
JONES, DONALD G., Pvt., Toot, Alabama.
JONES, EDWARD, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
JONES, FRANK P. Sgt., Lanett, Alabama.
JONES, JOHN A., Corp., Sylacauga, Alabama.
JONES, LESTER, Pvt., Wetumpka, Alabama.
JOWERS, CARLEY J., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
KEEFE, ROBERT, Pvt., 1st class, Andalusia, Alabama.
KENT, ALPHONZIE, Bugler, Tallassee, Alabama.
KING, RUPERT W., Pvt., 1st class, R.F.D. 6, Troy, Alabama.
LAWHORNE, CLARENCE M., Pvt., Shawmut, Alabama.
LIGHTSEY, FRED H., Corp., Childersburg, Alabama.
LINDLEY, WILLIAM H., Bugler, Abbeville, Alabama.
LOGAN, LEHMAN H., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
LYERLY, CHARLEY M., Pvt., Wetumpka, Alabama.
LYERLY, WILLIE V., Wetumpka, Alabama.
McCASKILL, HALEY, Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
McCLUSKEY, JAMES, Pvt., 1st class, Tallassee, Alabama.
McCORMICK, BURIE G., Pvt., Pigeon Creek, Alabama.
McCOY, LESTER J., Pvt., 20 Elm St., Oneonta, New York.
McDANIEL, GUYDIE, Cook, Alexander City, Alabama.
McGLON, JAMES, Pvt., 1st class, Lanett, Alabama.
McINTOSH, WILLIAM D., Pvt., Chancellor, Alabama.
McLANEY, JAMES W., Pvt., Louisville, Alabama.
McLEOD, JAMES A., Pvt., Opp, Alabama.
McMURPHY, OSCAR H., Pvt., Breadenburg, Alabama.
MANGRUM, WILLIE P., Pvt., Shawmut, Alabama.
MELTON, WILLIAM H., Pvt., 1st class, Tallassee, Alabama.
MERRILL, JAMES O., Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
MIDDLETON, ROBERT H., Pvt., Vossburg, Mississippi.
MILLER, WILL, Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
MILNER, JACK W., Pvt., 1st class, Alexander City, Alabama.
MILSTEAD, GRAHAM, Pvt., 1st class, Calera, Alabama.
MILSTEAD, JOHN, Pvt., Ridersville, Alabama.
MILSTEAD, RUSSELL, Pvt., Route 1, Calera, Alabama.
MITCHAM, OTHO L., Pvt., 1st class, Kellyton, Alabama.
MOORE, SHELLY D., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
MORGAN, HUGHIE F., Pvt., Sylacauga, Alabama.
MORRIS, JAMES L., Pvt., Shawmut, Alabama.
MORRISON, ODIS, Pvt., Alexander City, Alabama.
MURDOCK, CHARLIE, Pvt., 1st class, Route 3, Enterprise, Alabama.
NIBLETT, DOIL F., Sgt., Kellyton, Alabama.
NICHOLS, TALMADGE R., Pvt., Route 2, Chancellor, Alabama.
NORRIS, JAMES L., Pvt., Milligen, Florida.
NUGENT, LANEY E., Pvt., 1st class, 406 21st St., Columbus, Georgia.
ODOM, LEONARD R., Pvt., Route 2, Enterprise, Alabama.
OGDEN, WILLIAM N., Pvt., Pery, Iowa.
OLLIVER, LEONARD R., Pvt., Lanett, Alabama.
ORR, ARCHIE D., Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
ORR, ROLAND, Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
OWENS, ESTON, Pvt., Barber St., Eufaula, Alabama.
OWENS, ROBERT E., Pvt., 1st class, Tallassee, Alabama.
PARKER, TOM, Pvt., Alexander City, Alabama.

PARRISH, OTTO, Pvt., Ozark, Alabama.
PENDERGRASS, RICHARD E., Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
PITTMAN, VIRGIE B., Pvt., Fackler, Alabama.
PITTS, DAVID F., Grantville, Georgia.
PLANT, ALLEN L., Pvt., East Tallassee, Alabama.
POWELL, LACEY E., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
POWELL, ROBERT E., Pvt., 1st class, Route 1, Notasulga, Alabama.
RACHAELS, DANIEL N., Pvt., 1st class, New Broston, Alabama.
RAIN, SAM G., Pvt., 1601 Selma Ave., Selma, Alabama.
RAINEY, MARVIN, Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
RALEY, MILLARD A., Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
RILEY, DOCK, Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
RILEY, LONNIE O., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
ROBERSON, GEORGE, Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
ROBERSON, NEUSOM, Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
ROBERSON, TOM, Pvt., Sycamore, Alabama.
ROBERTS, FRANKLIN, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
ROBINSON, JOHN, Sgt., Tallassee, Alabama.
RUFF, ROBERT, Pvt., 715 Elysian Field, New Orleans, Louisiana.
RUSSELL, WALTER F., Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
SANDLIN, RICHARD T., Sgt., Alexander City, Alabama.
SARGENT, LORD, Pvt., 1st class, East Tallassee, Alabama.
SCOTT, WILLIAM G., Corp., Sommerville, Alabama.
SENN, CLIFFORD, Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
SHARP, GENERAL G., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
SHARP, HARRIS G., Pvt., Macon, Georgia.
SHIPP, SAMUEL, Pvt., 1331 E. Highland, Columbus, Georgia.
SHOWS, DANIEL E., Pvt., 1st class, McKinsie, Alabama.
SIKES, WILLIE J., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
SIMS, HENRY, Pvt., Sylacauga, Alabama.
SMITH, BENJAMIN, Pvt., Route 1, Quenton, Alabama.
SMITH, CRUMPTON, Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
SMITH, JOHN A., Pvt., Red Level, Alabama.
SMITH, ROBERT, Pvt., Greenville, South Carolina.
SMITH, ROBIE V., Pvt., East Tallassee, Alabama.
SMITH, WILLIAM G., Pvt., 1st class, Eclectic, Alabama.
SPRADLIN, ROBERT S., Cook, West Point, Georgia.
STEWART, PERCY M., Pvt., Route 8, Andalusia, Alabama.
STUCKEY, CHARLIE F., Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
TANNER, ANDY, Pvt., South Pittsburgh, Tennessee.
TANT, ORBIE, Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
TAYLOR, JAMES C., Pvt., Phoenix City, Alabama.
THAMES, JESSE, Pvt., 1st class, Andalusia, Alabama.
THOMPSON, JAMES H., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
TIDWELL, CLEVELAND M., Pvt., 1st class, Florala, Alabama.
TILLERY, JOHN, Pvt., Andalusia, Alabama.
TOMBLIN, COOK E., Pvt., Enterprise, Alabama.
TUCKER, JOE, Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
VAUGHN, WILLIAM L., Pvt., 419 N. 3d Notch St., Troy, Alabama.
VINES, ERBIE G., Pvt., McKenzie, Alabama.
WADSWORTH, LEE A., Pvt., Mulberry, Alabama.
WALKER, GRADY E., Pvt., Rome, Alabama.
WALKER, JOE B., Pvt., West Point, Georgia.
WALTERS, CLEMMIE, Pvt., 130 14th St., Laurel, Mississippi.
WARD, WILL, Mech., Andalusia, Alabama.
WATSON, DEWEY, Pvt., 2959 3d Ave., Columbus, Georgia.

WESTGATE, CHARLIE E., Pvt., 21 High St., Fall River, Massachusetts.
WHATLEY, WESLEY J., Pvt., 2315 34th St., Birmingham, Alabama.
WHIDBY, NELO, Corp., Troy, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, CANYOUN M., Corp., Springville, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, JOHN B., Pvt., Tallassee, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, MADISON J., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
WILLIS, JOE, Pvt., 1st class, Route 1, Chancellor, Alabama.
WILLIS, JOE, Pvt., Alpine, Texas.
WILSON, JAMES, Pvt., 1st class, Route 1, Chancellor, Alabama.
WINDHAM, JAMES B., Pvt., Route 1, Daleville, Alabama.
WINDHAM, JOHN M., Corp., Elba, Alabama.
YARBROUGH, CUMBY, Pvt., Dadeville, Alabama.
YATES, ROBERT, Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.

Company I

Captain ROBERT A. DOBBINS.
1st Lieut. GEORGE W. ERWIN.
1st Lieut. GEORGE R. NEWBEGIN.
2nd Lieut. HENRY L. GRIGGS.
2nd Lieut. JAMES H. DONOHUE.
2nd Lieut. HARRY R. YOUNG.
2nd Lieut. JAMES C. BLANEY.
AARONS, JOE C., Pvt., Owassa, Alabama.
AARONS, MARK A., Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
AARONS, NICK, Pvt., Owassa, Alabama.
ABERNATHY, FLOYD, Pvt., McCall, Alabama.
ACREMAN, CLARENCE J., Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
ANDREWS, JAMES L., Pvt., Repton, Alabama.
ARDIS, JOHN, Pvt., Local, Alabama.
ARNOLD, OSCAR, Pvt., Malvern, Alabama.
ATKINS, JESSE D., Pvt., 1st class, LaGrange, Georgia.
BAGGETT, LEE, Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
BARNES, JESSE C., Mechanic, Shawmut, Alabama.
BATLEY, WILLIAM C., Pvt., Frankville, Alabama.
BEEDER, OWEN, Cook.
BERRY, BRYANT, Pvt., Notasulga, Alabama.
BOHANNON, JOEL M., Pvt., 1st class, LaGrange, Georgia.
BOLEN, JOHN R., Pvt., Jackson, Alabama.
BONER, HENRY R., Pvt., New Orleans, Louisiana.
BOOKER, DEWEY, Pvt., Smith Station, Alabama.
BOUTWELL, CHARLIE, Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
BOYD, WILLIAM T., Sgt., LaFayette, Alabama.
BOYETT, OTIS J., Pvt., Graceville, Florida.
BRAXTON, EDWARD J., Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
BROADWATER, EULUS, Pvt., North Highlands, Georgia.
BROWN, CLYDE, Pvt., 1st class, Phoenix, Alabama.
BROWN, ESBIE C., Pvt., Lightwood, Alabama.
BRYANT, WALLACE J., Pvt., Bluffton, Georgia.
BULLARD, RUFUS, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
BULLARD, LEE, Pvt., 1st class, Columbus, Georgia.
BURDETT, WILLIAM L., Pvt., Manchester, Georgia.
BURKETTE, MYRON M., Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
BURKETTE, WALTER J., Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
CAIN, SAM E., Pvt., 1st class, Phoenix, Alabama.
CHAMPION, JOHN W., Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.

CHEEK, THOMAS D., Pvt., Anderson, South Carolina.
CHEEKS, WILEY H., Pvt., Girard, Alabama.
CHENEY, PRATHER, Pvt., Phoenix, Alabama.
CHESTIAN, HILLIARD S., Pvt., Jackson, Alabama.
CLEMENTS, JOHN M., Pvt., Opelika, Alabama.
CLINE, HENRY E., Pvt., Wedowee, Alabama.
COKER, JAY C., Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
COLEMAN, CHARLES A., Pvt., Creola, Alabama.
CRAWFORD, JOHN E., Mobile, Alabama.
CRENSHAW, CLARENCE W., Pvt., Leroy, Alabama.
CRIM, LUTHER J., Pvt., Calera, Alabama.
CROSBY, WILLIAM, Corp., Phoenix, Alabama.
CUMBIE, ELMER C., Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
CUNNINGHAM, CLIFFORD, Pvt., Atmore, Alabama.
CURRIE, JABE, Corp., Alexander, Alabama.
CURRY, JOE D., Pvt., River Falls, Alabama.
DALTON, JOHN L., Pvt., Detroit, Alabama.
DAVIS, ROY, Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
DIGBY, ROY, Pvt., 1st class, Girard, Alabama.
DONOVAN, DAN J., Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
DOUGLAS, TAYLOR, Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
DOYLE, MARSHALL N., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
DUKE, JAMES I., 1st Sgt., Opelika, Alabama.
DUNN, CLAUDE M., Pvt., Salitpa, Alabama.
EASTBURN, EUGENE B., Pvt., Delchamps, Alabama.
EDWARDS, ROBIN, Pvt., Phoenix, Alabama.
ELDRIDGE, COLUMBUS, Pvt., Dothan, Alabama.
ELLIOTT, GRANDVILLE, Sgt., Opelika, Alabama.
ELLIS, JAMES C., Pvt., Darlington, Alabama.
ELLISON, TALBERT C., Pvt., Creola, Alabama.
ETHREDGE, MARION D., Pvt., Samson, Alabama.
EWING, JOHN L., Pvt., Gardendale, Alabama.
FALLIN, COURTNEY B., Corp., Montgomery, Alabama.
FINCHER, HOMER, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
FLETCHER, JASPER N., Pvt., Estell Springs, Alabama.
FLETCHER, ROBERT, Pvt., Girard, Alabama.
FLING, HOWARD S., Corp., LaGrange, Georgia.
FORE, DEWITT, Pvt., Monroeville, Alabama.
FRANKLIN, OSCAR, Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
FRIDDLE, ALVER, Pvt., Thomasville, Alabama.
FULLER, ARCHIE, Pvt., Wadley, Alabama.
FULLERTON, OMER M., Pvt., 1st class, Phoenix, Alabama.
GATES, MONROE J., Pvt., Thomasville, Alabama.
GAY, ELDRIDGE, Sgt., Tallassee, Alabama.
GAY, JOSEPH W., Pvt., Central, Alabama.
GILES, DEWEY, Pvt., Ensley, Alabama.
GILMORE, HENRY L., Pvt., 1st class, Phoenix, Alabama.
GLASSCOCK, JAMES, Pvt., Wetumpka, Alabama.
GOLDEN, HENRY, Cook, Phoenix, Alabama.
GOODE, JAMES C., Pvt., Lipscomb, Alabama.
GREEN, LEWIS, Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
GREENE, WILLIAM E., Corp., Wedowee, Alabama.
GRIFFEN, BOWEN, Pvt., Greenwood, Alabama.
GRIGGS, CHARLIE, Pvt., Girard, Alabama.
GRIGGS, OCIE O., Pvt., 1st class, Girard, Alabama.
GRIGGS, ROYAL A., Pvt., Girard, Alabama.

HALL, HARTRIDGE, Pvt., Malvern, Alabama.
HALL, JESSE A., Pvt., Malvern, Alabama.
HALL, WILMER P., Corp., Geneva, Alabama.
HAMMAC, WILLIAM E., Pvt., Wallace, Alabama.
HANCOCK, GUS M., Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
HARDIN, LEO, Mechanic, Girard, Alabama.
HARRELL, JOHN H., Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
HARRIS, ROBERT P., Corp., Tallassee, Alabama.
HAYES, ERNEST H., Pvt., Columbus, Alabama.
HAYES, HORACE L., Pvt., Ridgely, Tennessee.
HAYES, JOHN B., Pvt., Notasulga, Alabama.
HENDRIX, MILTON, Pvt., Wylom, Alabama.
HESTLEY, DANIEL M., Bugler, Shawmut, Alabama.
HIGGINS, CHARLES R., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
HODGE, JOE, Pvt., Phoenix, Alabama.
HOLEMAN, CHARLIE R., Pvt., Cottondale, Alabama.
HOLLEY, MARION, Pvt., Wetumpka, Alabama.
HOOD, GURVIS, Pvt., Smith Station, Alabama.
HOWARD, CULLIN, Pvt., Gardendale, Alabama.
HUCKABY, CRAWFORD L., Corp., Linesville, Alabama.
HUDSON, JOHN W., Pvt., 1st class, Edison, Georgia.
HUFF, WYLIE C., Pvt., Shawmut, Alabama.
HUGGINS, LESLIE L, Pvt., Bluff Springs, Florida.
HUGHES, GROVER C., Corp., Slocomb, Alabama.
HUGHES, JEFF, Pvt., Warrior, Alabama.
HUTCHINS, DAVID, Pvt., Notasulga, Alabama.
INGRAM, ROBERT L., Pvt., Brewton, Alabama.
JERNIGAN, WILLIAM H., Pvt., Wallace, Alabama.
JOHNSON, ERNEST L., Pvt., Benoit, Alabama.
JOHNSON, GUY L., Pvt., Atlanta, Georgia.
JOHNSON, HENRY F., Corp., LaGrange, Georgia.
JOHNSON, JOE H., Pvt., Auburn, Alabama.
JOHNSON, JOHN S., Corp., Evergreen, Alabama.
JOHNSON, RANDER, Corp., Samson, Alabama.
JONES, BRADY, Pvt., Clanton, Alabama.
JONES, IRVING C., Cook, Columbus, Georgia.
KELLER, BERNARD, Pvt., Louisville, Ohio.
KELLY, HENRY G., Pvt., Eldridge, Alabama.
KELLY, OTIS H., Mechanic, Girard, Alabama.
KINES, HORACE, Sgt., Center, Alabama.
LANGLEY, EMMETT C., Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
LATTA, HENRY, Pvt., 1st class, Cauthan, Arkansas.
LAVENDER, JOHN R., Pvt., Grove Hill, Alabama.
LIPFORD, OMIE, Pvt., 1st class, Girard, Alabama.
LOOSEN, OTTO H., Supply Sgt., Opelika, Alabama.
LOYLESS, JAMES C., Pvt., Hilton, Georgia.
LYONS, JESSE, Mechanic, Shawmut, Alabama.
McCARLEY, WILLIS F., Pvt., 1st class, Shawmut, Alabama.
McCARTNEY, JOE F., Corp., Samson, Alabama.
McCOLLISTER, WILLIAM T., Pvt., Phoenix, Alabama.
McCUNE, WILLIE, Pvt., 1st class, Columbus, Georgia.
McDONALD, SAM A., Pvt., Jackson, Alabama.
McDURMONT, LEAMAN, Corp., Coffee Springs, Alabama.
McGEE, WILL C., Pvt., Roba, Alabama.
McGRAW, PETE, Sgt., Opelika, Alabama.
McGUIRE, HENRY V., Pvt., 1st class, Phoenix, Alabama.

McGUIRE, JOHN W., Pvt., Notasulga, Alabama.
McINISH, PAUL J., Pvt., Eclectic, Alabama.
McVEY, CURTIS, Pvt., McVey, Alabama.
MAIDEN, WALTER G., Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
MARTIN, ALMA M., Pvt., Castleberry, Alabama.
MARTIN, THAD, Pvt., Girard, Alabama.
MATHEWS, FRANK, Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
MEADOWS, FLOYD, Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
MILLER, CALVIN G., Corp., Samson, Alabama.
MILLER, CHARLES H., Pvt., Jasper, Alabama.
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NEESE, OSCAR, Pvt., Whistler, Alabama.
NEESE, OTTO, Pvt., Whistler, Alabama.
NEWSOME, CHESTER, Pvt., Girard, Alabama.
NEWTON, JOHN G., Sgt., Slocomb, Alabama.
NICHOLS, THOMAS A., Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
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PEAGLER, FRANK, Pvt., Evergreen, Alabama.
PEAVY, JOE N., Pvt., Bellville, Alabama.
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SWANN, ROSS B., Pvt., Garden City, Alabama.
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THOMAS, CHARLIE, Pvt., Columbus, Georgia.
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THOMPSON, ERNEST N., Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
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HENDERSON, ERNEST, Pvt., Albertville, Alabama.
HESTER, HENRY, Pvt., Guntersville, Alabama.
HICE, ERNEST A., Mechanic, Ensley, Alabama.
HILL, DOCK, Corp., Huntsville, Alabama.
HILL, WILLIAM, Pvt., Yolande, Alabama.
HINES, FRANK C., Pvt., 1st class, Alabama City, Alabama.
HINTON, WILLIAM S., Pvt., Reform, Alabama.
HITT, D. C., Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.
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HOLIDAY, LUDDIE J., Pvt., Sulligent, Alabama.
HOLLAND, TOM, Pvt., Valleyhead, Alabama.
HOLLIS, HUGH L., Corp., Selma, Alabama.
HOLTZ, WILLIAM H., Corp., Wylam, Alabama.
HOWELL, WADE E., Pvt., Union Grove, Alabama.
HUDGINS, WILLIE S., Pvt., Union Grove, Alabama.
HULSEY, ROBERT T., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
HURSHELL, CONN, Sgt., Attalla, Alabama.
HUSKEY, WALTER D., Mechanic, Huntsville, Alabama.
HUTTO, STERLING, Sgt., Plantersville, Alabama.
JAQUESS, GENERAL, Corp., Inland, Alabama.
JAQUESS, JAMES, Pvt., Inland, Alabama.
JENKINS, LONNIE, Pvt., Guntersville, Alabama.
JONES, ELMER, Pvt., Hot Springs, Arkansas.
JONES, HOMER S., Pvt., Coatapa, Alabama.
KELLY, CHARLES P., Corp., R.F.D. 3, Blackton, Alabama.
KOLODNER, CHARLIE, Pvt., Calera, Alabama.
KORNEGAY, DEWEY, Pvt., R.F.D. 3, Centerville, Alabama.
KORNEGAY, REUBEN C., Pvt., R.F.D. 3, Centerville, Alabama.
LANCASTER, MARVIN, Pvt., Reef, Alabama.
LAYCOCK, ANDERS, Pvt., Northport, Alabama.
LEDLOW, DALTON, Pvt., Echola, Alabama.
LEONARD, PAUL T., Pvt., Piedmont, Missouri.
LEVERETT, STARLING, Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.
LEVY, CEDRIC M., Mechanic, Birmingham, Alabama.
LINDSEY, WALTER, Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
LIPSCOMB, BEN, Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
LITTLEPAGE, CONNIE T., Pvt., Union Town, Alabama.
LOGAN, ROBERT N., Pvt., Moulton, Alabama.
LOGAN, WALTER B., Pvt., Uniontown, Alabama.
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McATEER, LESTER, Pvt., Gordo, Alabama.
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MALONE, NOAH D., Pvt., Elrod, Alabama.
MASON, JAMES A., Pvt., Cullman, Alabama.
MASSINGILL, S. N., Supply Sgt., Alabama City, Alabama.

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MAXWELL, LAWRENCE M., Pvt., Manchester, Alabama.
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MERRETT, ALVIS M., Bugler, Alabama City, Alabama.
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MILNER, JAMES P., Pvt., Columbiana, Alabama.
MILSTEAD, JAMES R., Pvt., Acton, Alabama.
MITCHELL, LUKE, Mechanic, Guntersville, Alabama.
MOORE, CARL, Pvt., Jasper, Alabama.
MORROW, PETTUS, Pvt., Summerfield, Alabama.
MURPHEY, NELSON, Pvt., Eolin, Alabama.
MURPHEY, WILLIAM L., Pvt., Dublin, Georgia.
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NIX, CHARLES S., Pvt., Guntersville, Alabama.
NUNNALLY, JAMES R., Pvt., Ashville, Alabama.
OGLETREE, WILLIE T., Pvt., Blockton, Alabama.
OTWELL, EMMETT D., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
PALMER, ERNEST D., Pvt., Gadsden, Alabama.
PARKER, ERNEST L., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
PERDUE, JOHN W., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
PERRY, ALLEN G., Pvt., Boaz, Alabama.
PHILLIPS, ROBERT H., Pvt., Thomaston, Alabama.
PIERCE, WILLIAM E., Pvt., McWilliams, Alabama.
PORTER, JAMES E., Pvt., Huntsville, Alabama.
POSEY, REUBEN S., Pvt., Greensboro, Alabama.
PRESTRIDGE, WILLIAM E., Pvt., Fulton, Mississippi.
PRINCE, CALVIN L., Corp., Oxford, Alabama.
PRITCHETT, THOMAS M., Pvt., Uniontown, Alabama.
RAY, JESSE P., Corp., Star Route 2, Birmingham, Alabama.
REECE, DEWEY, Pvt., Valleyhead, Alabama.
REESE, JOHN T., Cook, Alabama City, Alabama.
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RHODES, CECIL W., Selma, Alabama.
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ROBERT, MARION, Pvt., Jasper, Alabama.
ROBERTSON, IKE A., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
ROBINSON, DEE, Pvt., Cordova, Alabama.
ROBINSON, WILLIAM M., Pvt., Jasper, Alabama.
ROGERS, THOMAS C., Pvt., Selma, Alabama.
ROMINE, TITUS, Pvt., Oakman, Alabama.
RUSS, TOMMIE, Pvt., Rockford, Alabama.
SAMPLE, JOHN, Pvt., Albertville, Alabama.
SANDERS, JOHN, Pvt., Akron, Alabama.
SANDLIN, CLAUD G., Pvt., Carbon Hill, Alabama.
SCOTT, CURTIS L., Pvt., Reform, Alabama.
SHAFTER, OTTS, Pvt., Beaverton, Alabama.
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SIMS, ALBERT J., Pvt., Mobile, Alabama.
SIZEMORE JESSIE, Pvt., Valleyhead, Alabama.
SKINNER, FRANK H., Pvt., Uniontown, Alabama.
SMART, ROY W., Pvt., Alabama City, Alabama.

SMITH, ANDREW J., Pvt., Blockton, Alabama.
SMITH, CLARENCE T., Pvt., Fayette, Alabama.
SMITH, CLEVELAND, Pvt., Northport, Alabama.
SMITH, ELLOTTE, Corp., Georgiana, Alabama.
SMITH, JACK, 1st Sgt., 324 S. 5th St., Gadsden, Alabama.
SMITH, JOHN HOLLIS, Pvt., Jamestown, Alabama.
SMITH, JOHN R., Sgt., Alabama City, Alabama.
SMITH, ROY C., Corp., Huntsville, Alabama.
SNIDER, CLARENCE, Pvt., Gamble Mines, Alabama.
SORTOR, PHOCION, Corp., Guntersville, Alabama.
STEPHENS, GLYNN W., Pvt., Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
STEPHENS, WILLIE, Corp., Alabama City, Alabama.
STEWART, ANDREW J., Pvt., Elba, Alabama.
SULLIVAN, THOMAS J., Pvt., McConell, Alabama.
SWENDLE, CLYDE, Pvt., Oakman, Alabama.
TAYLOR, CLARENCE, Sgt., Oakman, Alabama.
THACKER, JOSEPH E., Corp., Alabama City, Alabama.
THOMAS, ROBERT D., Pvt., Rewbert, Alabama.
TRAPENSKI, ALEX, Pvt., Blockton, Alabama.
TRAYLOR, DELEWARE, Pvt., Guntersville, Alabama.
TURNER, JAMES, Pvt., Guntersville, Alabama.
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WARD, JOSEPH, Pvt., Yolande, Alabama.
WEBSTER, DAVID L., Corp., Alabama City, Alabama.
WHITEHEAD, SOLON, Pvt., Winfield, Alabama.
WIGHT, JIM, Pvt., Empire State, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, JOHN, Pvt., Red Hill, Alabama.
WOODHAM, ESKER, Pvt., Norma, Alabama.
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Company M

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1st Lieut. OTHO W. HUMPHRIES, Oxford, Alabama
1st Lieut. JAMES O. TAYLOR, Colquitt, Georgia.
2d Lieut. JAMES W. DRIVER, Anniston, Alabama.
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2d Lieut. EDWIN STROBER HEMPHILL, Chester, South Carolina.
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ALLEN, CARL R., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
ALLEN, JIM, Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
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BICE, MARVIN M., Corp., Anniston, Alabama.
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CLARK, WILLIAM D., Pvt., Pyrton, Alabama.
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COTTON, PETE, Sgt., DeArmanville, Alabama.
CROSBY, LATTRELL, Pvt., Centry, Alabama.
DANIELS, GEORGE E., Pvt., Caldwell, Georgia.
DANIELS, SAMUEL D., Pvt., Billington, Alabama.
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EICHELBERGER, RUFAS A., Sgt., Anniston, Alabama.
EVANS, IRA, Pvt., Prattville, Alabama.
EVERETT, GROVER L., Pvt., Elkmont, Alabama.
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GOODEN, PAUL S., Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
GORAM, WILTON, Pvt., Georgiana, Alabama.
GORDON, ROBERT C., Pvt. 1st class, Anniston, Alabama.

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HALL, ROSS, Pvt., Chapman, Alabama.
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HAWKINS, EARL, Sgt., Anniston, Alabama.
HAWKINS, JOHN, Pvt., Luverne, Alabama.
HAWKINS, LEWIS S., Sgt., St. Clair, Alabama.
HAYES, THOMAS O., Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
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HOLLEMAN, HINTON W., Pvt., Eufaula, Alabama.
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JONES, GRADY, Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
JONES, MARION G., Pvt., Chandler Springs, Alabama.
JONES, SHELBY L., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
JONES, WILLIAM W., Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
JOHNSON, JOE C., Pvt., Blountville, Alabama.
KELLEY, ASHFORD L., Pvt., Black, Alabama.
KELSOE, DAN, Pvt., Pigeon Creek, Alabama.
KENT, MASTON, Pvt., Asbury, Alabama.
KETTLES, CARL C., Pvt. 1st class, Anniston, Alabama.
KNIGHT, WILLIAM S., Pvt., Troy, Alabama.
KUYKENDALL, J. W., Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.
LATHAM, DOCK, Pvt., Walthall, Mississippi.
LESLIE, ARTHUR C., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
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McCOMBS, ROY, Pvt., Oxford, Alabama.
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PITTS, JAMES F., Pvt., Barfield, Alabama.
PITTS, WILLIAM A., Pvt. 1st class, Anniston, Alabama.
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PUTMAN, LEON G., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
RAY, JIMMIE, Pvt. 1st class, Anniston, Alabama.
REAVES, BELTON, Pvt., Route 5, Oxford, Alabama.
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ROBERTSON, SHIRLEY, Corp., Greenville, Alabama.
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RUSSELL, GROVER G., Pvt., Mornee, Alabama.
SALVO, HERMAN, Pvt. 1st class, Alexandria, Alabama.
SANDERSON, DAVID D., Pvt., Eutaw, Alabama.
SANFORD, DALLAS M., Pvt., Montgomery, Alabama.
SCHULTZ, HEBER, Pvt., Brundidge, Alabama.
SHEARS, MONT, Pvt. 1st class, Oxford, Alabama.
SHEARS, SAMUEL G., Pvt., Oxford, Alabama.
SHELTON, MOSELLE, Pvt. 1st class, Rome, Georgia.
SHIELDS, JOHN C., Pvt., Lincoln, Alabama.
SHORTNACY, LEE, Mechanic, Anniston, Alabama.
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SMITH, DOUGLASS P., Pvt., Hull, Alabama.

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THURMANN, MATT, Mechanic, Oxford, Alabama.
TILLERY, CHESTER, Pvt., Searcy, Alabama.
TILLERY, OSCAR, Pvt., Chapman, Alabama.
TUCKER, SAMUEL F., Pvt., Bayview, Alabama.
TURNER, SHIRLEY, Cook, Birmingham, Alabama.
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WALKER, HENRY L., Pvt., Clayton, Alabama.
WARD, RUFAS J., Corp., Oxford, Alabama.
WEEKS, JAMES W., Corp., Oxford, Alabama.
WEEKS, SAMUEL, Corp., Anniston, Alabama.
WESLEY, CHARLES E., Pvt., Red Level, Alabama.
WHALEY, BASIL, Pvt., 700 W. 6th St., Cullman, Alabama.
WHITE, LEON K., Corp., Anniston, Alabama.
WHITE, TRUMAN E., Pvt., Jacksonville, Alabama.
WILEY, RICHARD, Pvt., Murray Co., Tennessee.
WILKERSON, HARVIE, Pvt., Talladega, Alabama.
WILLIAM, JAMES H., Pvt., Birmingham, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, FRANK, Pvt., Lipscomb, Alabama.
WILLIAMS, LEROY, Pvt., Meridian, Mississippi.
WILSON, JACOB B., Pvt. 1st class, Jacksonville, Alabama.
WINGO, LORENZO, Pvt. 1st class, McFall, Alabama.
WINNINGHAM, JOHN H., Pvt., Hull, Alabama.
WISENBAKER, CHARLTON R., Pvt., R.F.D. 2, Dasher, Georgia.
WOODARD, COLEMAN B., Pvt., Anniston, Alabama.

Headquarters 84th Infantry Brigade

RAINBOW (42nd) DIVISION

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Major S. M. RUMBOUGH, Adj. Gen., U.S.R., 237 W. 74th St., N. Y. City.
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2nd Lieut. DAVID W. OYLER, U.S.N.G., Aide-de-Camp, 4119 6th Ave., Des Moines, Iowa.
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HIBBARD, MURIL L., Pvt. 1st class, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
LANEY, LEWIS J., Pvt., Ariton, Ala.
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APPENDIX D

ROSTER OF OFFICERS, 167th INFANTRY

As of March 29, 1919

Army of Occupation—Germany

Name	Rank
Bare, Walter E.	Colonel
Screws, William P.	Colonel
Smith, Dallas B.	Lt.-Colonel
Cole, William I.	Major, Regt. Staff
Glenn, George A.	Major, Hq. Co.
Flowers, Abner	Major, 2nd Bat.
Joerg, Robert, Jr.	Major, 1st Bat.
May, Herbert B.	Major, Adjutant
Norris, Ravee	Major, 3rd Bat.
Smith, John M.	Major, Supply Co.
Brown, Raymond R.	Captain, Co. E
Dickerson, Joseph M.	Capt., Co. H
Edmondson, Lacey	Captain, Co. D
Esslinger, Joe P.	Captain, Staff
Fallaw, Thomas R.	Captain, Co. L
Gamble, Shelby V.	Captain, Co. B
Howe, Maurice W.	Captain, Co. I
Humphries, Otho W.	Captain, Co. M
Kelly, Richard B.	Captain, Co. G
Lorenz, Herman A.	Captain, Co. B
Markland, Morris G.	Captain, Co. F
Morgan, Lewis R.	Captain, Co. A
Mourning, George B.	Captain, Co. C
Spann, George F.	Captain, Sup. Co.
Speight, Oscar C.	Captain, Staff
Vandervort, Chas. W.	Capt., MG Co.
Waldron, John M.	Captain, Staff
Webb, James A.	Captain, Co. K
Wells, Spencer A.	Capt., Adj. 2d Bat.
Wyatt, Frederick	Captain, Staff
Austin, Paul W.	1st Lt. Gas Officer
Banks, Harley M.	1st Lieut., Co. M
Bell, Ernest E.	1st Lieut., Co. D
Bryan, John M.	1st Lieut., Hq. Co.
Cargile, Charles F.	1st Lt., MG Co.
Cole, James L.	1st Lieut., Staff
Crenshaw, Oscar	1st Lt., Hq. Co.
Donaldson, John M.	1st Lt., Co. B
Driver, James W.	1st Lt., MG Co.
Dwiggins, Daniel M.	1st Lt., Hq. Co.
Eide Peter I.	1st Lieut., Co. C
Espy, Robert	1st Lieut., Co. B
Green, Donald W.	1st Lieut., Co. L
Griffin, Ralph C.	1st Lieut., Co. C
Griggs, Henry L.	1st Lieut., Co. K
Harris, Stephen W.	1st Lieut., Co. C
Hemphill, Edward S.	1st Lt., Co. M
Hersey, Richard M.	1st Lt., Co. A
Hollis, Benjamin P.	1st Lt., MG Co.
Irwin, George W.	1st Lieut., Co. I
Johnson, John C.	1st Lieut., Co. I
Johnson, William W.	1st Lt., Co. H
Little, Royal	1st Lieut., Co. K
Lloyd, Wilbur K.	1st Lieut., Co. L
McAllister, Lester B.	1st Lt., Co. B
McCarthy, James A.	1st Lt., Co. K
Meserve, Theodore D.	1st Lt., MG Co.
Moore, Ben F. Jr.	1st Lt., Adj. 3d Bat.
Morrow, Robert B.	1st Lt., MG Co.
Murphy, Joseph M.	1st Lieut., Co. E
O'Dougherty, Edwin F.	1st Lieut., Co. K
Otte, Frank R.	1st Lieut., Hq. Co.
Porter, Harry	1st Lieut., Sup. Co.
Potter, Warwick	1st Lieut., Co. F
Reasonover, Albert P.	1st Lt., Co. A
Scotten, Frank D.	1st Lieut. Sup. Co.
Starkey, Charles G.	1st Lieut., 1st Bat. Staff
Taylor, James O.	1st Lieut., Co. M
Wasson, Clyde H.	1st Lieut., Co. G
Wesson, Abner	1st Lieut., Sup. Co.
Wickline, Roger E.	1st Lieut., Co. D
Wiley, William A.	1st Lieut., Co. B
Youngblood, Lewis R.	1st Lieut., Adj., 1st Bat.
Ainsworth, Howard A.	2nd Lt., Co. H
Bare, Jasper M.	2nd Lt., Co. G
Black, Welcome	2nd Lt., Co. L
Brown, Harold E.	2nd Lieut., 3rd Bat. Staff
Curley, Alfred H.	2nd Lieut., 3rd Bat. Staff
Dunn, Edward F.	2nd Lt., Co. D

Name	Rank
Eberhardt, Jacob S.	2nd Lieut., 3rd Bat. Staff
Eichelberger, Rufus A.	2d Lt., Co. M
Erickson, Melvin C.	2nd Lt., Co. L
Fisher, Frederick A.	2nd Lt., Co. A
Gardner, James P.	2nd Lt., Co. G
Girod, Michael B.	2nd Lt., Co. K
Griffith, Harry M.	2nd Lt., Co. F
Hardin, William E.	2nd Lt., Co. G
Harris, Melvin C.	2nd Lieut., Co. E
Hill, Lyall H.	2nd Lieut., Co. H
Hornaday, Walter C.	2nd Lt., Co. B
Hunter, William B.	2nd Lt., Co. K
Logan, Richard W.	2nd Lt., Co. E
Mackey, Leo A.	2nd Lieut., 2nd Bat. Staff
McGraw, Pete	2nd Lieut., Co. K
McKeon, Francis H. A.	2nd Lieut., Regt. Staff
Mann, Robert S.	2nd Lt., Co. L
Marshall, Robert E.	2nd Lt., Co. I
Morrison, Elton J.	2nd Lt., Co. L
Morton, Stephen J.	2nd Lt., Co. G
North, Harwell	2nd Lieut., Co. C
Parker, Preston P.	2nd Lt., Co. F
Parsons, Livingston	2nd Lt., MG. Co.
Roberts, James P.	2nd Lt., MG Co.
Smith, Wilber T.	2nd Lieut., Co. I
Snyder, Bryan, Jr.	2nd Lt., Sup. Co.
Stinson, Leslie T.	2nd Lt., Hq. Co.
Thigpen, James B.	2nd Lt., Co. A
Travis, Howard M.	2nd Lt., Hq. Co.
Ward, John C.	2nd Lieut., Co. H
Ware, Lamar M.	2nd Lt., Co. F
Willis, John S.	2nd Lt., Co. H
Wingerson, Carl F.	2nd Lt., Co. F
Wright, Charles H.	2nd Lt., Co. E
Wren, Edward R.	2nd Lt., Co. B
Young, John D.	2nd Lieut., Co. D
Zisterer, Edward W.	2nd Lt., Co. K

Medical Department

Burns, Robert A.	Major
Miller, James A.	Major
Calvert, William A.	Captain
Jones, Adna S.	Captain
Long, William W.	Captain
McAffee, Frederick W.	Captain
Whitlock, Luther C.	Captain
Garrison, Herbert T.	1st Lieut.
Sevick, John L.	1st Lieut.

Chaplains

Davies, Frederick R.	Chaplain
Gunn, Charles G.	Chaplain
Smith, Emmett P.	Chaplain

APPENDIX E

Officers Entitled to Wound Chevrons

HEADQUARTERS 167TH INFANTRY

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES

Sinzig, Germany

March 19, 1919

Special Orders,
No. 24.

Par. 19.—Under the provisions of pars. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of G. O. 110, G. H. Q. 1918, the officers named below are herewith authorized to wear wound chevron for wound received in action:

Name	Rank	Date of Wound	Action	
George W. Berriman	2nd Lieut.	May 22, 1918	Baccarat	Sector
Edmund P. Glover	2nd Lieut.	March 15, 1918	"	"
Edmond B. Wilcox	2nd Lieut.	April 12, 1918	"	"
Alton P. Wood	2nd Lieut.	May 4, 1918	"	"
Fletcher E. Haley	Captain	June 19, 1918	"	"
James Y. Hamil	Captain, Med. Det.	June 19, 1918	"	"
John M. Donaldson	2nd Lieut.	July 15, 1918	Champagne	Sector
Hugh W. Lester	1st Lieut.	July 15, 1918	"	"
Joseph M. Murphy	1st Lieut.	July 15, 1918	"	"
Clyde H. Wasson	2nd Lieut.	July 15, 1918	"	"
William W. Johnston	2nd Lieut.	July 15, 1918	"	"
Walter E. Bare	Lt.-Colonel	July 30, 1918	Château-Thierry	
John W. Carroll	Major	July 28, 1918	"	"
Dallas B. Smith	Major	July 28, 1918	"	"
Mortimer H. Jordan	Captain	July 28, 1918	"	"
John M. Waldron	Captain	July 26, 1918	"	"
Frederick L. Wyatt	Captain	July 27, 1918	"	"
Herman W. Thompson	Captain	July 28, 1918	"	"
Joe P. Esslinger	Captain	July 26, 1918	"	"
Gardner Greene	Captain	July 26, 1918	"	"
Lacey Edmondson	Captain	July 30, 1918	"	"
Alan M. Smith	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Robert M. Brooks	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Herman A. Lorenz	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Elberson, Alden D.	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Otho W. Humphries	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
James W. Driver	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Ernest E. Bell	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
William A. Jeffrey	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Shelby V. Gamble	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Lewis R. Morgan	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Ben F. Moore, Jr.	1st Lieut.	July 27, 1918	"	"
Milton A. Mathews	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	"	"
Loui Greet	1st Lieut.	July 27, 1918	"	"

Name	Rank	Date of Wound	Action
Peyton V. Deese	1st Lieut.	July 27, 1918	Château-Thierry
Duncan Campbell	1st Lieut.	July 28, 1918	" "
Daniel M. Dwiggins	1st Lieut.	July 29, 1918	" "
Richard B. Kelly, Jr.	1st Lieut.	July 29, 1918	" "
Stephen W. Harris	1st Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Malcomb G. Dabney	1st Lieut. Med. Det.	July 29, 1918	" "
Malcomb G. Dabney	1st Lieut. Med. Det.	July 29, 1918	" "
Walter C. Hornady	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Emanuel Melaskey	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Harry R. Young	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Edwin F. O'Dougherty	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Carlton P. Frost	2nd Lieut.	July 29, 1918	" "
Benjamin H. Mueller	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Farrell D. Minor, Jr.	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Roy F. Sharpe	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Hoxie N. Fairchild	2nd Lieut.	July 27, 1918	" "
Warwick Potter	2nd Lieut.	July 28, 1918	" "
Frank D. Scotten	2nd Lieut.	July 27, 1918	" "
Richard M. Hersey	2nd Lieut.	July 26, 1918	" "
Robert Joerg, Jr.	Major	Sept. 12, 1918	St. Mihiel
Ravee Norris	Major	Sept. 12, 1918	"
Walter E. Baker	1st Lieut.	Sept. 16, 1918	"
Earl M. Darby	1st Lieut.	Sept. 14, 1918	"
Robert Espy	1st Lieut.	Sept. 12, 1918	"
Bryan Whitehurst	Captain	Sept. 21, 1918	"
Ben F. Moore, Jr.	1st Lieut.	Sept. 13, 1918	"
Francis B. Murphy	2nd Lieut.	Sept. 13, 1918	"
Preston P. Parker	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 16, 1918	Argonne-Meuse
Harold C. Anthony	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 15, 1918	" "
Warwick Potter	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 15, 1918	" "
John B. Clarke	1st Lieut.	Oct. 14, 1918	" "
Maurice W. Howe	Captain	Oct. 14, 1918	" "
George Van Santvoord	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 16, 1918	" "
John M. Waldron	Captain	Oct. 15, 1918	" "
Henry L. Griggs	1st Lieut.	Oct. 15, 1918	" "
Pete McGraw	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 15, 1918	" "
Edward S. Hemphill	2nd Lieut.	Oct. 16, 1918	" "
Ben F. Moore, Jr.	1st Lieut.	Oct. 20, 1918	" "
Lew Trayser	2nd Lieut.	Nov. 7, 1918	Sedan Drive
Abner Flowers	Captain	Nov. 7, 1918	" "
Hugh M. Hiller	1st Lieut.	Nov. 7, 1918	" "
Ernest T. Bell	1st Lieut.	Nov. 7, 1918	" "

The above named officers are herewith authorized to wear one wound chevron for each wound received in action.

By order of Colonel Screws:

H. B. MAY,
Major, U. S. A. 167th Inf.
Adjutant.

APPENDIX F

These Members of 167th Infantry Made Supreme Sacrifice in France During the Year 1918

OFFICERS KILLED IN ACTION

Arms, Lester J., 2nd Lieut., Oct. 14.
Barrett, Willet C., 2nd Lieut., July 27.
Beattie, Arthur J., 1st Lieut., Oct. 15.
Berriman, George W., 2nd Lieut., July 15.
Breeding, Dick B., 2nd Lieut., July 28.
Curtis, Benjamin L., 1st Lieut., July 28.
Gardner, Greene, Capt., Sept. 12.
McDonald, William J., 1st Lieut., Oct. 14.
McGraw, C. Judson, 2nd Lieut., July 27.
Powell, John M., 1st Lieut., July 26.
Strassburger, Julien N., Capt., July 26.
Townsend, Stephen G., 2nd Lieut., Sept. 16.

OFFICERS DIED FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION

Baker, Walter E., 1st Lieut., Sept. 17.
Clark, John B., 1st Lieut., Oct. 17.
Jordan, Mortimer H., Capt., Aug. 2.
Mathews, Milton A., 1st Lieut., July 26.
Meuller, Benjamin H., 2nd Lieut., Aug. 3.
Minor, Farrell D., 2nd Lieut., Aug. 29.
Wood, Alton B., 2nd Lieut., May 4.

OFFICERS DIED OF DISEASE

Glover, Edmund P., 2nd Lieut., April 11.
Warren, Arthur B., 2nd Lieut., April 15.

OFFICER MISSING IN ACTION

Irish, Eugene J., 2nd Lieut., April 16.

ENLISTED MEN KILLED IN ACTION

Ables, Crawford Z., Pfc., March 12.
Acree, Arthur, Pfc., July 15.
Adams, David H., Pvt., July 28.
Adams, Halbert F., Pvt., July 28.
Adams, Sanford N., Pvt., July 15.
Adkinson, Kniche D., Pvt., July 28.
Albright, Ruffie, Pvt., July 26.
Altizer, Orin S., Pvt., July 26.
Anderson, Carl A., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Arnold, Jim, Mech., June 12.
Atchison, William F., Pvt., July 26.
Atwood, Joseph L., Corp., July 26.
Autrey, Evans, Pvt., July 28.
Autrey, Oscar L., Pfc., Sept. 12.
Avant, Lester, Sgt., July 15.
Ayers, Orin P., Corp., July 26.
Baggett, Nick, Pvt., July 15.
Barber, Clarence M., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Bardo, Arthur W., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Barnes, Sol, Pvt., Sept. 17.
Barnett, Henry P., Corp., Aug. 4.
Barnham, William J., Pvt., Nov. 7.
Bass, Arthur W., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Batcheldor, Harry H., Corp., July 28.
Belcher, Jonas T., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Bendetto, Viola, Pvt., Sept. 13.
Benton, Edwin F., Bug., Oct. 15.
Bernardi, Joseph, Pvt., July 26.
Black, Sam, Sgt., Oct. 15.
Blair, Floyd, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Blair, Sidney, Pvt., July 15.
Blairsdale, Clyde J., Sgt., July 30.
Blankenship, Delma F., Pvt., July 28.
Blowers, Marshall, Pvt., July 17.
Bohannon, Joel M., Pvt., Oct. 26.

Boozer, Samuel J., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Boston, Lenton, Pvt., July 15.
Boston, Lynn C., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Boswell, Thomas M., Pvt., July 15.
Bowlin, Russel, Pvt., July 26.
Bradley, William E., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Brannon, Robert W., Sgt., Oct. 19.
Branton, William I., Pvt., 1st class, Sept. 17.
Brennan, John D., Pvt., Oct. 19.
Brower, George, Pvt., July 28.
Bridges, James F., Pvt., 1st class, July 28.
Brittain, Thomas, Corp., July 15.
Brown, Esbie C., Pvt., July 26.
Brown, Everette H., Pvt., 1st class, July 28.
Brown, Henry W., Pvt., July 26.
Brown, John S., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Brown, John S., Pvt., Sept. 21.
Brown, Thomas, Pvt., Oct. 17.
Bruner, John D., Sgt., July 28.
Brunson, Joseph F., Pvt., 1st class, July 28.
Bryars, Joseph W., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Buker, Max J., Pvt., July 28.
Burnett, Usury, Corp., July 26.
Bush, Amos, Corp., July 26.
Cain, James, Pvt., July 26.
Canter, Moses E., Pvt., July 15.
Carpenter, Aurelius M., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Canoles, Carl, Corp., July 26.
Cash, Sam, Pvt., July 26.
Cassels, Marion, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Castleberry, Isaac, Pvt., July 28.
Chastang, Leo, Pvt., June 18.
Cheatham, William T., Pvt., July 28.
Chitwood, Tate W., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Christenberry, Curn, Pvt., Oct. 16.
Churchwell, William F., Pvt., July 26.
Clayton, Harry C., Corp., July 15.
Clem, John, Pvt., 1st class, July 28.
Clements, Homer T., Pvt., July 30.
Cloud, Gus, Pvt., Oct. 16.
Cobb, Alto, Pvt., July 15.
Cochran, Grady, Pvt., July 26.
Cohen, Harold, Pvt., July 15.
Commander, Thomas D., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Cook, Malcolm, Pvt., July 26.
Cook, Melvin O., Corp., July 26.
Cotton, Willie N., Pvt., July 15.
Cox, Ashburn, Pvt., 1st class, July 28.
Cox, Marshall, Pvt., Nov. 7.
Crane, Cleveland F., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Crim, Luther, Pvt., July 26.
Crockett, Joe, Pvt., July 15.
Crosby, William G., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Crowder, Lester D., Corp., July 28.
Crowder, Wilbur T., Corp., July 26.
Crunk, Percy, Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Culver, Clarence L., Pvt., 1st class, July 15.
Dabbs, Henry L., Sgt., Sept. 14.
Davis, Simmie L., Pvt., Sept. 16.
Daw, Dennly, Pvt., Oct. 16.
Dawson, Spencer, Pvt., Oct. 14.
Dean, John B., Pvt., July 26.
DeVriest, William A., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Digman, Kevil, Pfc., July 18.
Dismuke, Homer L., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Dixon, Herbert, Pfc., July 28.
Dodd, Arnold W., Pvt., Sept. 17.
Duke, Herbert C., Oct. 15.
Dunn, Jesse, Pvt., July 26.
Dunn, Joe B., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Eakens, Aubrey L., Corp., July 26.
Eames, Glenn W., Pvt., Oct. 14.
Edwards, Joseph, Pvt., July 26.
Eichelberger, Augustus, Pvt., July 26.
Emmons, Abraham, Pvt., July 15.
Essary, Silas G., Sgt., Oct. 15.
Evatt, Carl E., Pvt., July 15.
Ezell, Henry L., Corp., July 28.
Fallin, Courtney B., Corp., July 26.
Farrell, Sheridan P., Pvt., July 26.
Faulk, Grover E., Pvt., July 15.
Fielding, Jesse E., Pvt., July 15.
Fillingem, Linnie G., Pvt., March 7.
Fincher, Homer, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Flegal, Fernan V., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Flippo, John E., Pfc., July 26.
Ford, Neil, Pvt., July 26.
Fore, DeWitt, Pvt., July 15.
Fowler, William A., Pfc., July 30.
Franklin, Oscar, Pvt., July 26.
Gainey, Porter C., Pvt., July 26.
Garcia, Delfido, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Gay, Margie, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Gentry, Herman D., Corp., March 11.
Gibson, Willis, Corp., July 26.
Giddeons, Bury B., Pvt., July 15.

Gifford, Richard, Pvt., July 26.
Goodman, Clarke, Pfc., July 28.
Goodman, Walker H., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Graham, Renial, Pvt., July 15.
Gray, Cue G., Pvt., July 28.
Gregg, Lando, Pvt., July 15.
Gregory, Cecil, Pvt., July 26.
Grenceveh, Alex, Pvt., July 26.
Griffith, James T., Corp., July 26.
Grimsley, Joseph H., Corp., July 15.
Gustowski, Bruno, Pvt., July 15.
Gwin, Paul L., Corp., July 28.
Hadaway, Richard D., Pfc., July 15.
Hall, Edgar W., Pvt., July 15.
Hall, Robert, Pvt., July 28.
Hannah, Eba, Pvt., July 26.
Hardey, Adrian, Pvt., July 26.
Hardwick, Roy W., Pvt., July 15.
Harris, Edgar T., Corp., July 26.
Hardy, Richard O., Pfc., July 30.
Harris, Jerry T., Pvt., July 28.
Harrison, Robert P., Pvt., Oct. 26.
Harrison, William H., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Hashbarger, Alvin E., Pvt., July 15.
Hassell, John T., Corp., Sept. 14.
Hart, James D., Pfc., July 28.
Hartley, Thomas F., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Harvey, Lloyd A., Pvt., July 28.
Harville, Braxton B., Corp., Oct. 15.
Harwell, Jessie J., Corp., Nov. 9.
Hayes, Elmus J., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Haywood, Zebodie, Pfc., July 26.
Hebner, Leonard W., Pvt., July 26.
Helton, George, Corp., July 26.
Helton, Lee R., Pvt., Oct., 15.
Hendricks, James C., Pfc., July 26.
Hendricks, Rufus P., Pvt., July 15.
Hendrix, James E., Corp., July 26.
Herndon, William H., Pvt., July 28.
Hevlow, Eugene R., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Hidson, John W., Pvt., July 15.
Hill, Dock, Corp., July 26.
Hillard, Eddie L., Corp., July 28.
Hodges, Lester, Pfc., July 15.
Holbrook, Lawson, Pfc., July 30.
Holleman, Hinton W., Pvt., July 27.
Holloway, Willie, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Holmsley, John O., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Hope, Ben, Pvt., July 26.
Horn, Chauncey Eagle, Pvt., July 27.
Horne, Ed M., Pvt., July 28.
Hornstine, Davis, Pvt., July 26.
Houston, Newell S., Pvt., July 26.
Howard, John M., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Huggins, Hillary, Pvt., July 28.
Hutchins, John T., Pvt., Sept. 26.
Hutto, Allen, Pvt., July 26.
Ikena, John C., Pvt., Sept. 16.
Jackson, Jim, Pfc., July 26.
James, Odom, Sgt., July 27.
Jarrett, Marshall, Pvt., March 12.
Jason, Aaron, Pvt., July 27.
Johnson, Henry F., Corp., July 26.
Johnson, Henry P., Pfc., July 26.
Johnson, Joe O., Pfc., July 15.
Johnson, Oliver, Pfc., July 26.
Johnson, Peter G., Corp., July 15.
Jones, Claude W., Pfc., July 26.
Jones, Laurius T., Corp., July 15.
Jordan, Thomas E., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Kames, David, Pvt., July 28.
Keeler, James A., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Keenum, Hugh R., Corp., July 30.
Kincaid, Bruce H., Pvt., Sept. 12.
King, John H., Pvt., Sept. 12.
King, Rupert W., Corp., July 15.
Kirkland, Alexander, Pfc., July 28.
Knight, Leroy, Corp., July 26.
Korengay, Floyd C., Pvt., July 26.
Kreider, Charles E., Pvt., July 28.
Kuhn, Paul H., Pvt., July 28.
Lackey, Homer J., Pvt., Nov. 7.
Lambert, Billy L., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Lang, Frank, Pvt., July 28.
Lastor, Horton, Pvt., July 26.
Lavender, John R., Pvt., June 15.
Laycock, Anders, Corp., July 15.
Leon, Harry, Pvt., July 26.
Leidwanger, Jacob, Pvt., July 28.
Lewellen, Dave, Pvt., July 26.
Lewis, Worth, Sgt., July 26.
Lilly, Vernon L., Pvt., July 15.
Lipford, Omie, Pvt., July 26.
Logan, Walter B., Pvt., July 26.
Lorenzo, Domido, Pvt., July 26.
Love, Connio, Pvt., July 26.
Low, Oscar H., Pfc., July 26.
Lowlay, John A., Pvt., July 15.
Luebke, Alfred A., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Lunce, Owen, Pvt., July 28.
Lynch, William H., Pvt., Oct. 15.
MacDonald, Gerald, Pvt., July 28.
Macon, Preston A., Pvt., July 26.
Mahoney, James F., Pvt., July 15.
Malone, James H., Pfc., July 26.
Mancil, James H., Corp., Oct. 15.
Mandich, George, Pvt., Oct. 14.
Marce, John, Pvt., July 15.
Maran, Sam, Pvt., July 26.
Marsh, Charlie M., Pvt., July 26.
Martin, Alma M., Pvt., March 12.

Mason, James T., Sgt., June 12.
Mayes, Turner, Pvt., Oct. 16.
McArthur, Robert G., Pfc., July 28.
McClain, Oscar R., Pfc., July 28.
McCollister, William T., Pvt., July 26.
McCornick, Burle G., Pvt., Sept. 12.
McFalls, Harry P., Pvt., Oct. 16.
McGaugh, Joseph H., Sgt., July 26.
McMillion, Asa A., Pvt., Nov. 7.
McMullen, Ancel, Pvt., July 26.
McConnell, Charles O., Pvt., July 26.
Means, Willie D., Pfc., Oct. 16.
Melton, Lester, Pvt., July 26.
Melton, William H., Corp., July 15.
Micheal, Augustus, Pvt., Oct. 20.
Mickle, Henry F., Pvt., June 16.
Millage, James G., Pvt., July 26.
Miller, William L., Pvt., July 26.
Mills, Claude, Pvt., July 26.
Milton, Lee, Pfc., July 26.
Moore, Walter L., Pvt., July 15.
Morgan, Thomas J., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Morgan, Judge T., Pfc., July 28.
Morton, Ray C., Pvt., July 26.
Mumae, Fred W., Pfc., July 26.
Murdock, Charlie, Pfc., Oct. 16.
Myers, John A., Pvt., July 28.
Neff, Elery D., Pvt., Oct. 20.
Neil, Emmett C., Pvt., July 26.
Nelson, George M., Pvt., Sept. 16.
Nelson, Nelse, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Nery, Frank A., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Nickles, Morto, Pvt., July 30.
Nolan, Robert B., Pvt., July 28.
Norris, Oscar E., Pvt., July 26.
Norwood, Hosea, Pvt., Sept. 16.
Obar, Elihu, Pfc., July 28.
Oblock, Tanish, Pvt., July 15.
O'Neal, John D., Pvt., July 26.
Parker, Earl L., Pvt., July 15.
Parkman, Harry, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Parrish, Otto, Pvt., July 15.
Patterson, Leroy, Pvt., July 15.
Patterson, Newton M., Corp., Oct. 16.
Peak, James C., Pvt., July 17.
Phillips, Howard H., Pvt., Oct. 18.
Platt, Kerry H., Pvt., July 26.
Plier, Potter M., Pvt., June 18.
Poe, Charles S., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Powell, John, Corp., July 26.
Price, Bryant W., Pvt., July 16.
Pruett, James A., Pvt., 1st class, July 28.
Qual, Lawrence F., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Rain, Sam G., Corp., July 15.
Rainey, William A., Pvt., July 15.
Ray, Fred, Pvt., July 26.
Reaves, Lee, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Rector, William, Pvt., July 26.
Rhodes, Harry E., Pvt., Nov. 7.
Riley, Major D., Corp., July 15.
Riley, Lonnie O., Corp., Oct. 14.
Ringley, Conley B., Pvt., July 28.
Rioux, Alex, Pvt., July 29.
Roberson, George, Pvt., July 15.
Robertson, Ike A., Pvt., July 28.
Rogers, Charles L., Sgt., Oct. 16.
Rogers, Fred, Sgt., July 26.
Roberson, Nunson, Pvt., July 15.
Rollins, Walter L., Pvt., July 26.
Romalo, Ole C., Pvt., July 26.
Roy, Newton M., Corp., July 26.
Rutherford, Thomas M., Pvt., July 26.
Rusch, Earnest W., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Rutstein, Benjamin F., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Sanders, Samuel E., Pvt., July 26.
Sanders, Ellie G., Corp., Sept. 16.
Schroll, Charlie, Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Scoglio, Carmelo, Pvt., July 28.
Schini, William H., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Scoggins, Jesse T., Sgt., July 25.
Scott, Harly, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Scott, William G., Corp., July 28.
Seay, Royal, Pfc., July 28.
Segal, Harry, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Shadix, Grover, Pvt., July 15.
Shepard, William J., Pvt., March 8.
Sherill, Beve G., Corp., Nov. 7.
Shiver, Kenuth, Pvt., July 30.
Sims, Edward C., Pvt., July 30.
Sims, Coy V., Pvt., July 15.
Sims, Theo. E., Corp., July 26.
Simms, Edward J., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Sinnott, Chandas B., Pvt., July 26.
Skipper, Oliver O., Corp., Nov. 7.
Smith, Carl B., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Smith, Carl C., Pvt., Oct. 13.
Smith, Edward, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Smith, Gilbert L., Pvt., July 26.
Smith, Grant W., Pvt., July 15.
Smith, James C., Pvt., July 26.
Smith, James F., Pvt., July 28.
Smith, Martin L., Pvt., July 28.
Smith, William D., Pvt., July 26.
Snapp, Luther I., Pvt., July 28.
Snyder, Orin I., Pvt., July 26.
Sobievaj, Matenz, Pvt., July 28.
Southers, John, Pvt., Nov. 7.

Souza, Manuel A., Pfc., July 28.
Speaks, Bernice, Pfc., July 26.
Sprinkle, Donald H., Pvt., July 26.
Stanfield, Charles D., Corp., Oct. 21.
Starke, Grady, Corp., July 28.
Stewart, Edmond O., Sgt., July 15.
Stillitano, Salvatore, Pvt., July 28.
Stockton, Frank R., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Strobeck, John O., Pvt., Sept. 12.
Suggs, Monroe, Pvt., July 26.
Sullivan, Mitt M., Sgt., July 26.
Swindle, Clarence, Pvt., July 28.
Taylor, Edward, Pvt., July 28.
Taylor, Juel, Pvt., July 15.
Tennison, James F., Pvt.
Thacker, Joseph E., Corp., Oct. 16.
Thames, Riley H., Pvt., July 26.
Thomas, Ray, Pfc., July 28.
Thomaston, Thomas, Corp., Sept. 16.
Thompson, David, Corp., July 26.
Thompson, Robert E., Sgt., Oct. 15.
Tidwell, William D., Corp., Sept. 12.
Toothman, Frank, Pvt., July 28.
Tor, John, Pvt., Nov. 7.
Turner, William M., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Twerkeski, Kymuar, Pvt., Sept. 16.
Vann, James, Pvt., July 26.
Vaughn, Jessie, Pfc., July 28.
Veasey, Jesse L., Pvt., July 30.
Vickery, Chester R., Pfc., July 15.
Vickery, Earl W., Corp., July 28.
Vidacovich, Demetre, Pvt., July 26.
Vobejda, William, Pvt., July 15.
Waits, Leo, Pfc., June 18.
Waldrip, Allen, Pvt., Oct. 15.
Walker, Houston E., Pfc., July 26.
Walker, Joseph G., Corp., July 28.
Walker, Sam, Pvt., July 26.
Wallace, Hugh M., Sgt., July 15.
Wallace, Victor D., Sgt., July 26.
Wallace. Walter, Corp., July 28.
Walters, Clemmie, Pfc., July 15.
Walters, John B., Pvt., May 5.
Ware, Lon M., Corp., April 16.
Watford, Leander, Pvt., July 26.
Watson, John C., Corp., July 15.
Waychoff, Frank, Pvt., Oct. 21.
Webb, Ernest P., Sgt., Oct. 15.
Weis, Joseph F., Pvt., Oct 21.
West, Jacobs, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Whatley, Albert B., Sgt., July 15.
White, Paul B., Pvt., July 15.
White, Tom, Corp., July 26.
Wilkerson, Harvie, Pvt., July 15.
Wilkes, Edward, Mech., July 15.
Williams, Don S., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Williams, Edward L., Pvt., Oct. 15.
Williams, George, Pvt., March 9.
Williams, Jim M., Pvt., July 26.
Williams, Loui R., Pvt., Oct. 14.
Williams, Rufus M., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Williams, William T., Pvt., July 26.
Wilson, David F., Pvt., April 15.
Wilson, Oscar E., Pvt., July 26.
Wilson, Zack, Pvt., July 28.
Wingo, Lorenzo, Pvt., Aug. 1.
Wood, Edwin M., Corp., July 28.
Wood, Wiley H., Corp., July 15.
Woods, Oscar L., Pfc., June 12.
Word, Claude G., Sgt., July 26.
Wright, Jim, Pvt., July 26.
Wynn, Rush P., Corp., July 26.
Yancey, Pomey, Pvt., July 26.
Yeager, William W., Pvt., July 15.
Zarvitch, Thomas G., Pvt., July 28.
Zetzelsberger, Andrew J., Pvt., Oct. 15.

ENLISTED MEN MISSING IN ACTION

Autrey, Henry M., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Bartley, Dilliard M., Pvt., July 15.
Berg, Alex, Pvt., June 15.
Bird, Jake A., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Casey, Carse M., Pvt., June 30.
Chanchetti, Antonio, Pvt., July 15.
Clements, Sylvester J., Pvt., April 15.
Coate, Lester E., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Coley, Oscar F., Pvt., July 28.
Couch, Harry P., Sgt., Sept. 20.
Damoskivez, Jiosapas, Pvt., May 13.
Daughette, Porter R., Pvt., June 28.
Evans, Jake, Pvt., July 28.
Findley, Albert, Pvt., July 28.
Fletcher, Newman, Pvt., Aug. 7.
Flood, Phillip J., Pvt., July 15.
Foley, Thomas J., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Gillis, Julian M., Pvt., Oct. 16.
Goodson, Patrick, Pvt., Sept. 15.
Guin, Jeff, Pvt., April 17.
Halton, Elisha, Pvt., Oct. 17.
Hooks, Pressy M., Pvt., July 28.
Ihde, Walter, Corp.
Jones, John W., Pvt., May 12.
Jowers, Jack, Pvt., July 15.
Kessell, Valentine N., Pvt., July 15.
King, Marion F., Pvt., Sept. 15.
Kingsbury, William F., Pvt., Oct. 14.
Kinicki, Anthony J., Pvt., July 28.
Kuhn, Lloyd, Pvt., June 28.

Lane, James A., Pvt., July 15.
Lee, Bishop H., Pvt., July 31.
Leitzel, Carl F., Pvt., July 27.
Mimms, Robert L., Pvt., Oct. 17.
Paulson, Hans, Pvt., July 27.
Payne, Bert, Pvt., Oct. 17.
Pierce, Albert L., Sgt., July 28.
Plant, Allen L., Sgt., July 28.
Powers, Vernon, Pvt., Sept. 15.
Pruett, Hugh W., Pvt., Oct. 20.
Quinn, Jeff, Pvt., April 17.
Salmon, Porter R., Pvt., July 28.
Shaw, Lloyd L., Pvt., June 27.
Smith, John F., Pvt., July 28.
Southerland, James, Pvt., July 27.
Steele, Walter, Pvt., July 27.
Walker, Harvey C., Pvt., July 15.
Wilkerson, Robert, Pvt., Sept. 22.
Wilson, Clifton O., Pvt., July 26.
Wooten, James P., Corp., July 26.

ENLISTED MEN DIED FROM WOUNDS

Andrews, Bud, Corp., July 28.
Altice, Calvin J., Corp., Oct. 21.
Beck, Cecil C., Pvt., July 30.
Bottles, Robert, Pvt., July 28.
Bosh, Fred, Pvt., 1st class, Aug. 12.
Commander, Henry, Pvt., Sept. 13.
Broughton, Dan, Corp., July 28.
Cunningham, Clifford, Pvt., July 26.
Cowart, Eugene A., Pvt., 1st class, Sept. 16.
Edwards, John C., Pvt., July 28.
Elliott, Harvey L., Sgt., Aug. 3.
Ford, John E., Pvt., Aug. 15.
Foster, Wesley B., Pvt., July 29.
Frederick, Atlie, Pvt., Sept. 13.
Deliska, Florindo, Pvt., Oct. 16.
Desantes, Platitz, Pvt., Oct. 14.
Dillard, Jesse H., Pvt., July 29.
Domencio, Damaisa, Pvt., 1st class, July 13.
Donohue, Dennis, Pvt., Aug. 23.
Dunson, Henry, Pvt., July 26.
Dunn, Aubry, Pvt., Sept. 17.
Duke, Ary A., Pvt., Sept. 13.
Dutton, Bryan, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Geeslin, Frank, Corp, July 30.
Gum, Charles N., Pvt, Oct. 22.
Hanna, William, Pvt., Oct. 29.
Hammett, Walter, Pvt., April 17.
Harris, Robert F., Pvt., July 26.
Helton, James S., Pvt., July 29.
Hodge, Joe, Pvt., July 26.
Huston, Bud L., Pvt., July 17.
Jenkins, Thomas J., Pvt., July 26.
Jones, John R., Corp., Oct. 25.
Kennedy, Phipps, Pvt., Sept. 13.
Lampiner, Robert, Pvt., Sept. 13.
Loyd, Alexander A., Corp., July 26.
Maddox, Hobson, Pvt., July 29.
Manning, Walter, Pvt., Aug. 4.
McElhaney, William, Pvt., July 29.
McNeil, Barnard, Pvt., Sept. 16.
Merile, Calli, Pvt., July 17.
Miller, Guy, Pvt., July 26.
Money, William H., Pvt., Sept. 13.
Morris, Joe, Pvt., Aug. 12.
Morton, Robert L, Pvt., May 27.
Niles, Wilfred, Sgt., July 18.
Nugent, Laney G., Pvt., July 30.
Oldham, William M., Pvt., Sept. 13.
Phillips, Howard H., Pvt., Oct. 18.
Parker, William S., Pvt., Sept. 13.
Raker, C. Norman, Pvt., July 26.
Richards, Sampson, Corp., Oct. 14.
Rigsby, Horace, Pvt., July 26.
Roberts, Opal H., Pvt., July 28.
Roberts, Creil, Corp., July 28.
Ruff, Austin, Corp., Aug. 11.
Satterfield, Kirk, Pvt., 1st class July 27.
Shirley, Alonzo D., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Sikes, Herbert C., Pvt., July 26.
Sims, Tom, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Simms, Willard H., Pvt., July 31.
Sobrerro, Lewis W., Pvt., Oct. 20.
Stowe, Charles G., Pvt., Sept. 26.
Syphus, Norman G., Corp., Aug. 1.
Thomas, Alvey, Pvt., Sept. 12.
Walters, Charles, Pvt., July 26.
Walker, Charles, Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Wheeler, Will F., Pvt., 1st class, July 26.
Wright, Gerald O., Pvt., Sept. 28.
Yeaden, Thomas H., Pvt., July 26.

ENLISTED MEN DIED OF DISEASE

Blackmon, John, Pvt., Jan. 23.
Brumley, James R., Pvt., Feb. 9.
Dutton, Bryan, Pvt., 1st class, Dec. 16.
Champion, William, Pvt., Jan. 20.
Lindsey, William H., Bug., Jan 31.
Lipford, Franklin C., Pvt.
Patterson, Travis, Pvt., April 3.
Patterson, Ira P., Pvt., Nov. 20.
Robinson, Arthur H., Pvt., April 13.

Sharp, Willie Q., Mech., June 8.
Skinner, John H., Wag., Oct. 16.
Smith, Eddie C., Pvt., June 4.
Smith, Clarence J., Pvt., Feb. 27.
Taylor, John T., Pvt., April 23.
Whol, Isaac, Pvt., Nov 5.
Whittle, John V., Pvt., 1st class, June 7.
Wright, Gerald, Pvt., Sept. 28.

ENLISTED MEN KILLED ACCIDENTALLY

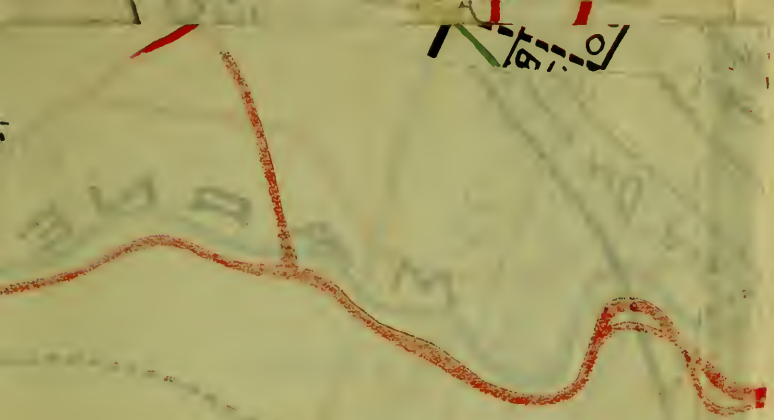
Brightman, Willet T., Corporal, March 8.
Cheeks, Wiley, Pvt., Nov. 28.
Cone, Eldridge M., Pvt., May 17.
Keaser, Albert, Pvt., Sept. 17.
Riley, John L., Mech., Sept. 3.
Sanster, John, Pvt., April 9. (elec.

ENLISTED MAN DROWNED

Burger, Louis A., Pvt., June 25.

ENLISTED MAN DIED OF ACCIDENTAL WOUNDS

Webb, Cecil, Wag., Aug. 15.



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